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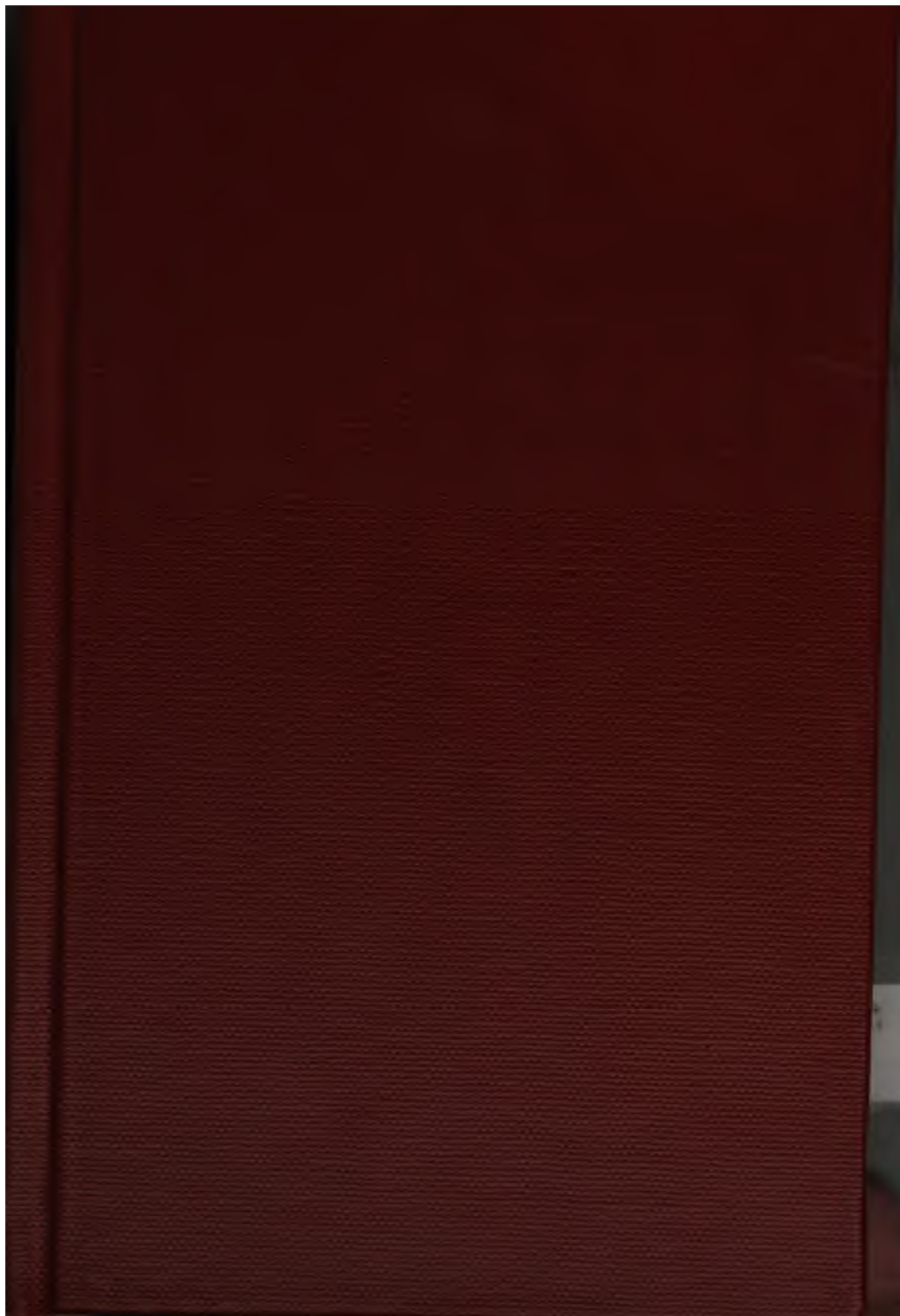
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SOMERSETSHIRE
Archæological & Natural
History Society.

PROCEEDINGS during the year 1887



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T. M. HAWKINS, HIGH STREET.
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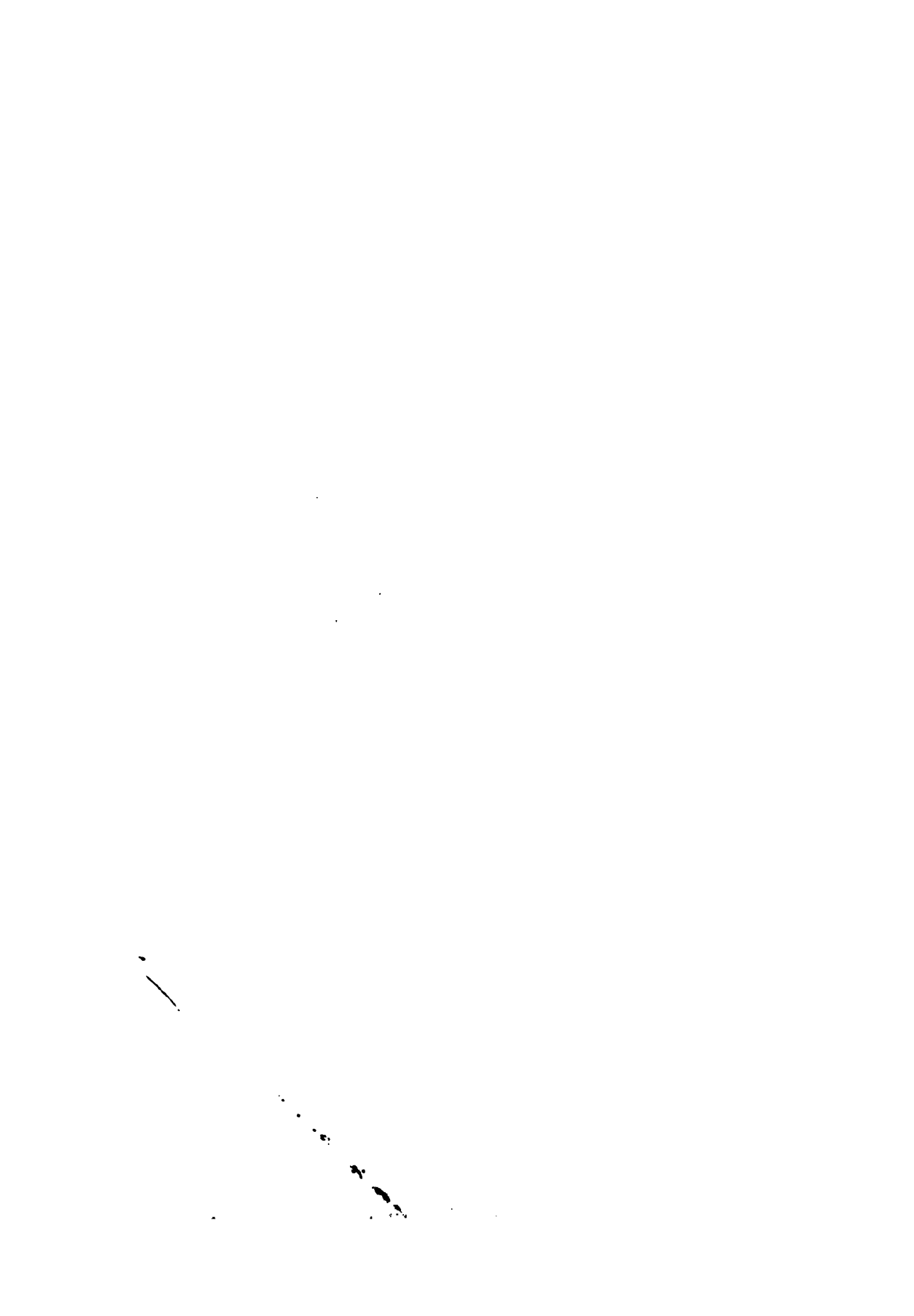
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Preface.

The thanks of the Society are due to the President, Sir George William Edwards, for the map of Bristol accompanying his address, and illustrating his remarks on the growth of the city.



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Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archæological and
Natural History Society,
During the Year 1887.

THE Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Bristol in the University Buildings, which had been kindly lent to the Society for the occasion, on Tuesday July 26th, and following days.

In the unavoidable absence of the retiring President, Mr. J. Batten, F.S.A., the Chair was taken by Mr. BOURDILLON, who briefly introduced the President of the year the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Bristol (Sir G. W. Edwards).

The Rev. J. A. BENNETT presented first the Report of the Somerset Record Society, and exhibited a copy of its first volume, "A Calendar of Bishop Drokenford's Register," edited by Bishop Hobhouse. Though he was not able to present a printed form of account, he stated that the Donation Fund amounted to £101, and the List of Subscriptions to £127 16s. 0d. The former had been drawn upon for printing circulars, and postage, etc., £8 3s. 6d.; Fees paid to the Registry at Wells, £3 8s. 6d.; total, £11 12s. 0d. The expense of printing, binding, and sending out the first volume has been £122 13s. 6d.; leaving a balance of £89 8s. 0d., and £5 2s. 6d. respectively. In the course of the meeting six

new names were added to the list of subscribers, and Rev. T. S. Holmes of Wookey, kindly promised an edition of Bishop Bubwith's Register.

The Report is printed in the beginning of Bishop Drokenford's Register.

The Annual Report

of the parent Society was then read:—

“The Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, in presenting their 39th Annual Report, are glad to be able to give a favourable account of the history of the past year.

“The number of the Members has increased from 520 to 525, although many have been removed from the list by reason of their subscriptions being too much in arrear.

“The state of your finances is sound, the General Account shewing a balance of £63 11s. 4d. in favour of the Society at the end of the year 1886; and a sum of £56 1s. 1d. had been paid off on the Castle Purchase Fund at the time of making up the yearly accounts. An additional sum of £50 has since been paid, which does not appear in the last year's account. The total sum due on the Castle Purchase Fund amounts to £513 16s. 1d. The Society will remember that of this a sum of £258 0s. 7d. was laid out in building the new roof over the geological room.

“Your Council regret to report the loss sustained by the Society by the resignation of one of the Honorary Secretaries Mr. Green; and report the acceptance of the vacant post by the Rev. James A. Bennett, Rector of South Cadbury. It will be for this Meeting to formally install him in the office of Honorary Secretary.

“The Council appeal to the General Meeting to approve of a resolution passed by them for the appointment of a larger number of gentlemen as Local Secretaries. Rules for their guidance have been discussed, but not finally agreed upon

This subject has so often been before the General Meetings, that the Council would gladly have it put into more practicable shape; and they may say that no one enters into the necessity of it more than your new Honorary Secretary.

"The Council are glad to report that the steps taken at the last Annual Meeting at Yeovil for the preservation of the old Grammar School at Taunton have been so far successful that the sale by auction was postponed, and the building has now passed into the hands of the Corporation of Taunton to be reserved for municipal purposes, with a guarantee that the ancient features of the building shall be preserved.

"A new list of Ancient Monuments existing in the county considered worthy of preservation has been sent to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, General Pitt-Rivers, during the year, consisting of the following subjects:—Worlebury Camp; Dolbury Camp; Maesbury Camp; Torr Steps, Exmoor; Wansdyke, in a field west of Englishcombe Church; two upright stones, remains of a Cromlech, in the parish of Beech, opposite Tracey Park; a Cromlech in the parish of Castle Coombe; and some portion of Hamdon Hill Camp.

"The Council regret that they have not been able to prepare any special report on the Church Plate existing in the diocese. No new returns have been received, and any advice from the General Meeting, as to the best mode of preserving and publishing an account of it, so far as they have obtained any, will be welcome.

"The Council regret to report the loss of a valued friend of the Society, by the death of one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Thomas Tutton Knyfton, of Uphill Castle, Weston-super-Mare."

The Report having been adopted on the motion of the Rev. I. S. GALE, seconded by the Rev. GILBERT SMITH,

Mr. E. SLOPER read the financial statement summarised in the Report, and it was adopted, on the motion of Mr. BOURDILLON, seconded by Dr. NORRIS:—

The selection of next year's meeting place was left to the Council of the Society.

A number of new Members were elected, the MAYOR saying he should be most happy to join the Society. Professor Earle was elected an Hon. Member of the Society.

The PRESIDENT, who was cordially received, then delivered his

Inaugural Address.

I HAVE thought that a few remarks upon the ancient city of Bristol, in which we are holding our present meeting, and particularly as to the great progress which it has made during the last 50 years, or during the reign of our most gracious Majesty, would be acceptable to a Society which has done the Chief Magistrate of Bristol the honour of selecting him as President for 1887.

Bristol, as you are no doubt aware, is one of the few places in England which are counties in themselves. But in common parlance it is considered as being partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somersetshire, and we are proud of our connection with these two counties—two of the most fertile and beautiful in England. The largest part of Bristol lies to the north of the Avon, and is therefore in Gloucestershire; and this portion of Bristol contains about a third part of the population of that county. But the Ward of Redcliff, and the large and rapidly increasing suburb of Bedminster, lie to the south of the Avon, and therefore in Somersetshire, and contain in that part of Bristol a population equal to that of the largest city in the county. We are connected with the northern county in various ways, notably in ecclesiastical matters the Sees of Gloucester and Bristol being still united although an Act of Parliament has been passed which, when the provisions are carried out, will restore to Bristol the divided See of which she was deprived in the year 1836. On the other hand, the visit of the Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Cave, with which we are to be honoured next

week, would show that in the administration of justice Bristol is considered as part of the Western Circuit, and connected with Somersetshire. Doubtless the fact of Bristol being a separate county is in this instance taken into consideration.

Both in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire there is much to show that the Romans were well acquainted with this part of England during their occupation of the country. The remains of Roman villas in various parts of both counties—their numerous camps spread over the neighbourhood—the recent discoveries at Bath—leave no doubt upon the point. The two counties appear to have been the limit of the invasion of England by our Saxon forefathers to the south and west. In Somersetshire most probably took place the final contest between Alfred and the Danes; and this county must have formed an important part of the kingdom of Wessex, which, after many struggles, obtained the ascendancy in the Saxon heptarchy.

Of the part taken by Bristol in these important events there are, I am afraid, no authentic records. But there is very great presumptive evidence that it was an important place during Roman, Saxon, and Danish times at least.

Its position at the junction of the Avon and the Frome, the various notices in different writers which would seem to allude to it, coins in existence which were struck in Bristol, all seem to point to this fact; and it must have taken many centuries to form such a community as Bristol is found to have been soon after the Norman Conquest, as it is only in the nineteenth century that places like Melbourne and Chicago can be developed in a generation.

The position which Bristol must have held at the time of the Conquest is shown in the struggle which took place about seventy years afterwards between Stephen, who had seized the Crown of England, and the Empress Maud, the rightful heiress. Bristol was the head-quarters of the latter and her able and great supporter, the Earl of Gloucester;

and during this contest it appeared at one time probable **that** England might have been divided in two parts, with London and Bristol as the respective capitals of the eastern **and** western portions. Again, during the invasion of Ireland which took place shortly after the reign of Henry II, the city of Dublin was actually made over to Bristol by the King **as** a dependency ;—of what kind it is perhaps now difficult **to** determine, but the fact at least would show the importance **of** Bristol at the time.

From various historical accounts of the part taken **by** Bristol in the affairs of this country—particularly the large contributions to the national fleets—this city and port **may** justly lay claim to have been the second in the Empire. There are accounts of the visits of many of the Kings **and** Queens of England to Bristol, all showing, by the way in which they were entertained, the importance of the place.

During the Civil War, the possession of Bristol **was** considered to be of great importance to the contending parties. The capture of the city by Prince Rupert, in 1643, **was** very important to the cause of his Royal uncle, and its surrender **by** the Prince two years afterwards was a correspondingly heavy blow to the Royal fortunes. The original articles of surrender to Prince Rupert, in 1643, are to be seen at the Council House. In the account which Macaulay gives of the state of England soon after the Restoration, he mentions Bristol as second to London.

Up to this time Bristol had been principally confined between its walls, and consisted mainly of the four streets, of Corn Street, Broad Street, High Street, and Wine Street, with the Castle at the end of the latter ; and also of a small extension towards the Marsh, now Queen Square, and the suburbs of Redcliff, Thomas, and Temple Parishes, south of the Avon ; *the part left uncoloured in the centre of the map annexed.*

After the destruction of the Castle, ordered to be demolished **by** Cromwell in 1654, the city began to extend beyond **the**





about 60,000) has kept pace with this large extension of area. In 1837 the population of the borough numbered about 120,000; at the census of 1881 it was 206,000; and probably at present the number would be about 220,000—while the population of the four recently constituted boroughs into which Bristol has been divided, and which represent mainly its extensions beyond the former limits of the borough, may be taken to be more than 250,000. While the population has thus increased, the number of churches and other places of public worship has also correspondingly increased, so as to retain for Bristol its ancient name as the “City of Churches.”

In the year 1839, the rateable value of property in Bristol was estimated at rather more than £370,000; it has steadily increased during the 50 years to 1887, and it now amounts to £975,000, or nearly three times the amount at the earlier period.

As to the increase in the commerce of the city during this period, the tonnage of vessels entering the port during the year 1837 was about 410,000 tons. In the year ending April, 1847, it was 546,753 tons; 1867, 819,710 tons; 1887, 1,301,805 tons; or an increase of more than three times the tonnage in 1837.

It is true that the great increase in the cotton and other manufactures in the North of England and South of Scotland have caused other ports to surpass Bristol in trade and population; but the foregoing facts will show that, whatever may have taken place elsewhere, Bristol at least has not been asleep; and the recent increase in dock accommodation will probably cause her unrivalled position as a port to be still further developed. Although Bristol can no longer claim to be the second city in the Empire, yet if a line were drawn to the south-west of Liverpool, Birmingham, and London, leaving more than half of England and Wales, there is no place in the large district that can at all compete with her in importance.

It would take the population of several of the largest towns in that portion of England to equal that of Bristol.

I have shown from the foregoing that while the area of inhabited houses in Bristol, and the population contained therein, has more than doubled in the last 50 years, the rateable value of property in the city, and the tonnage of vessels entering the port have increased during the same period to a much greater extent.

Since writing the foregoing, in fact, only yesterday, I met with a *History of Bristol*, by William Hunt, published in the present year. In glancing through its pages, I noticed that the last chapter in the book is headed, "Decline and Revival." Now this, I venture to say, is altogether a misnomer. There has been no decline in the population and trade of Bristol during the last 200 years—nothing that could give just cause for such a description. Our rate of progression may have been slow as compared with Liverpool or Glasgow, but it has been constant. I think a considerable increase will be found in Queen Anne's reign over the times of the Commonwealth. In the middle of the 18th century we had progressed beyond the commencement. During the great French war we were further advanced in population and trade than in 1750. And at the commencement of the reign of Queen Victoria we had considerably advanced in both respects beyond 1800. And, if I had time to do so, I think I should be able to show that the progress was steady, if slow, in each decade since the time of Prince Rupert and Cromwell. What our improvement has been during the last 50 years may be learnt from the preceding pages; and I have only now to thank you for the kind attention you have afforded me, and to hope that your present visit to our ancient city may leave nothing but pleasurable remembrances behind it.

The Rev. Prebendary SCARTH moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his address, in which he had so clearly sketched

out the rise and progress of this most interesting city. He himself had watched the progress of Bristol for half a century, and had seen the great improvements which had taken place. He remembered the time before Victoria Street was made, when St. Mary Redcliff and the Cathedral were in their original state. He was glad to note the improvements in them, and he trusted that the improvement of the Cathedral would soon be completed, and that we should shortly have a bishop of our own, for in his opinion it was a great mistake to connect Bristol with Gloucester.

Mr. J. G. L. BULLEID seconded the motion, and further thanked the Mayor for presenting the Members with a map showing the limits of Ancient and Modern Bristol.

Dr. ALFORD wished to add his thanks to the Mayor, and to express his pleasure at returning to Bristol, which was his *alma mater*.

The MAYOR briefly returned thanks, and said he had always felt a deep interest in the welfare of the city.

The Council House.

After the meeting, the Society proceeded to the Council House, where the civic plate and records were laid out in the Council Chamber for inspection. These were regarded by the visitors with deep interest.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR (City Librarian) explained some of the manuscripts and the different objects displayed in the Council Chamber. The "Little Red Book" is the oldest in the Corporation archives, the paper water-mark showing its date to be not later than 1344. Portions of it are written in Latin, others in Norman-French, and others in English. Its contents are the ordinances for the government of the town; oaths of the electors to the Council; rentals of the town, lists of the Mayors, and of the 48 Councillors (electors). It contains the first copy of maritime law that was issued, and it is one of the

oldest—if not the oldest—in existence. It also contains a list of the towns within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of Bristol, copies of Bristol charters for 1177, oaths of officers, proclamations to be made periodically in Bristol. Some of its contents bear date 1177, although it was not written until about 1422. The last entry bears date 1574; so that, altogether it contains about 250 years of the city's history, independently of 150 years of its earlier charter history—altogether about 400 years. The "White Book" of records, for 1496 to 1698, began with the quarrels between the Abbot and the Monastery, and almost ended with them. The "Mayor's Calendar" was begun about 1479, by Robert Ricart, who was for 27 or 29 years Town Clerk of Bristol, and who, previously to that, had been Vestry Clerk of All Saints'. He was a lay Kalendar. The book contains 332 leaves, and each quire of paper is enclosed in a leaf of parchment before binding. These vellum leaves are illuminated, many of them with ideal sketches of the early Kings, also of the first High Sheriff, with his headsman and mace bearers. It also represents the induction of the Mayor. On a paper page is what purports to be a pen-and-ink sketch of the town. The third part of the book began with the first Mayor and the Coronation of Henry III, in 1206. The fifth part contains the charter, making Bristol a county, and a table of contents of John's charter, 1184. The "Great Book of Wills" dates from 1282 to 1382. There are two Register Books of Wills; the one dating from 1594 to 1633, the other from 1633 to 1674. The "Great Red Book" was begun, probably, about 1422, although some of its contents date from about 1177. Its contents are chiefly of the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV. They consist of sums payable as landgable for tenements in the town.

Coming to the city charters, the earliest granted to Bristol, of which there is any record, is in 1162, by Henry II. The

most remarkable is that of John. It was granted by John as Lord of Boston, about 1184, and during the life of his father, and no reference whatever is made to the King. It was some thirteen years before John came to the throne, and the charter is an unique specimen of a feudal lord's concessions to, and confirmation of, privileges granted to his burghesses. There is a charter of Edward III., which confer upon the city the right to build a gaol, a place of imprisonment for high offenders, and also for punishing unjust and fraudulent traders. The last charter is that of Queen Anne, in 1710.

The first seal was granted by Henry III., in 1216; most probably when the town was first incorporated, and the title of Mayor commenced to be used. The second seal was evidently given by Edward I., about 1299. The seal itself is now worn and decayed. The third seal was given by Edward I., about 1299 or 1307; the fourth by Edward III., about 1331, which was for use by the Mayor and Sheriff only. The next was the seal of the same, 1354-55; and the last was that of Henry V., late 1413. There was also the Chamberlain's seal of Henry VIII., late 1500; and the Treasurer's seal of lead, one of great antiquity, and probably the oldest of all. As to the coat of arms of the city, the first was granted by Edward III., A.D. 1327; the second in 1400, the next in 1485, and the fourth, the present coat of arms, in 1558.

The city swords are interesting. The first is the "Pearl" sword, dated 1471, and which contains the inscription:—

John W. the governor and Mayor,
To Richard gave this sword here.

The scabbard used to be covered with pearls. The next sword is the "Lion" sword; so named, because it was borne before the Judges when the Assizes were held that season. It is dated 1483, and around the pommel is inscribed:—

This sword we did repair,
Thomas Aldworth being Mayor.

The third sword, like the last, is also a two-edged one. On the reverse side is the inscription:—"John Knight, Esq., Mayor, Anno Dom., 1670." The last of the swords is the largest. The blade is 3 ft. 5 in. in length, and 4 in. in width, slightly tapering. The hilt is 17 in. long. It bears the date 1752. In 1722, eight maces, of silver, were purchased by the Corporation for the use of the officers in civic processions. These were in the usual 17th century style of art, and weighed 208 oz. The insignia of the city Exchange keeper and the city bell-man were of wood, silver-mounted, the weight of the metal being about 48 oz. Their date is 1715. There are also two silver trumpets, of the same date, weighing 54 oz. 12 dwt. The gold chain of office worn by the Mayor is elaborate in ornament and peculiarly handsome. It weighs 26 oz. 4 dwt., and was purchased by the Corporation, in 1828, at a cost of £285.

When the party had taken a survey of the civic treasures, they were conducted to the office of Messrs. Burges and Lawrence, solicitors, Stephen Street, and here they were shown some vaults under the old walls of city.

They next paid a visit to the

Merchant Venturers' Hall,

where Mr. G. H. POPE (Treasurer) showed them over the building, and pointed out the original charter of the Society, granted by Edward VI, and the later charters of Charles I and Charles II.

Thence they walked to the Parish-room of St. Mary Redcliffe, in Guinea Street, where, at the invitation of the MAYOR, about 100 Members sat down to a capital luncheon. This over, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Worship for his hospitality, on the motion of Mr. E. D. BOURDILLON, seconded by Mr. BULLEID.

In the afternoon a visit was paid to

The Church of St. Mary Redcliffe,

a description of which was given by Mr. W. E. JONES, Assistant City Architect. He regretted the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon Norris, who had done so much to unravel the mystery in which the history of the earliest Church at Redcliffe was enveloped, and by continuing his researches had brought to light much valuable information from William of Worcester's *Itinerary* concerning the 15th century Church, as seen and noted by him. Documents were in existence bearing date of the first half of the 13th century, proving the existence of a Church which needed repair. Ricart's *Kalendar* stated that Simon Burton began to build Redcliffe Church in 1294. From the same source they were informed that William Canynge built the body of Redcliffe Church, from the cross aisle downwards, under the date 1376. Then they had Worcester's *Itinerary*, containing detailed notes and measurements of the Church as he saw it in 1480, then newly completed by the munificence of William Canynge, the younger, and the skill of Norton, the Master of the Masons. This William Canynge, one of Bristol's wealthiest and most powerful merchants, took holy orders, became Dean of Westbury-upon-Trym, and died about 1474.

A careful examination was made of the building. The earliest work is found in the inner north porch and the lowest stage of the tower; both of the 13th century—the purest and best age of English architecture. The upper or belfry stage, showing later or more ornate work, is crowded with beautiful carvings and crocketed canopies, but still retains that appearance of strength and solidity necessary to satisfy the eye when the composition as a whole is examined. The architectural progress from this point might be traced to the south transept, where the grace and refinement of the later Decorated work were to be seen in the marked contrast to the attenuated and

ill-proportioned work at the extreme east of the building, where the lack of artistic merit and poverty of design were painfully evident.

Passing through the undercroft to the north-east corner of the enclosure, the finest view of the whole composition was here to be obtained, all the minor discrepancies of detail being absorbed by the beautiful proportions of the different parts. The north porch, about which they had little information, was acknowledged by all to be the finest and most beautiful specimen of architecture of its time in the kingdom ; full of the finest work, both from the artistic and technical point of view. The Archdeacon dated this work at or about the year 1300. He himself was inclined to assign a later date. Its purpose had also been questioned, whether Chapel or reliquary. From its construction it certainly bore evidence of being used for the latter purpose. Certain it was that, by whom built or for what purpose, none but the most skilled and cunning craftsmen were employed to fashion and carve those grinning monsters, clothed in chaste and classic folds of drapery, seemingly growing out of the stones on which they couched. The beautiful proportions of the interior of the Church, and the manner in which the restorers and rebuilders of the 15th century altered and adapted the work of their predecessors to the prevailing style or fashion, were worthy of careful note ; they seemed to possess little reverence for the work they were repairing or enlarging.

After a few observations on the fall of the spire, mentioned by William of Worcestre, and commented on by the Archdeacon, a tour of inspection was made, and both inside and out the Church was most carefully and critically examined, including the different monuments, brasses, incised sepulchral slabs, stained glass windows, and other treasures, with the beautiful wrought iron gates.

Mr. W. GEORGE was called upon for some remarks upon

The ruins were of the best age of Roman workmanship, and the size and setting of the stones pointed to a time not later than Hadrian, probably earlier. It was greatly to be regretted that the central portion of the baths, within the town and the exigencies of space for providing further bathing accommodation, had caused a portion to be built over. Though the old Roman work was protected, yet it was not possible to obtain without much labour a clear idea of the whole arrangement. He proceeded to touch upon the remains that had been found, though they were, he said, not so much as they might have obtained. Still, a great deal in the way of sculpture, some coins, plates of metal, and pottery, had been discovered. He had made a list of coins, but had not himself verified them. They went back to Augustus, and continued down as late as Claudius Gothicus.

The thanks of the Meeting were tendered to the readers of papers, and the proceedings then terminated.

Wednesday : Excursion.

On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, the Society met on the top of

Brandon Hill,

to hear a description by Colonel BRAMBLE, F.S.A., of the ancient lines of fortification.

The speaker remarked that the original fortifications merely included the old city. Commencing from St. Nicholas's Gate at Bristol Bridge, they went up Baldwin Street, and by Muckey's Bank there was the Gate of St. Leonard crossing the road. At that time Clare Street did not exist. Then, following down between St. Leonard's Lane and St. Stephen's Street, they got to St. Giles's Gate, at the end of Small Street, and from thence to the gate still existing under the tower of St. John's Church. Then, following round by Tower Lane

box (dating back to the 13th century probably, and a use for which no one seemed able to guess), and the exquisite candelabrum, were all inspected.

A paper upon the Temple Church will be found in the Second Part of this volume.

The crypt under St. Nicholas's Church was the next spot of interest visited, and here Mr. TAYLOR again acted as guide.

Lastly, the 17th century House, Welsh Back, belonging to Messrs. Franklyn, Morgan, and Davey, was inspected; the fine oak-panelled room, with richly-carved mantel pieces and a door inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and the remarkably beautiful staircase being objects of great admiration.

The Evening Meeting

was held in the University College, the Mayor presiding. Owing probably to the heavy fall of rain, there was but a small attendance.

The MAYOR read a letter from the Secretary of the Bristol Museum and Library, offering free admission to the Members of the Society during the session.

The Rev. J. A. BENNETT wished to say, with reference to the book published by the Record Society, that he was very willing to receive applications for Membership for 1886, and in this way gentlemen could become possessed of the volume.

Stanton Drew Stones.

Professor LLOYD MORGAN then read a paper on "The Stones at Stanton Drew," printed in the Second Part.

Prebendary SCARTH then read a paper "On recent Discoveries in Bath," illustrating his remarks by means of a large diagram of the baths as they have been worked out at different periods, beginning with 1725. He said that what had been recently discovered brought to light a system so complete that such did not exist anywhere else in Europe west of the Alps.

The baths were of the best age of Roman workmanship, the size and joining of the stones pointed to a time not later than Hadrian, probably earlier. It was greatly to be regretted that the central portion of the baths, within the town, and the exigencies of space for providing further bathing accommodation, had caused a portion to be built over. Though the old Roman work was protected, yet it was possible to obtain without much labour a clear idea of the whole arrangement. He proceeded to touch upon the remains that had been found, though they were, he said, not so numerous as they might have obtained. Still, a great deal in the way of sculpture, some coins, plates of metal, and pottery, had been discovered. He had made a list of coins, but had himself verified them. They went back to Augustus, continued down as late as Claudius Gothicus.

The thanks of the Meeting were tendered to the reader of the papers, and the proceedings then terminated.

Wednesday : Excursion.

On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, the Society met at the top of

Brandon Hill,

to hear a description by Colonel BRAMBLE, F.S.A., of the ancient lines of fortification.

The speaker remarked that the original fortifications mentioned included the old city. Commencing from St. Nicholas's Church at Bristol Bridge, they went up Baldwin Street, and at Stuckey's Bank there was the Gate of St. Leonard crossing the road. At that time Clare Street did not exist. Then following down between St. Leonard's Lane and St. Stephen Street, they got to St. Giles's Gate, at the end of Small Street and from thence to the gate still existing under the tower of St. John's Church. Then, following round by Tower Lane

to Wine Street, and leaving the Castle on the outside the line, they returned again to the Gate of St. Nicholas. These were the original fortifications of the city. Subsequently there was another line northward along the River Frome, and one westward in the line of Old King Street; also one from the Avon on the one side, North of Redcliffe Church, along Portwall and Pipe Lanes, extending to the Avon again at Tower Harratz, which occupied a portion of the site of the present railway station.

These fortifications did very well so long as there was no artillery to attack the city, but after the introduction of artillery it became necessary to have more extended defences.

At the time when the Civil war broke out Bristol was to a great extent confined on this (Brandon Hill) side to the ancient walls, but there was still a considerable suburb. Col. Fiennes, who was in command of the city on behalf of the Parliamentary party, drew a line of fortification along the heights which commanded the city, commencing at the river below Brandon Hill, and extending to the further end of Kingsdown. Just below them, in the direction of Bedminster, there was at that time hardly a house to be seen. The line of fortifications commenced on the height over the river, near where they saw the Gas Works, with the Water Fort (the earth-work foundation of which still existed), mounting seven guns. The river was at that time open to the tide, and the New Cut beyond it did not exist.

Mounting the hill, the line of fortification consisted of a rampart and double ditch, and half-way up was a semi-circular bastion, which enabled the defenders to flank the outside of the wall, both upwards and downwards.

Then there was the Brandon Hill Fort, on the site of which they then stood. This was elevated on an artificial mound, something like twenty feet high, and there was a rectangular fortification carried out beyond it in a westerly direction.

This fort on Brandon Hill was the highest point of the fortifications—higher by a few feet than the Royal Fort, though without actual measurement this would hardly seem to be the case.

Then, passing from Brandon Hill, there was a wall with angular lunettes or small bastions in it, passing down into the hollow until they got to Park Row. Park Street did not then exist. In Park Row, about fifty yards inside the wall, was a small fort, known as the Essex Fort; and it was near this point that the Royalists subsequently made a breach and entered the fortification; this was known as the Washington Breach, from the officer in command of the attacking party, Colonel Washington.

Then passing onwards up the hill, in a north-easterly direction was the Royal Fort, and very extensive portions of the walls still remained. That was the most important fort with regard to strength. Passing thence over Kingsdown, there was another fort, portions of which also remained, near the south end of Kingsdown Parade, named the Colston Fort, after the officer in charge. They passed again to the further end of the Kingsdown Hill, and came to the Prior Hill Fort, which was also a very important one—strategically the most important of all, because it came just at the angle where the direction of the line of fortification changed. This fort looked away over the Stapleton Hills and commanded the Gloucester Road towards Horfield.

Then the line of fortification changed to the south-east, and crossing Stokes' Croft, where there was a gate, went down to Lawford's Gate, which was strongly fortified. In fact, all the gates on that side were practically small forts. Running thence almost due south, the line of wall went straight to the Avon, opposite to the fort which he had previously mentioned as occupying a portion of the site of the railway station—Tower Hazzatz.

Tower Harratz was on the south side of the Avon, and the new wall appeared to have run to the river on the north without any special fortification at that point. No doubt Tower Harratz was sufficient powerful to command both sides of the river.

Then they got into the old line of fortification which had been added in former times, for the protection of the Redcliffe suburb; but for the better defence of the river there was on the other side, occupying a portion of the site of what was now Queen Square, a very strong battery erected.

These fortifications were subjected to two sieges. In the first instance, the city was in the hands of the Parliamentarians, but a breach was made in the wall at Park Row, and Colonel Fiennes surrendered. Afterwards, when the city was in the hands of the Royalists, under Prince Rupert, the line of fortification they were then on was very strongly attacked from time to time, but the defenders succeeded in holding it. Ultimately the Prior Hill Fort, at the further end of the range, was captured, and very soon the city surrendered. This surrender, it had been strongly asserted at the time, was without any adequate cause, and it did the reputation of Prince Rupert much injury.

The MAYOR pointed out that all the houses they could see in the directions of Clifton and Southville, and many others in other directions, had been built since the days of which Colonel Bramble had been speaking. He then referred to the riots of 1831.

After a few words from Mr. T. POPE, the party proceeded to

The Cathedral,

where, in the Chapter House, Mr. T. POPE read a short paper, in the course of which he said:—The Abbey of Saint Augustine's (now Bristol Cathedral) was founded by Robert Fitzhardinge in the year 1142. Of this Church little remains;

probably only the lower portions of the aisle walls to the existing Church, with the staircase leading to the tower in the north aisle, and even this is doubtful. The tower piers were Norman, but have been rebuilt within the last few years. Some portions of the north and south transepts are also Norman, as you will see by the pilaster buttresses on the exterior.

The original Church consisted probably of the choir, of about the same length as at present; north and south transepts and nave, extending probably as far west as the present one. Mr. Honey, Clerk of the Works to the building of the new nave, tells me he found the concrete bases of the two western towers where the new towers are built. This, to my mind, settles the question that there were two western towers, of which, until lately, I had grave doubts, even although I have been told William of Worcestre speaks of two belfries at the west end. Now, William of Worcestre was born 1415, and died 1484, which proves the towers were standing somewhere about that time. The nave, according to William of Worcestre, seems to have been about 93 feet long. The new Ordnance Map shows by dotted lines a large building close to the west end, marked *Aulea Regia*, and by the side of it a smaller building, marked *Prior's lodgings*. The two western towers were no doubt Norman, and were probably built more as a means of defence for the western entrance, and as watch towers for the river and Ashton Valley, than for ornament, the Abbey being outside the city walls, and liable to attack by parties either coming up the river or from the west.

The dates of the principal parts of the building, as given by Mr. King, *Murray's Cathedrals*, are, I think, substantially correct—Transition Norman, 1142 to 1179. The double Norman capitals in the grave-yard are probably capitals to the centre shafts of triforium openings, not portions of small cloisters, as mentioned by Mr. Godwin. There is a shaft of

early Norman work in the Abbot's house, and remains of wall and openings at east side of cloisters, probably the monk's day-room, with dormitory over same, where the consistorial court now is. You can see the marks of a high-pitch roof against the south transept, and a Norman window in same; but the large south transept window must have been placed there afterwards. There is also a small Norman window opening into the room over Newton Chapel, which makes me think it must have been the watching chamber, always supposing there were similar windows on the eastern side.

The Chapter House and vestibule are fine specimens of Transition Norman, and the centre arch is pointed. An attentive examination of the east end of the Chapter House has convinced me it is of its original length, as you see the return Norman pilaster buttress on the eastern side. The angle buttress is of late date; possibly placed there on account of the transverse vaulting rib settling. Fragments of very similar work remain in the walls of the house at the bottom of the Lower Green, and a fine piece of Norman diaper was found under the Chapter Room floor at the time of the alterations which were made by my father, about 1830. The great gateway to the Lower Green has not, I think, been rebuilt, as stated by Mr. Godwin, as there are no signs of it, and the label moulding is 15th century work; the same date as the upper part of the gateway. The label may have been altered. The side gateway is, I think, rather the older and finer work of the two. I see nothing to mark a greater age in the doorway to Abbot's lodgings in the Lower Green, nor in the segmental Norman archway leading from it.

Early English work (date, 1196—1260), about as follows: the elder Lady Chapel, north transept, tomb in Berkeley Chapel, and refectory, and probably the infirmary. Over the interior archway in the Lower Green, leading to the Bishop's Palace, are some Early English windows, in some

cases having the heads joined with straight pieces let in between the springing stones. The distances between these windows being just sufficient for a bed, makes me think the room must have been originally the infirmary; placed at this level to avoid the fog and damp of the Canon's Marsh. The straight heads, of course, are modern insertions.

The site of the small cloisters is, I think, clearly marked by the old plinth now remaining *in situ* at the back of the College School. On the ground floor was the kitchen, with large chimney, and subterranean way, leading possibly to the water-gate, the river coming at that time probably nearer to the Abbey than it now does.

The subterranean way was discovered by me in making some alterations to Canon Norris's house, of which the above building forms part, but was only partially excavated.

A fine piece of Early English foliage, worked on both sides with foliage and figures, was discovered in forming the Deanery road near the elder Lady Chapel, of which I have drawings; it appears to have belonged either to a tomb or shrine. Many of the arcades in the elder Lady Chapel are covered with painting under the lime white.

The beautiful doorway in cloisters, formerly the entrance to the refectory, must make us all lament the loss of that room, now replaced by the College School of very late Gothic.

Geometrical Decorated work, 1283 to 1294: roof and east window of Lady Chapel, and possibly eastern windows of north and south aisles, which are certainly of earlier date than the other traceried windows. Possibly these windows were inserted in the eastern end of choir at about the same time as the east window of Lady Chapel, and upon the building of eastern Chapel were lengthened and placed in their present position. The tracery of the windows called Nell Gwynne's, is so different from all the other windows, there must be a reason for it.

In 1234, land was purchased by the town for making the new trench, which must have tended to isolate St. Augustine's Abbey, and strengthened the affections of the Bristol men for their Church of St. Mary Redcliffe. This isolation of the Abbey Church from the town of Bristol, together with Abbot Knowle's mistake in refusing burial to the body of King Edward, must have produced great loss of revenue to the Abbey, and eventually have prevented the completion of the nave by Abbot Knowle; which is much to be regretted, as he was evidently a man of grand ideas, and under him we should probably have had a west end which would have been a pleasure to see.

The whole of the Church looks very much like German work, but may be the result of the foundations being placed upon a thin bed of sandstone, resting upon a thick bed of clay. I am informed all the settlements are due to the original builders not having cut through these beds to the thicker rock; the construction may therefore have been the result of weak foundations and want of money; possibly, also, the cloth workers from Germany and Flanders imported their own ideas of architecture with them.

The great east window is probably, after Carlisle, the finest one in England. The Carlisle window was executed about 1300, after the great fire, which destroyed the eastern portion of that Church (1292); so that probably the date of the new window was about that time, perhaps worked by the same man, both being Austin houses. The recesses for tombs are almost unique. The sedilia have also much the same character, and are restored exactly from the fragments remaining. At the east end of the Church, on the exterior, are the marks of two straight joints in the masonry, as if some relics had been placed under the altar; and, indeed, during the last alterations, upon removal of paving, we found the foundation of an altar in that position, and remains of very early pottery, but no vestige of

apoc—in fact I do not think the English ever used the except in alien houses, and the first followers of the Conqueror full of recollections of the Abbots of Caen.

I think Abbot Knowles only laid the foundations of the wall of nave and porch, but never built the nave. Br shows two bases west of tower, but expressly states they not Norman. My father said he found several of the Norman bases in situ on the south side. The next Abbot, Snow, to 1341, seems to have built the Berkeley Chapel and vest to same. He was the only Abbot who attended Parliament. He also built the Newton Chapel. The floor of Berkeley Chapel had formerly the marks where a screen stood, dividing it into two Chapels, and you can still see the remains of altar.

Perpendicular: Abbot Newland, 1481—1515, central to Perpendicular work in north transept, including roof. Br states, Walter Newbury, 1428, built the tower. Robert E 1515—1526, vaulting of south transept. Doorway and I Chapel, work of Abbot Somerset, 1526 to 1530. The great north transept window was inserted in 1704. The ancient choir screen, 1347, is lying neglected in the churchyard. These remains of fine western screen should be replaced in Church, and not be let go to ruin in the churchyard.

Perpendicular: remains of reredos, north aisle.¹

The chancel of Almondbury, belonging to St. August Abbey, reminds me much of the elder Chapel of Bristol Cathedral in purity of detail, although most of the Chancel has been utterly ruined by restoration, only the chancel lead spire remaining. This Church belonged to Bristol; Abbot had a house there.²

Mr. REYNOLDS having said a few words as to the order

(1). See Note, Sheldon's Bristol.

(2). See Britton's account of the murder of one of the officials in there.

the old Abbey, the Members went over the Cathedral and around the outside of the structure. When outside, a somewhat animated conversation, as to the restoration of the Norman gateway, ensued between the MAYOR and Precentor VENABLES, of Lincoln, who had joined the party in the course of the morning. On their reaching the gateway the reverend gentleman entered a strong protest against the restoration proceedings. He considered that the gateway was one of the most unique monuments in the country, and he could not but strongly protest against the work now proceeding, which he looked upon as nothing less than an act of vandalism.

The MAYOR defended the action of the authorities. They had done their very best to preserve the ancient beauties of the city, and had spared neither time, money, nor trouble on the work at that gateway. They had had the best advice that could be obtained. They had destroyed nothing of value. What had been removed was only an old house fallen into decay, and they were restoring the ancient work and filling up the gap occupied by the old house.

The Chapter House.

The centre arch of vaulting is pointed. An attentive examination of the east end of the Chapter room, with Mr. J. Reynolds, has convinced me, said Mr. POPE, it is of its original length, there being the original Norman buttresses at the east end.

The Mayor's Chapel

was then inspected. The MAYOR explained the proposed improvements.

Mr. POPE said this was the Church of the Bons Hommes. He believed that all the seats in the chancel were partly wood and partly plaster. It would be a very good thing to get rid of them. The date of the west window was comparatively modern, and it was cut off in the fashion they saw in order to

allow of the alteration of the line of the street. The roof was a fine specimen of 15th century work, and the side windows belonged to the 13th century, going into the 14th. The moulded arches were fine specimens of the work of the former century. The old west window was taken away to Brentry, where it was put up, and still remained, he believed.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR read a short paper on the "Hospital of St. Mark."

A visit was then paid to

The Law Library,

to see the 12th century room there, and the Tudor room. The party afterwards strolled through Maryleport Street (being greatly interested in the fine examples of old Bristol to be seen there) to

St. Peter's Church.

The Rev. W. T. HOLLINS received the Society, and gave a short account of the Church. He believed that they had the earliest fixed date in the city belonging to that Church. The body of the Church was supposed to be 15th century, and probably the only old part of the Church was the base of the tower, about which there was a controversy as to whether there was anything Norman.

The company looked over the interior, and Mr. BULLEID expressed his opinion that the former rector had been guilty of an act of vandalism in removing the skeleton (stone) from Aldwarth's tomb, and placing it in a box.

An interesting will was read by Mr. W. GEORGE, it having been the last will and testament of Thomas Norton, dated 1449, in which, among other things, he expressed a desire to be buried in the chancel of the Church.

It may be interesting to add that Robert Aldworth, who founded a colony at Pemaquit, Maine, New England, in the 17th century, left his money to the Elbridge family; and

ultimately that money went to the founding of the Bristol Infirmary.

From St. Peter's Church the Members walked across the old churchyard to

Norton's House,

now known as St. Peter's Hospital, and as the place where the Bristol Guardians hold their weekly Meetings.

Here Mr. CHARLES WINTLE assumed the conductorship, and, on behalf of the Governor, Deputy, and the Members of the Board, offered a hearty welcome and refreshments to the visitors. He then proceeded to give some account of the house, premising that Mr. John Taylor was responsible for the facts, and if they were wrong he must bear the blame. The house was now called St. Peter's Hospital, and was where the relief of the poor was administered. Until about the year 1859, the poor were also kept in the adjoining premises. The poor-house was afterwards removed to Stapleton.

This house was built originally about the end of the 12th century, by John Norton, and was bequeathed by him to his two sons, who occupied it. The premises were occupied by successive generations of the family until 1580, when Thomas Norton sold them to Sir Henry Newton, of Barrs Court, but none of the Newton family lived in the house. It was rebuilt by Robert Aldworth, and in 1634 his relative, Elbridge, became possessed of it. Subsequently it was used for trade purposes, and a Mint was established within the walls of the house. In 1695 the Mint ceased to work. The property was afterwards purchased by the Corporation for £800, and converted into a Workhouse.

They had books dating from the end of the 17th century to the present time, and in some of the old books were very curious entries. The Clerk to the Board (Mr. Simpson) had kindly found a few for him, and he would read one or two.

In 1696, the books recorded, a clerk was appointed at a salary of £10, which was raised the next year to £20. Even in the present days of economy they paid more than that salary. Clerk. Another entry showed that in those days they were severe on beggars, for one was sent to the Bridewell for years. Another entry recorded the banishment from the town of singers of lewd ballads in the streets.

The room in which they were assembled (the Court Room) had had the fine Jacobean ceiling recently uncovered—before buried in plaster—and as he had had something to do with the restoration and painting of the ceiling, he must have been able to excuse the weak points in it. They had no excuse to go by, and did what they considered best. The ceiling and the upper part of the fireplace were evidently put in by Aldworth.

Mr. GEORGE read an extract from a register, showing that the Bishop of Worcester, in 1464, granted Norton leave to celebrate Divine service in an oratory within the manor during his sickness.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wintle and the Guardians, on the motion of the Rev. Prebendary SCARLETT.

On the way from Norton's House, towards the Dominican Priory, a short time was spent at the remains of

Bristol Castle.

These are but scanty, and are so buried among a quantity of modern houses, that, in face of social as well as political difficulties, it needs a determined antiquary to make an investigation.

The Dominican Friary

This is a most interesting building, now converted into a Quakers' School; hence the singularly incongruous name of Quakers' Friars. Here, as so often throughout the meeting, Mr. TAYLOR gave the Members the benefit of his

knowledge. Great part of the early walls and windows of the building still remain, and amongst them, upon the ground floor, some Early English windows of very beautiful workmanship, and in a remarkably perfect condition.

By the time the party reached

St. James's Church,

the Members had dwindled considerably; much more so, probably, than would have been the case if they had known how much of interest there is to be found in it. The Norman west-front, with its intersecting arcade and circular window, is, perhaps, the most interesting part, but the whole well repays inspection. A few only visited the external arcade of the clerestory, which can only be seen by climbing to the ridge of the south aisle roof.

The VICAR (Rev. J. Hart Davies) exhibited in the vestry the Church plate and a remarkably fine and perfect set of Church account books; one of the earliest of them is, unfortunately, missing at present.

In University College, an

Evening Meeting

was held, at which Mr. GEORGE ESDAILE, C.E., read a paper on "Roman Bristol and Roman Gloucester, compared with the *Castra Prætoria* and the sites of the *Castra Peregrina* and of the *Castra Equites Singulares* at Rome." He said, so far all that had been written about Roman Bristol had been of the vaguest nature, and had been prefaced by "probably" and "in all likelihood." He was therefore the more anxious to apply that which, in his opinion, was the only solution of the question, viz., whether it was possible to plot in, within the city of Bristol, the area of the Roman camp as given by Hyginus, to whose scheme he had before referred in the papers

he had read to the Society ; and as he thought it was possible, he endeavoured to summarise the evidence and make the application. The writer then referred at length to traces of a Roman Camp, which he believed substantiated his views, instancing the construction of the roads in and around the city. He exhibited a diagram of a Roman Camp in Bristol, and compared it with one in Gloucester, where there was admittedly a Roman Camp. The area of the Camp in Bristol was the same as those in Chester and other well-known Roman Camps, and it also agreed with those found in Rome.

Somerset Heraldry.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER (Evercreech) read a paper on "Somerset Genealogy and Heraldry." Printed in the Second Part.

Thursday : Excursion.

The Members of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, in connection with their Bristol meeting, made an excursion through some of the most beautiful scenery in Gloucestershire. In the morning the party of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Queen's Hotel, Clifton, where vehicles were waiting to convey them to the different spots selected. The civic carriage, containing the Mayor (Sir G. W. Edwards), headed the procession.

The leading idea of this day's excursion was a visit to the Aust Cliff bone beds, under the guidance of Professor Lloyd Morgan, for the sake of the Natural History section of the Society ; but several places full of interest were visited *en route* (with the cordial assent of the Bristol and Gloucester Society, to whose domain they, strictly speaking, appertain), and a most agreeable and successful expedition was the result.

The first place at which a stoppage was made was

Westbury-on-Trym.

Here Mr. J. TAYLOR read a paper, showing that this was the first house of the Benedictines in England.

It should be noted here that the papers which were read, and the observations which were made, upon this and the excursion of Friday, full of interest as they were, are treated very shortly in this report, inasmuch as they do not fall within the sphere of a Somersetshire Archæological Society.

Precentor VENABLES, of Lincoln, followed with an interesting description of the Church, and of the various architectural changes which could be readily traced in it.

Henbury Church.

At Henbury the Rev. J. H. WAY, the Vicar, described the Church, pointing out that the two eastern arches of the nave were round before 1830, but were then altered (for the sake of harmony!), so as to match the rest of the arcade of late tall Norman columns with pointed arches. The alteration then made in brick is now replaced by stone. On the north side the columns, which are slightly taller than those on the south, stand on high bases, with the exception of the most eastern; those on the south are on very low bases.

The whole Church was restored by Mr. Street, nine years ago. He extremely admired the capitals in the porches (Mr. Way says), especially those in the south porch; and at once said, on looking at them from a little distance, as the masses of plaster and paint were being knocked off, "those capitals are only found under the shadow of Glastonbury and Wells and in St. David's diocese; but, oddly enough, I have just seen them at Christ Church, Dublin, where they must have been brought by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke; and there, too, they have the round mouldings like these. Very odd, he added, for I have seen that combination nowhere else; and if it is exactly like Christ Church, these round mouldings ought to

have a sharp line down the middle." And so they have. "There," he added, "the same builders; be sure of that."

The historic connection of Bristol and Dublin, from the year 1172, when Henry II granted a charter to the men of Bristol, giving them the city of Dublin to inhabit, "with all the liberties and free customs which they have at Bristol and through my whole land," may account for this similarity of workmanship.¹

A lovely drive through Hallen brought the archæologists to the retired parish of

Compton Greenfield,

where they were welcomed by the Rev. G. HOPE DIXON, the Rector, who, himself an ardent antiquary, at once invited the party to inspect some geological treasures which he had collected and carefully classified. One or two objects in the collection are unique.

The principal feature of the Church is undoubtedly the fine Norman arch at the entrance, the date of which is 1140. Rarely is so excellent an example to be met with, and fortunately it has not suffered at the hands of injudicious restorers.

Mr. SOMERVILLE pointed out that the dripstone terminations are exactly like some in the Church of Dinder, near Wells.

Aust Cliff.

To Aust was a long but pleasant drive.

Here, standing at the foot of the cliff, near a remarkably distinct fault in the strata, Professor LLOYD MORGAN gave an exceedingly clear and interesting lecture upon the geology of the district. He remarked that Aust Cliff was, for several reasons, interesting to geologists. The secondary, or Mesozoic rocks, rested uncomformably upon the upturned edges of the Palæozoic mountain limestone. In this series were the red

(1). Hunt's *Bristol*, p. 24.

and green marls and sands of the Keuper, containing bands of gypsum or alabaster, and above these the rhætic beds containing the celebrated bone bed. They had here also good small-scale examples of faults.

He proposed to say a few words, first, about the physical history of the spot, as evidenced by the beds in view, and then about the bone bed. They had only to look out across the Severn to see the older Palæozoic rocks rising in bold form. These were composed of a long series of marine beds, constituting the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian of geologists; then of the Old Red Sandstone deposited in a great old-world Welsh lake, and lastly of the Carboniferous rocks. Then came in this district a great break, evidenced by the unconformable relations of the Keuper to the mountain limestone. The millstone grit and coal measures, which once spread over this spot had been entirely removed by denudation, though they had been preserved beneath the Severn a little to the south-west, as had been proved by the Severn Tunnel. While in other parts of England 6,000 feet of deposit (Permian, Bunter, and Keuper) were being laid down, only 110 feet of Keuper was here deposited. This showed how long was the continuance of land conditions. During these land conditions many of the most characteristic features of our south-west scenery had been marked out. It was true that the sculptured surface had since then been buried beneath thick accumulations of secondary rocks. But much of the work of more recent denudation had been the re-exposure of this old-world scenery.

Turning to the bone bed, Professor Lloyd Morgan said that it contained chiefly the remains of fishes. They were represented by spines, teeth, and scales. There were several shark-like forms; one resembling the Port Jackson shark, another like a saw-fish. There were hard-scaled fishes, like the gar-pike of America (Ganoids), but the most interesting form was *Ceratodus*, of which genus there were more than 350 teeth in

the Bristol Museum, besides those which were in Mr. Dixon's collection, and elsewhere. Agassiz had been the first to describe it from the teeth. But in 1870, Mr. Gerald Krefft had discovered that the genus was still living in Queensland rivers. It was a vegetable feeder and lived in stagnant water. When the water became very impure it breathed by means of lungs, at other times by means of gills. There were four teeth in the upper jaw, and two in the lower jaw. Some authors reckoned nine species from Aust; others reduced these to two. There was no representative of bony fishes at Aust. They did not come in till later geological times. Besides fishes, there were Ichthyosaurian, Plesiosaurian, and Labyrinthodont remains in the bone bed. In the overlying Cotham marble there were remains of beetles and other insects.

A short visit was paid to

Aust Church,

for the purpose of seeing a reputed pre-Reformation chalice. The date, however, of 1571, is engraved upon the cover, and this would seem, from the form and pattern, to be the correct date.

John Wycliffe was Prebendary of Aust.

Luncheon had been provided at the Swan Hotel, at Thornbury, but the many points of interest in the morning had taken up so much time that the party did not arrive there until late.

Thornbury Church and Castle.

After luncheon, the fine Church was visited, under the guidance of the Rev. H. B. HODGSON, the Vicar.

In the nave arcade and clerestory there is much likeness to Stratford-on-Avon. The greater part of the Church is supposed to have been rebuilt about the end of the 15th century, or, as some think, in the time of Henry VIII, by the Duke of Buckingham, when he built the Castle.

At the Castle, Mr. EDMUND BUCKLE gave a detailed de-

scription, partly from an account which Mr. Stafford Howard, who was unavoidably absent, had kindly forwarded to the Hon. Secretary.

In Thornbury Church and Castle, as in all the places visited to-day, there is interest enough to fill many pages of description, but this is not the province of the Somersetshire Society, who only come to them and enjoy them as passing visitors.

It was now so late that it was reluctantly decided to give up a visit to Almondsbury Church, and a few minutes only could be allowed upon the return journey, for the magnificent western view over the rich level plain, and far away across the Severn.

Friday: Excursion.

Friday, the fourth and last day of the meeting of this Society, was devoted to an excursion to

Chepstow and Tintern.

At Chepstow the Members, who numbered about seventy, left the rail, and went in carriages to the Wyndcliff and Tintern.

The party lunched at the Royal George, Tintern, and subsequently, on the motion of Mr. PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE (Brymore House), a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President¹ (the Mayor of Bristol) for his extreme kindness in giving them so much of his valuable time.

The HON. GENERAL SECRETARY (the Rev. J. A. Bennett), in moving a vote of thanks to the Local Committee, mentioned the invaluable services of Mr. John Reynolds. As to the places to be visited, they had thrown themselves entirely upon the Local Committee, which had resulted in the great success of this and the previous excursions.

(1). The Map of Bristol in this volume, in illustration of the President's Address, is kindly presented by him.

Transactions of the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, pts. 3, 4, and 5, 1887.

The Art of Distillation, 1653; from Mr. A. W. ROGERS.

Myths, Scenes, and Worthies of Somerset; Ruined Abbeys of Britain; from Mr. MARSHALL.

Pedigree, showing the connection between the several families of Botreaux, St. Loe, Clyvedon, Drokensford, Cheverel, etc.; from Mr. GREENFIELD.

Copy of a Decree in Chancery, respecting the Town Lands of Taunton, made 1729; from Mr. BARNICOTT.

A contribution towards the Bibliography of Weston-super-Mare; from the Author, Mr. E. E. BAKER.

Wiclif's Latin Works: Sermones, i; De Compositione Hominis; from Mr. STANDERWICK.

Calendar of the Tavistock Parish Records.

Catalogue of the Library of the Athenæum, and Supplement; from the Rev. J. P. HEWETT.

Sermons on Devotional, Evangelical, and Practical Subjects; by Joshua Toulmin; from Mr. CHISHOLM-BATTEN.

Discovery of a Hoard of Roman Coins at Springhead; from Mr. C. ROACH SMITH.

A parcel of pamphlets, election bills, etc., relating to Taunton; from Dr. GEO. CORNISH.

Experiments, Notes, etc., about Divers Qualities; The Imperfection of the Chymist's Doctrine of Qualities, etc.; by the Honourable Robert Boyle; from Mr. GOLDSWORTHY.

En Steamer; Le Tatouage aux Iles Marquises; Discours sur du Tatouage; Recherches sur le Tatouage; Discours Prononce a l'Académie des Sciences; l'Archéologie au Congres tenu a Nancy; from M. le Dr. BERCHON.

Received in Exchange for the Society's Proceedings:—

Royal Archæological Institute—*Journal*, nos. 173, 174.

British Archæol. Association—*Journal*, vol. xliii, pts. 2, 3.

Additions to the Museum and Library.

MUSEUM.

A Bath token, "Alfred ye Great re-founded Bath, A.D. 900;" from Major ALDWORTH.

A Jubilee sixpence; from Mr. SURTEES.

A Taunton farthing, "By the Constables" (octagonal); from Mr. H. S. GILL.

Specimens of wools and minerals from Australia; from Mrs. CLAPHAM.

Key, found in the old Grammar School, Taunton, Sept., 1887; from Mr. CHISHOLM-BATTEN.

A parcel of tokens; from Dr. GEO. CORNISH.

Some Eocene fossils from a well-sinking 85 feet deep, at Berry near Gosport, Hants; from Major FOSTER.

A specimen of the Great Plover, *Œdicnemus crepitans*, killed at West Buckland; from Mr. CORDING.

LIBRARY.

The Western Antiquary, Index No., vol. vii, pts. 1 to 7; from the Editor, Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Memoranda Relating to the Parish of Kelston, pt. 2; from the Rev. F. J. POYNTON.

Catalogue of Early German Prints, vol. ii; *Reproductions of Early Italian Prints*, pt. 1, new series; Autotype of *Magna Carta*, and *Articles*; *Catalogue of English Coins*, vol. i; *Coins of the Ancients*; *Guide to the English Medals*; *Guide to the Italian Medals*; from the Trustees of the British Museum.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, pts. 35, 36; from the Editor, Rev. BEAVER H. BLACKER.

Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts, U.S.—*Bulletin*, xviii; *The Morse Collection of Japanese Pottery*.

Society for the Promotion of Natural Sciences, Vienna—*Journal*, no. 27.

Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass.—*Collect* nos. 2 and 3.

Société Archéologique de Bordeaux—*Bulletin*, vol. i, pt 4; ii, 1, 2; iii, 3, 4; iv, 1, 2, 3, 4; v, 1, 2, 3, 4; vi, 1, 2, 3; vii, 1, 2, 3, 4; viii, 1, 2, 3, 4; ix, 1, 2, 3; x, 1, 2; xi, 1; 1; *Comptes Rendus*, 1881-2, 1883-4.

Purchased:—

The Registers of Stourton (Harleian Society).

A System of Moral Philosophy, by Henry Grove, 2 vols., 1

A Description of the Works Printed by Authority of Record Commission, 1831.

Cartularium Saxonicum, pts. 21, 22, 23.

Somerset Record Society, vol. i.

Pipe Roll Society, vol. viii.

Somerset Wills, first series.

Sermons by Henry Grove, 4 vols.

Warner's Walks through Wales, 2nd edition.

Rogers's Sermons, 4 vols.

Savage's History of the Hundred of Carhampton.

Cassan's Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells.

Registers of St. James's, Clerkenwell, vol. iii. (Harleian Society).

Observations on, and Plain Directions to Prevent, Hydrpho

Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archæological and
Natural History Society,
1887, *Part II.*

PAPERS, ETC.

Wrington: a Sketch of Parochial History.

BY REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, M.A.

WHEN the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was founded, in 1849 (26th Sept.), a series of queries were issued respecting Churches and Parishes: relating to the Structure of the Church, and the Archæology of the Parish, and the Botany and Geology of the District. These suggestions, though not fully complied with, have nevertheless been useful in calling attention to these subjects, and promoting enquiry. It is purposed, in the following paper, not to give a complete history of Wrington parish, but rather a sketch of the chief objects and events worthy of notice; which may hereafter be expanded and enlarged into a more perfect form. Many points require to be dwelt upon in writing a parochial history.

1st. The pre-historic remains, which are abundant in Somerset, especially among the Mendip and Quantock Hills.

2ndly. The history of the Manor, which can often be

New Series, Vol. XIII, 1887, Part II.

parishes; nor is it possible to trace this out accurately. It is enough to know that we find these divisions existing as early as the laws of King Edgar, A.D. 970. The boundaries of a parish seem originally to have been settled by that of the manor or manors, and their limits have been pretty well ascertained since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act; but the maps are not always correctly laid down, as the same field has been known to be mapped into two parishes. It is advisable that perambulations should still be kept up, where it is possible, as boundary marks are apt to be removed.

The parish of Wrrington is bounded by Burrington and Churchill parishes on the south, by Congresbury on the east, by Backwell and Winford on the north, by Winford, Batcombe, and Blagdon on the west; and contains an area of about 5,785 acres. The surface is very varied—hill and plain, pasture and arable. The geology¹ embraces the Carboniferous Limestone, the Lias on Broadfield Down, and the New Red Sandstone on the level ground towards Burrington and Churchill, through which flows the river Yeo. Some outbreaks of Trap Rock are to be seen at the head of Goblin Combe, and these are marked in Mr. Saunder's map (published by Lavars, Bristol). A hard conglomerate is found just above the village, and at Red Hill, a district of Wrrington, two miles distant from the village, to the east, on the line of the Bristol and Bridgwater road. This turnpike road intersects the parish, coming from Bristol over Broadfield Down; quitting Wrrington as it approaches Langford Inn. This road, made at the beginning of the present century, supercedes a more ancient one, of

(1). *Geology.* *Valley:* alluvial, *i.e.*, gravel and sand, with fine-grained Sandstone, difficult to cut, and strong clay; also white, sandy, loam-like chip-pings of stone. *Above village:* conglomerate, with patches of Red Sandstone (between Little Tor and Sim's Wood, also at Beacon Batch). From Barley Wood to Redhill is Red Sandstone, reaching to row of ashes. From Little Tor to Sims Wood, Mountain Limestone, which reaches to Backwell and Bourton Hill, and to Hartcliffe Rocks. At the head of Cleve Combe (called also Goblin Combe) is an outbreak of Green Stone, also near Broadfield House. At Downside House is Oolite (an isolated patch). To the right or east of the main road to Bristol over Broadfield Down is *Oolite*.

which vestiges remain, running along the side of it, in very deep hollows, as you ascend from the level towards Redhill.

Pre-historic Remains.—There are none now existing in the parish of Wrington, as Broadfield Down has been enclosed, and is now under cultivation; but an ancient perambulation of the parish, contained in the Bath and Glastonbury Register, in the library of the Marquis of Bath (p. 341), makes mention of a Barrow as one of the boundaries.¹ Roman remains have been discovered at two places. They were found on Havyatt Green, in making the Bristol and Bridgwater road, one mile from the village of Wrington, which was carried at this distance from it, in deference to the wishes of Dr. Waterland, then Rector; an account of its construction is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, at the beginning of the present century.

In July, 1876, after a very dry summer, the traces of a villa were found at Lye Hole, at the eastern extremity of the parish, about two miles and a half from the village, on the higher ground, in the direction of Nempnett. These, when examined, were proved to be the undoubted traces of a Roman villa. Many of the pillars supporting the suspended floors remained, but the floors had been broken up. Tesserae were found, and red ware, as well as other pottery.² The pilæ, or supports, had been formed in places of hexagonal tiles, which had been used previously for roofing, the nail-holes remaining, and the mortar; and this seems to show that the villa had been rebuilt. These remains were about one foot and a half under the turf, and there were evident marks of fire upon the stones. The place is known by the name of "the old Burry-ing Ground," probably in consequence of ancient interments having been found there. It is on the farm of Mr. William Hody, who first called my attention to it. A deep lane (now disused) leads up to the site of the villa, and can be traced

(1) *Liber Huius, de Sobiaco Abbas, Glaston.* An inquisition of the Manors of Glastonbury Abbey, A.D. 1189. Edited by S. E. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A.

(2) *Ann. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, March 8th, 1877.

towards the Lodge at Aldwick Court, from whence it seems to have gone in the direction of Havyatt Green, where the other Roman remains were found. From hence an old deserted road leads to Burrington Comb, above which is the camp, where Roman remains have also been found, and interments in the caverns in the combe. Roman coins have also been found at Wrington. One (said to have been picked up in the Church-yard), of the Emperor Posthumus, was found in process of levelling the ground; and another in a garden in the village, being a coin of the Emperor Dioclesian, of a rare type. Other Roman remains have been found a mile beyond the boundry of the parish, on the west, on the property of Colonel Long, at Woodlands, in the parish of Congresbury.

The Mendip Hills, a mile to the south of the boundary of Wrington parish, abound in vestiges of Roman mining, and several pigs of lead, bearing the Roman stamp, have been found and recorded. One was discovered at Blagdon, bearing the stamp of Britannicus, and of the date of the Emperor Claudius, and several at Charterhouse, one with the stamp of Vespasian.¹ On Burrington Ham, a mile beyond the boundary of Wrington, is a Roman camp, and remains have been found in the comb; also Roman coins in the large camp on Dolebury. These discoveries mark the complete possession which the Romans had obtained of this district; and still further traces may yet be brought to light.

Wrington is a Hundred combined with Brent. In old documents it is styled the Hundred of Brent cum Wrington.² Brent is on the west, and Wrington on the south-east, side of the Mendip Hills; and Wrington Hundred is watered by the little river Yeo, which, rising at Compton Martin, flows through the vale, and falls into the Bristol Channel between Wick St. Lawrence and Kingston Seymour.

Both these Hundreds formerly belonged to the Abbey of

(1). See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 8th March, 1877.

(2). See Collinson's *History of Somerset*, vol. i, p. 195.

Glastonbury, but at the suppression of the Abbey were granted to Sir Henry Capel, afterwards Earl of Essex.¹ The Hundred takes its name from the chief place or village within it. The Hundred of Wrington, from the village of Wrington, once a market town, with the privilege of a fair. The market and fair were procured by Adam de Sodbury, Abbot of Glastonbury, in the time of Edward II.² The Market was held on the north side of the village street, beyond the Golden Lion Inn, nearly opposite the Rectory gate, and modern houses, built in the first half of this century, occupy the site of the stalls.

It is stated in Collinson's *History*, vol. i, p. 206, from Adam de Domerham, that King Athelstan, A.D. 926, gave the manor, consisting of twenty hides, to Duke Athelstan.³ He took the habit of a monk, and conferred them upon the Abbey of Glastonbury, and the grant was confirmed by King Edmund. Collinson also gives the survey of the manor at the dissolution.

Part of the Glastonbury Registers, containing the rental of the Abbey, is now in the library of the Earl of Aylesbury, at Tottenham House, Wilts,⁴ and is called Abbot Beer's Terrier; the date is A.D. 1514,⁵ and contains a list of the possessions of the Abbey in Wrington parish, giving the dedication of the Church,—*All Saints*,—the account of the *Church House*, which stood near the present lych-gate (and the deed by which it was conveyed to the parish still exists in the parish chest, and is dated 1447.⁶) Abbot Beer's rental mentions the *Mill*, which stood just outside the present Rectory garden, to the south (the mill pond was in the Rectory garden); the *Manor House*, and a list of the *private woods of the Abbot*, and the *woods*

(1). See Appendix.

(2). See Collinson, vol. i, p. 206. Mr. Jerdone Braikenridge, of 16, Royal Crescent, Bath, and late of Newton House, Clevedon, has in his possession the original grant from Edward II to Glastonbury Abbey of a market and fair at Wrington.

(3). Adam de Domerham's *History*, p. 70.

(4). The Wrington portion is printed in vol. ii of Hearn's *John of Glastonbury*.

(5). See p. 197. Robert Beer was Rector of Wrington, and instituted May 18th, 1514.

(6). See Appendix to this paper.

held in *common*, and their respective acreage; also the names of the fields and sheep walks.¹

We learn from an entry in this Terrier that the river now called the *Yeo* was anciently called the *Wring*, as *Wringbridge* occurs, and the same name is also given in the perambulation of an older date, already mentioned.² Hence the name of the river has been changed, and I can only account for this by supposing that the name *Yeo* is a corruption of *Eau* (Norman-French), which is a name common to the small rivers in this locality, simply indicating the *water*.

It is clear that the village takes its name from the river running at a short distance from it.³

There are two hamlets in Wrrington parish, viz., Lye and Havyatt Green; in each of these ancient Roman remains have been found, which testify to their very early occupation.

From the account in Domesday Book, printed in Collinson, we ascertain the condition of the parish in the time of King William I, A.D. 1085-6;⁴ from Abbot Beer's Terrier, its condition 500 years later, A.D. 1514; and if we come to 300 years

(1). The particulars are given at length in the *Proceedings of the Bath Field Club*, in a paper read January 15th, 1879.

(2). No perambulation is given in Abbot Beer's Terrier. Two or three pages are left blank, as if for the insertion, and the same is the case with all the other manors in this volume, except Glastonbury 12 hides, where the perambulation is given.

(3). This is not unfrequently the case, as Bitton is supposed to be a corruption of *Boyd-town*; the river *Boyd* running through the parish. (See Ella-combe's *History of Bitton*.)

(4). The temporalities of the Abbey were valued in A.D. 1291-3, at £41. See Collinson's *History*, vol. i, p. 206-7.

It is difficult to ascertain precisely the amount of population from the records of Domesday survey, but the population of Wrrington may be roughly estimated at about 400. From Langtoft's *Chronicle* it would amount to about the same number. By the Register, A.D. 1538, the number of baptisms was 10; or, taking an average of 15 years after that date, 14. By the Register of Burials, A.D. 1538, the number of burials is 7, and in the succeeding years they seem to have averaged 11.

In 1821 the number of baptisms was 24; burials, 19.

In 1830 " " 46; " 37.

In 1860 " " 30; " 21.

*This does not include Redhill nor Lowlesgate; a separate Register has been kept for Redhill since 1844, and for Lowlesgate since 1872—the most northern part of the parish being attached to that Church for ecclesiastical purposes.

Average baptisms at Redhill, per annum, 13; burials, 8.

later still,—at the time of the passing of the Enclosure Act,—1810,¹ we do not find much variation in the wood, arable, and pasture land. The unenclosed land under the Abbot fed 400 sheep on Broadfield Down; and before 1810 it was 500.

From an account drawn up of the condition of the parish at the time of the passing of the Enclosure Act, I find it stated that previous to that Act the farms were comparatively small, and a small portion only of each under tillage. The “sullow,” or plough, the drag, and the wooden roller, were the only agricultural implements used. These were of clumsy make, and generally drawn by oxen. The men dug considerable quantities of *Lapis calaminaris* from the northern part of the parish. The waste wool was collected from the brambles and furze bushes by the women and children, and by them used in the home manufacture of stockings.

Since the early part of the present century, agriculture in Wrington has kept pace with the general improvement, and the farming is now not inferior to that of other localities. Draining has been carried out, and is still progressing. Ploughing matches are annually held, and rewards given for the best work, as well as for the best teams, and the breed of cattle has been greatly improved. The late Rector, the Rev. John Vane, who held the living for forty-two years, did much to improve the agriculture and breed of cattle, as well as to encourage industry. But this was not the only work he effected: he built and maintained at his own cost a School, at the extreme north-east end of the parish, and got a Chapel of Ease built for Redhill, A.D. 1844, where he placed a curate, and where another School has since been built, 1873. By his efforts also, aided by the leading parishioners, Schools were built at Wrington in 1857, and superceded a small and confined building, still remaining on the left of the road to the

(1). Entitled “An Act for enclosing Lands in the Parishes of Wrington, Yatton, and Kenn, in the County of Somerset. 50 Geo. III, 1810.” This Act specifies certain commons or waste lands, called Wrington Hill and Broadfield Down.

Court Farm, which had before been adapted to the purpose. These Schools now meet all the requirements of the parish and are maintained almost wholly by voluntary effort, and by the annual Government grants. During his incumbency, also, the parish Church was completely restored, and an organ replaced in the Church, after an interval of 200 years.

Previous, however, to the improvement of agriculture, and of Schools, and Churches, came the improvement of the roads. It is stated that before the beginning of the present century the manner of conveying goods and agricultural produce to and from Bristol and other markets, was by fixing them in panniers, and conveying them on the backs of pack-horses, which were driven in single file, to the number of 40 or 50 together. These followed a deep, miry track; in many places rendered scarcely passible by numerous bogs and rivulets intersecting its course. Traces of these primitive roads still remain in different parts of the parish, and may be seen marked upon the old maps. It is stated that the jaded and overloaded animals not infrequently sunk in the mire, and remained there until they could be unloaded and dug out by the neighbouring cottagers. Most of the bye-ways were in a similar condition; narrow, and overgrown with brambles. Wheeled conveyances were scarcely known, and the only horse furniture was pack-saddles and panniers for goods, and saddles and pillions for passengers. The farmer and his wife rode the same horse to Church or fair, the lady riding behind.

Before the Enclosure Act, the pathway to Bristol, over Broadfield Down, was marked by clumps of fir trees, planted at intervals, and a line of yew trees marked the path, at a point above Redhill, where a branch diverged to Butcombe. Some of these are still standing. An Act of Parliament was obtained, at the beginning of this century, for making a new highway from Bristol to Bridgwater, and thence to Exeter. It was proposed to carry this through Wrington, then a market town, but it is stated to have been carried a mile off, at

the instance of the then Rector, Dr. Waterland, who feared the bad effect it might have upon the place, by introducing a stream of traffic.

The improvement of the bye-ways followed that of the highway, and in course of time three principal bridges were built over the river Yeo, called respectively—*Perry Bridge*, over which passes the main road to Bridgwater; *County Bridge*, on the road from Wrington to Burrington and Blagdon; and *Beam Bridge*, on the road from Wrington to Langford and Churchill. A bridge was also constructed over the small rivulet which runs past the village, and it is stated that the battlement of this bridge is formed of the stones of the ancient cross, which stood opposite the Golden Lion Inn, at the division of two roads in the village. The cross was removed almost within living memory, and in the time of the Rev. W. Leever's incumbency; and the cause of removal is said to have been that on a dark night a coachman, not very steady on his box, ran his master's carriage against it, and it was thought wiser to remove this ancient land-mark than dismiss the careless driver! Wrington, therefore, lost this record of its former importance. The Church-yard cross, now also removed, stood on the north side of the Church-yard. I have not been able to ascertain the date of its removal.

As the roads and bridges improved, so did the form of conveyance. Drove of pack-horses gave way to heavy and cumbrous wagons, drawn by eight or ten heavy horses, with cropped tails, and bells on their collars. What was called a "dilly," conveyed passengers to and from Bristol once a week, and this was in time succeeded by a lighter conveyance, called the "long coach," which by degrees took the form of the stage coach. Nearly twenty stage coaches passed along the high road as late as 1841, when they were gradually superseded by the all-engrossing railway.¹

(1). I am indebted for some of this information to an account drawn up in 1861, and published in the *Wrington Hand-book*.

As access to Bristol became easier, the market at Wroughton gradually declined, and at length ceased, and the site of it is now partially covered by houses, erected in recent times. Much has been expended on the improvement of the bye-ways, which are now kept in excellent condition.

From the roads we may pass to the buildings, all of which, except the beautiful Church, have lost their ancient characteristics, recorded by Collinson—except the thatch, with which many are still covered. The old Market House stood on the site of the houses erected in 1823, on the north side of the main street, nearly opposite the Rectory, but lower down. The corn market was held in front of the Rectory. The Court House, once the residence of a member of the Essex family, to whom the property was granted at the suppression of the Abbey of Glastonbury, is quite modernized. It seems to have been the Manor House belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury, mentioned in the rental of the Abbey already referred to, and which is described as containing a “large hall, with spacious chambers on each side. Promptuarium, cellars, kitchen, larder, and stable in the inner court, together with walls, erected with high battlements, in the eastern circumference, and with deep ditches dug in the western circumference; which contains, with the lower court, one acre.” No remains of this are now apparent, and very little of the ancient Priory, which stood east of the Church, on the opposite side of the Langford road, at the side of the Church path leading from the lych-gate, where a portion of the walls may be seen. The site is now occupied by small and ruinous houses. every architectural feature has been removed—unless it be the labels of one or two small windows. The late Vicar of Chard, the Rev. Henry Thompson, who was for more than twenty years curate of Wroughton, states that the work of destruction was completed in the memory of men then living. He wrote an account for the Oxford Architectural Society, about sixty years ago, and states that no important portion of the building

was then standing; but from what remained of the Priory in his time, there seemed to be no reason to think that it was worthy of the Church and Monastery with which it was connected: "Some square-headed windows, with cinquefoil mullions, were all that marked the antiquity of the building."

Passing from the Priory across the street, we pass through the *lych-gate* at the east entrance into the Church-yard. The *lych-gate* is a recent erection, given by the munificence of a parishioner, C. Edwards, Esq., of the Grove, in the year 1873. The design is by Mr. Hanson, Architect. On the right hand originally stood the *Church House*, conveyed by the then Rector, A.D. 1447, to the parish; and the deed of gift, bearing that date, is still extant. It was granted by "John de Obigis, Doctor of Decretals, Auditor of Causes in the Holy Apostolic Palace, also Nuncio and Collector for the Apostolick See in the Kingdom of England and Scotland, and the Island of Ireland, and Rector of the Parish Church of Wrington," on condition of "paying annually to me and my successors one penny at the High Altar, at the Feast of Easter, amidst the solemnities of the High Mass, at the time of the offering, by the hands of the Churchwardens of the said Church, for all services; and they pay as a fine 20 capons, price 6s. 8d."⁽¹⁾ This gift was made in the reign of Henry VI.

The *Church House* stood for many years, and becoming dilapidated, was removed within the present century, and the site used as an open space. It was then enclosed within the Church-yard, and finally consecrated in 1873, and incorporated into the Church-yard. The gate at the northern entrance was restored, and new stone pillars placed in 1871. This gate (near to which the Church-yard cross once stood) adjoins the house in which John Lock, the philosopher, was born, and an inscription to that effect is placed on it, but the date is wrongly given. The date of Lock's birth was 1632, and he was born when his father and mother were on a visit to Wrington, as

(1). See deed in parish chest, with copy and translation.

their residence was at Pensford, where his father had some property. There were other families, of that name, as an entry of *John*, son of *Jeremy Lock* and *Elizabeth* his wife, is found under the date of 1637, and this has been mistaken for the date of the philosopher's birth, whose father's name was *John*. The true date of his birth is given on his monument in the Church of High Laver, near Chipping Ongar, Essex, where he lies buried. The house in which he was born is now divided into two cottages, and the roof was lowered (about 1843) from its original pitch, but the rooms remain as formerly.¹

Passing into the Church-yard, which was levelled and put into order in 1875, we find at the south-east angle the burying place of Mrs. Hannah More and her four sisters ; who resided first at Cowslip Green, and afterwards at Barley Wood, now the property of W. H. Harford, Esq. There is an inscription on a marble monument to Mrs. Hannah More in the Church, over the south door, written by John Scandred Harford, Esq., of Blaize Castle. Her memory still survives in Wroughton, and her good works do follow her, in the benefit societies she originated, and the spirit of piety she awakened. The old people that knew Mrs. More are now fast passing away, but her life has been written by the late Rev. Henry Thompson, late Vicar of Chard, and by Mr. Roberts ; and a little book, called *Mendip Annals*, details the labours of herself and sisters in behalf of Schools among the Mendip Hills.²

The Church of Wroughton is dedicated to "All Saints." The chancel, the oldest portion, is of the Decorated period.

(1). There is a print of the house in the *Saturday Magazine* (1886).

(2). Mrs. Hannah More was the last of her family, and died in 1833, and the entry of her burial is given in the Wroughton Register under that date. The following is inserted in the Wroughton Register after the name of *Hannah More* :—

"The illustrious Christian and moral writer. Her body was met by the clergy and other gentry of the neighbourhood, and the children of the national schools, at Barley Wood, her former residence, and is deposited in a vault on the south side of the Church, near a yew tree, about 32 yards from the chancel door."

The Register is signed by T. T. Biddulph, Rector of St. James's, Bristol.

There are traces of an Early English nave, transformed now into a Perpendicular, with aisles and a clear-storey added. It consists of only four bays, and the side aisles project beyond the nave, so as to form two chapels—one on each side of the chancel, reaching to half of its length. The tower is Early Perpendicular, of a very beautiful type. It is mentioned particularly by Dr. Freeman, in each of his "Essays on Somersetshire Towers," in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*.¹ He speaks of it as one of the "highest achievements of architectural genius," and says that Wrington Church tower "may fairly claim the first place, and is therefore probably entitled to the designation of the finest square tower, not designed for a spire or lantern, in all England—and therefore, possibly, in the whole world." The late Sir Charles Barry took the proportions of this tower as the model for the "Victoria Tower" for the Houses of Parliament, when they were rebuilt by him, after their destruction by fire, in 1835. This information I had from his son. The "Victoria Tower," however, has not the elegance and lightness of structure which characterises the tower of Wrington. It is needless to enter into its different details; suffice it to say that the beauty grows upon you by careful examination; and like the Campanile of Giotto at Florence, you are never weary of contemplating its symmetry.

The height to the top of the tower, *i.e.*, from the ground to the battlement, is 99 feet; and from the top of the battlement to the top of the pinnacles is 14 feet 6 inches. It is built of Downside stone, taken from the quarry on Mr. Thatcher's farm, but the date of its erection is not known. It evinces the science and skill of the architects connected with Glastonbury Abbey,² to which the Church then belonged.

(1). See *Proceedings* for 1851, p. 55.

(2). The Church clock in the tower, with the Cambridge chimes (composed by Handel for St. Mary's Church, Cambridge), was placed there in 1870. The cost was £200, raised by subscription, chiefly by the effort of W. Long, Esq., of Westhay.

A beautiful rood-screen of carved oak extends the whole width of the Church, separating the chancel and two side chapels, in the northern of which the organ is placed. The organ once occupied the lower space of the tower, being placed there when the Church was restored, in 1859;¹ but was transferred in 1880 to its present position, when the instrument was enlarged and otherwise improved.

The rood-screen formerly supported a rood-loft, as may be seen by the brackets, still remaining attached to the pillars, and from the stair in the north wall leading to it, just beyond the screen.

The chancel is terminated by a stone reredos, the plan for which was given by Sir Charles Barry, and is executed in Caen stone. This was done during the incumbency of the late Rector, the Rev. I. Vane.

The font is Perpendicular, and the basin an octagonal bowl, supported by figures of angels, and is well known, from the models made of it in plaster, and sold by the vendors of plaster images. The exact date is not known. The pulpit, made of Caen stone, was the gift of the Rev. I. Vane, when the Church was restored,² in 1859, and so was also the east window, containing the figure of the "Good Shepherd," executed by Bell of Bristol. The stained windows placed in the chancel at the time of the restoration are by the same artist, and are the gifts of different parishioners. They are much inferior in execution to those which have since been inserted: one to the memory of Mr. Vane, Rector for forty-two years; one to W. H. Harford, Esq., of Barley Wood; one to John James, Esq., Solicitor, and the James family. Mr. James was for many years Churchwarden of Wrrington, and greatly respected; he resided at Aubreys, just above the

(1). The organ was taken down in the incumbency of Mr. Crook, before 1649, and not replaced until 1859.

(2). The stoop or "Holy Water Basin" in the chancel was destroyed at the restoration, and the sculptures on the sides of the west door, containing a "Ring" and a "Tun"—a punning rebus on the name of the village.

village. There is a window in the chancel to the Leeves family, Mr. Leeves having been Rector of Wrington for forty-nine years; and a tablet to his memory is placed in the south porch. He died, A.D. 1828, and was succeeded by the Rev. I. Vane, who died in December, 1870.¹ The window to Mrs. Hannah More and her sisters, placed in the chancel in 1884, was by public subscription.

The history of the Rectors of Wrington, as far as it can be gathered, and the works carried out by each, as well as of the Rectory House, and other places, must be deferred to another occasion, as these particulars would prove too long for a single paper. Suffice it to say many interesting particulars have been preserved, and some well worthy of record. If another opportunity is allowed, and life is spared, they may form the subject of another paper.

(1). The Chapel of Ease at Redhill, built during Mr. Vane's incumbency, is a simple, plain structure, with a tower. The windows are lancet, and the font of stone. This Church provides for the north-east portion of the parish. The School was built in 1872, near to the Church. The stained windows in the chancel are gifts in memory of the Elton family. The chancel was improved in 1880, and the lectern added in 1886.

APPENDIX.

Record by King Edward, at the request of Duke Ethelfrith, who had lost the original deed by fire, of a grant to the latter of land at Wrington, co. Somerset. With later additions.
A.D. 904.

WRINGTON: CARTA EDDREDI REGIS DE WRINGTON
DATA ECCLESIAE.

Regnante imperpetuum et mundi monarchiam gubernante alitroni patris sobolo qui celestia simul et terrena moderatur illius etenim incarnationis anno . D . C . C . CC . IIII^{to} . indictione vero sexta . contigit quod ETHELFRITHO duci omnes hereditarii libri ignis vastatione combusti perierunt . Tali igitur necessitate cogente predictus dux rogavit EDWARDUM regem et ELREDUM quoque et ETHELFLEDAM qui tunc principatum et potestatem

gentis Merceorum sub prædito rege tenuerunt omnes etiam senatores Merceorum ut ei consentirent et licentiam darent alios libros rescribendi .

Tunc illi unanimiter omnes devota mente concesserunt ut alii ei libri scriberentur eodem modo quo et priores scripti erant in quantum eos memoriter recordari potuisset . Si vero quoslibet recordari minime potuisset . tunc ei ista cartula in auxilio et affirmatione fieret . ut nullus eum contentiose cum aliis libris affligere voluisset nec propinquus nec alienus quamvis aliquis homo aliquem de vetustis libris protulerit quem prius fraudulenter vel hora ipsius incendii vel alio quolibet tempore per furtum abstraxisset . novimus namque quod omnia que in hoc mundo contingere solent aliquando citius aliquando tardius ex memoria mortalium delapsa deveniunt nisi in cedulis litterarum caracteribus annotentur . quapropter in hac cartula innotescere ratum atque gratum satisque commodum duximus de illa videlicet terra . at . WRING[TONE] hujus quantitas est . viginti cassatorum .

Et hanc præfatam largitionem . ego EDRED rex et totus senatus Anglorum devoto animo Ethelfrizo duci in perpet[u]am hereditatem persolvimus ut nemo post nos percipientes sine indignatione Dei omnipotentis illam irritam faciat .

✠ Ego Athelret consensi et confirmavi .

✠ Ego Edward rex consensi et subscripsi .

Hii sunt termini prefati ruris a rege recuperati .

Erest on preosteselwe . of preosteselwyn on . wrythwey . of Wrihweie . of wryoheme on Egelescombe of Egelescombe on etecombe of etecombe on Wulfcombe . endelanges Wulfcombe midwardes par on Stificleie northward of par leighe on wynter acres estward . panen on Swynhage . panen poru atteleighe to farnhamme of farnhamme on histlyngdene estward . þare on þane Berghe of þan Berghe to likelan . of likelan to credelinghales of credelinghale on suwardynglegh estward to Wetheleighe brok and endelanges broke to merewollen . of merewollen on estmedewen of estmedewen on wilbicanhulle . of wilbicanhulle on the heghe rewe bi southensuddoñ . of þare heghe rewe on mererigge of mererigge on hagenmedewe of hagenmedewe endelang stremes on wring to wringforde . of wringforde on þe heghe rewe est to schirebourne elm of þan elme on carstie on þa heghe rewe . eft endlang þare heghe rewe on wythescombe . of þan combe on brokenanbrugge of þar brugge to stanbrugge of stanbrugge to wetmedewen of wetmedewen to watercombe of watercombe to ethecombe of ethecombe to elkanleighe of elkanleigh to hilisbrok on þane holm þane endelanges thes

brokes eft in on wryng . þanen endlang wryng . eft on the mede westward þanen on preostwlwe .

Hanc prefatam hereditatem . Athelstan dux filius Etheredi conversus et factus monachus optulit secum ad monasterium Glastingensis illamque sibi largitus est Athelstan . Rex .

Patent Roll, 38th Henry VIII.

The King grants in consideration of the sum of £1,952 1s. 6½d. paid into the Treasury of the Court of Augmentations by Henry Capell, Knt., to him and to his wife Anne, all the Manor of Wrington, etc., lately the property of Glastonbury Abbey, with the advowson of the Rectory and parish Church of Wrington and of the Chapel of Burington annexed thereto; all the woods, etc., containing 160½ acres (more or less), called Lyttlebarrow, Hurdacres, Kyngeswoode, Colecloff, Landgrewe, Prescover, Lyttleover, and Blakemore; all messuages, mills, etc., fisheries, etc., etc., all of which are now of the clear annual value of £102 16s. 6½½d.; to be held by H. Capell, and his heirs, on the service of one-twentieth of a knight's fee and the annual payment to the Crown of £10 8s. 9d. Nov. 14.

Somersetshire Notes—Heraldic and Genealogical.

BY REV. F. W. WEAVER, M.A.,

Editor of "The Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford."

MANY people regard Heraldry as a very dry science, and are repelled by its many technical terms; but to the genealogist a knowledge of it is indispensable. Coats of arms in church windows, upon tombs, and seals, are of the greatest value. "Man is said to be a hunting animal. Some hunt for foxes; others for fame or fortune: others hunt in the intellectual field: some for the arcana of nature and of mind; some for the roots of words or the origin of things. I am fond of hunting out a pedigree."¹

As to the usefulness of a knowledge of Heraldry, there cannot be two opinions. "I know three families," says Bigland,² "who have acquired estates by virtue of preserving the arms and escutcheons of their ancestors."

An account of the foundation of the Heralds' College may be found in Noble's *College of Arms*.

At first the province of the Heralds seems to have extended no further than the preventing more than one family from using the same escutcheon: it was evident, however, that the advantages to be derived from their institution were such as resulted from the confidence with which the public resorted to their archives, and that their investigations might be as complete as possible, a *Visitation* of each county was decreed by the Earl Marshall, and confirmed by warrant under the Privy

(1). Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, p. 292.

(2). Garter King-at-Arms: he published a book on *Parochial Registers*, and made large collections for a *History of Gloucestershire*. He died in 1784.

Seal. Some writers have asserted that a Visitation was taken as early as 1412, but this idea has been shown to be erroneous in an article in *The Herald and Genealogist*, vi, 436.

The first Commission proceeding from Royal authority was issued to Thomas Benolte, Clarenceux, in the 20th year of King Henry VIII (1528-9), empowering him to visit the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, Wilts, Berks, and Stafford. From this time till 1686, when the powers of the Earl Marshall's Court ceased, owing to there being no Constable of England, visits were regularly made every 25 or 30 years. The last was that of the county of Southampton, made by Sir Henry St. George, Clarenceux, in 1686.

One writer¹ on this subject remarks, "The general genealogist and antiquary cannot but long for the issue of another Royal Commission, whereby the Heralds might be empowered, as of old, to destroy all false and self-assumed arms, whether on carriages, plate, or monuments."

The Heralds obtained from the Sheriff's books, and kept in a register, lists for each Hundred of the shire of the christian and surnames of all such persons within the shire as were called or written Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen. At the time of the Visitation the Heralds themselves used to visit the houses of each Knight and of such Esquires as wished them to do so; the rest were warned by the Bailiff of the Hundred (by virtue of a precept delivered him by the Herald) to appear at the chief town of the Hundred, where the Herald would hold a Court at a certain time on a certain day. Sometimes the Bailiffs neglected this duty, and on p. 140 of "The Visitation of Somerset, 1623" (Harl. Soc. xi) we find a note to this effect:—

"Symon Kett, the Constable of the Hundred of Kilmersdon, neglected His Majestie's service, and made no return of the warrent, for which he [is] to answeare his neglect before

(1). *How to Write the History of a Parish*, by J. C. Cox, p. 51.

the Earle Marshall under paine of w. (*sic*) to His Majestie. 2 of November, 1623."

Each person was to bring with him "evidences, ancient writings, and such monuments, as would prove the antiquity of his race and family;" and those who had previously had a grant of arms from the College would bring that as evidence of their right to use a particular coat. The Heralds then made notes against each name on their lists, to show whether he attended the Court or not; such were the following:—

"Apparuit	...	He appeared before me.
Ignobilis	...	He failed to satisfy me of his right to be styled a gentleman.
App. entred	...	He appeared, and his pedigree has been recorded.
Nothus	...	Illegitimate.
Recusavit	...	He refused to appear.
Respited	...	His claim would be investigated further.
Hors du pays	...	Out of the country.
Extra com.	...	Outside the bounds of this county."

The admirable Preface (by the Editor, Mr. H. Sydney Grazebrook) to "The Visitation of Staffordshire in 1583," which has been reprinted from the *Proceedings of the William Salt Archæological Society*, contains three documents relating to the business of the Heralds: they are too long to be quoted, but I will give the headings of them:—

I. The warrant to the Bailiff of each Hundred to summon the gentry.

II. Warrant of summons against such as contemptuously refuse to appear upon the former warrant to make their further appearance before the Earl Marshall.

III. The manner of the Herald's proclamation for the disclaiming of ignoble persons.

The latter process deserves to be described a little more

fully. At the head of the list of the disclaimed are these words:—

“The Names of those that in the time of this Visitation of the County have made no proove of their gentry, bearing noe armes, and yet, before tyme, had called and written themselves gentlemen, and were therefore disclaymed in the cheife places of the Hundreds wherein they dwell.”

The process was as follows:—The names being written on a sheet of paper, “with fayer great letters,” were carried by the Bailiff of the Hundred, and one of the Herald’s men, to the chief town of the Hundred, where they were publicly read in the principal place of the town. “That done, the Baylie set the sayd byll of names on a poste, faste with waxe, whear it may stand drye, so it bee as aforesayd in the chieffest place of the sayd towne.”

When a pedigree was entered in the Herald’s book, it was usually signed by the head of the family or his representative, then present at the Visitation. These register books are still extant with the original signatures appended to them. Most of the originals are jealously guarded in the College of Arms, but a few have strayed away and are in other libraries. The British Museum (Harl. MSS., 1162-6, and 1141) possesses the original (or, at any rate, *part* of the original) Visitations of the five western counties: Cornwall and Devon, taken in 1620; Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts, taken in 1623. Those who are curious as to the history of these Harleian MSS., may consult the preface to “The Cornwall Visitation,” edited by Colonel Vivian and Dr. Drake (Harl. Soc., ix).

All these MSS. have now been printed. Queen’s College, Oxford, is said to possess the original of Glover’s *Visitation of Staffordshire in 1583*.” But, besides the originals, which are for the most part in the College of Arms, there are many copies of the Visitations, varying very greatly in value and reliability, scattered about both in public and private libraries. The British Museum has the most important collection of

these; there are several at the Bodleian and Ashmolean Libraries, at Oxford. Queen's College, Oxford, has forty volumes; Caius College, Cambridge, has fifty-seven.

These MSS. (I am speaking now of the so-called copies of original Visitations), though purporting to be a Visitation of a certain county at a certain date, often contain the result of two or more Visitations, and in many cases are so full of additions by other and later hands, that it is no easy matter to show what belongs to the Visitation, and what not. This is particularly the case with the Mundy MSS. in the Harleian Library.

The late Mr. J. G. Nichols observes that, although it is a decided testimony to the antiquity of a family that it should appear in a Visitation, yet its absence is not a positive proof to the contrary. Some of the names of the oldest Somersetshire families are not entered in the Visitations of that county, *e.g.*—Brett¹ of Whitestaunton; Carsant² or Carent of Toomer in Henstridge; Carew of Crowcombe;³ Daubeney of Wayford;⁴ Gerard of Trent;⁵ Hadley of Withycombe.⁶

Some men,⁷ no doubt, were too proud to have their ancient standing brought at all into question; others, though of ancient family, could not prove it to the satisfaction of the authorities; others may have been prevented from attending, by indifference, absence from home, illness, or domestic trouble. With regard to the degree of credit to be attached to Visitation pedigrees, Mr. Nichols remarks,⁸ that the Visitations stand in the position of a witness at a trial, supposed to be the person best informed upon the subject of inquiry, but who may be mistaken from defect of memory or other accidental circumstances.

(1). See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. xxviii, p. 79.

(2). They are entered in the Wilts Visitations. See a pedigree given in *Hutchins's Dorset*, iv, 112.

(3). Collinson, iii, 516.

(4). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxviii, i, 63.

(5). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xx, ii, 129.

(6). Collinson, ii, 47.

(7). *Herald and Genealogist*, vii, 47.

(8). *Herald and Genealogist*, ii, 185.

The first entire Visitation ever published was that of Durham, taken in 1575. It was printed in 1820, and is noticed in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for that year (July, p. 45). The reviewer describes it "as a perfect novelty" in the annals of genealogical literature. Since then a large number of these records has been printed. The Harleian Society has up to the present time (1887) published twenty-six volumes, of which twenty are Visitations: of these, three volumes relate to London; two to Essex; one each to Leicestershire, Rutland, Notts, Oxon, Devon, Cumberland, Cornwall, Somerset, Warwick, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Bedfordshire, Dorset, Gloucester, and Herts. Vol. x consists of the Registers of Westminster Abbey.

The Harleian Society (140, Wardour Street, W.) has also a Register Section, in which twelve volumes have been published, including the Registers of Canterbury Cathedral, and a first volume of Marriage Registers of St. George, Hanover Square. Among the prospective publications of this branch of the Society is to be noticed "The Registers of the Abbey Church, Bath." The Surtees Society has issued Tonge's *Visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530*, and Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665-6*. The Chetham Society has sent forth four Visitations of Lancashire.

Besides the volumes mentioned above, the enterprise of private persons has caused many more to be printed. Mr. W. C. Metcalfe, F.S.A., has edited and privately printed Visitations of seven counties, viz.:—Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Worcester; besides Essex and Herts, which he has edited for the Harleian Society. Dr. Colby, Dr. Marshall, and Mr. Joseph Foster, may be mentioned, among others, as having done valuable work of this kind.

The county of Gloucester¹ was visited by the Heralds five times, viz., in 1533, 1569, 1583, 1623, 1682. Of these Visita-

(1). *Genealogist*, N.S., ii, 6, 149.

tions, those in 1569, 1583, 1623, form the 21st volume of the Harleian Society's Publications. It is edited by Sir John Maclean and Mr. W. C. Heane. The last Visitation (1682-3) has been edited by Messrs. Fenwick and Metcalfe, and was privately printed in 1884.

The county of Somerset¹ has also been visited five times: in 1531, 1573, 1591, 1623, 1672. The two first Visitations, and part of the third, were edited and privately printed by the writer of this paper in 1885. The 1623 Visitation has been printed from Harleian MS. 1141 (a reputed original) and was edited by Dr. Colby for the Harleian Society. It is the 11th volume of the Society's publications.

Bristol, from its position, naturally formed a centre for the Heralds when they visited both these counties. Although nominally in Gloucestershire, several Bristol families entered their pedigrees in the Somerset Visitations. Such families were Clarke, Colston, Gough, Kelke, Kemys (of Bedminster), Kytchen, Pepwall, Roberts, Rowboro, Snigg, and Vawer. Many of these families may have lived on the Somersetshire side of the river Avon.

On page 197 of the 1623 Visitation of Gloucester (Harleian Society, xxi), we find a note of such persons as were disclaimed within the county and city of Gloucester, 13th August, 1623. Then follow nineteen names.

At Tewkesbury, on 15th August, eighteen persons were disclaimed; at Wootton Underedge, forty-six; at Tetbury, seven; at Bristol, twelve—

“ John Ford of Pucklechurch.

W^m Rose of Siston.

Tho^s Walter of Stapleton.

W^m Curtis of the same.

John Hart of Westbury.

Christ^r Worley of Stoke Bishop.

(1). *Genealogist*, N.S., ii, 8, 266.

Rich^d Wilt of Rudley.
 Rob^t Redwood of Bristol.
 Jenkin Lardge of Bristol.
 John Visard of Bristol.
 Israell Pownall of Bristol.
 Richard Pownall.”

We will now take the neighbouring county of Somerse:
 On the 21st August, 1623, seventeen persons were disclaime
 at Bridgwater; eight at Wells, on August 23rd; thirteen at
 Taunton, on August 16th; four at Dunster, on August 15th
 at Bath on August 30th, ten—

“ Henry Davison of Freshford.
 W^m Fisher of Whitcombe.
 W^m Britton of Kelston.
 — Bayley of Phillips Norton.
 — Sloper of the same.
 Barth. Seward of Brislington.
 Henry Dike of the same.
 Tho^s Noble of Bathampton.
 George Skidmore of Whitoxmeade
(in Wellow).
 Richard Gay of Newton St. Lo.”

At the time of the 1623 Visitation of Somerset, beside
 these five places, there were three others where the Herald
 held their Courts, apparently at one of the principal inns:—

Bristow	...	The Gillers Inne.	
Bruton	...	The Unicorne	... Edward Chooke.
Ilchester	...	The Red Lion	... John Reade.
Taunton	...	The Three Cups	... Jos. Elsey.
Dunster	...	(No name)	... Robt. Fewell.
Bridgwater	...	The Ship	... H. Potter[’s] widow’s hous
Wells	...	The Crowne	... Jas. Glovers.
Bath	...	The Hart	... Walter Chapma

The Fees¹ paid to the Heralds.

For a grant of arms a Bishop paid £10; a Dean, £6 13s. 4d.; a gentleman of 100 marks in land, the same as a Dean; a gentleman of inferior revenue, £6. Will Frye, gent., of Otehill, in the parish of Wayford, in the Hundred of Crewkerne, was respited to London, and paid 10s. 6d.²

If the pedigree of any family has been printed (up to 1886), Marshall's *Genealogist's Guide* (2nd edition) is an invaluable book of reference. If the pedigree is still in MS., then Sims's *Index to the Harleian Manuscripts* should be consulted. This is arranged under counties; but Mr. Joseph Foster, author of several valuable genealogical works, has in the press a work in which the families will be arranged alphabetically. This projected work will be a great boon, and it is promised for this year. It will contain the matter in Sims's *Index*, together with additions from many other sources.

A Visitation pedigree is usually very scanty; it often consists of only three generations—the father and children of the living head of the house. The question arises, how can it be extended and enlarged. Three most valuable aids can be brought to bear on a meagre pedigree:—(1) Parish Registers, (2) Wills, (3) Marriage Licences.

I.—Parish Registers.

What treasures lie hidden in the unpublished Parish Registers of the County! Let us hope that the Secretary of the Somerset Record Society will some day print for us some of our more important Parish Registers.

Let me give one instance of an important discovery. Soon after I first went to the parish of Milton-Clevedon, I made a copy of the oldest Register, and sent any names that I thought would be interesting to him, to the late Rev. Frederic Brown, F.S.A., whom many of you remember as a constant

(1). *Lower's Curiosities of Heraldry*, p. 227.

(2). *1623 Visitation of Somerset*, p. 138.

attendant at these meetings, and who frequently read papers before the Society. One entry that I sent him was this:—

“Robert Eyrr and Eliz. Warre maryed ye 2 of October 1620.”

This Robert Eyre was the fourth son of Sir William Eyre of Chalfield, Wilts. Their pedigree is given on page 76 of Dr. Marshall's *Visitation of Wilts, in 1623*.

Mr. Brown wrote in reply to my communication:—“The entry of the marriage of R.E. and E.W., as taking place at Milton-Clevedon, is particularly interesting. Eliz. Warre was one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Edward Warre, Esq., of Chipley, near Wellington, Somerset. Her sister, Mary Warre, married William Lottisham of West Lydford, Somerset, and it is through her that the present owner now inherits the Chipley estate. The fact of the marriage was well known, but no one would have thought to find it in the Registers of Milton-Clevedon.”

This last fact can be easily explained: it is accounted for by Bartholomew Greene, of Milton-Clevedon, whose pedigree is entered in the 1623 Visitation of Somerset, having married Robert Eyre's aunt, Mary, the daughter of John Eyre of Chalfield, Wilts. Robert was married, then, from his aunt's house, and this accounts for this marriage being unearthed where it was. This is only one example of many that might be adduced to show how valuable Registers are in inquiries of this sort.

II.—*Wills.*

The Rev. Frederic Brown, to whom allusion has already been made, was for twenty-eight years (1839-68) Rector of Nailsea. After he gave up charge of that place, he spent the last eighteen years of his life in investigating and making abstracts of the wills of West Country people, paying particular attention to the county of Somerset, but occasionally not those of dwellers in neighbouring counties.

The largest and most important collection of Wills, t

of the province of Canterbury, is at Somerset House. The original wills in this office begin in 1404, and the transcripts in 1383. They are complete only from December, 1660. Besides this office, there were Registries for wills in every diocese. The power of probate was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts in 1857.

It must be added that the wills for any one county are not kept together; so that Mr. Brown's labour in searching through these vast records must have been prodigious. He has left behind him abstracts of many thousands of Somersetshire wills; these are now being printed. The first series has been issued, with annotations by Dr. Howard and myself, and will throw much light on many a hitherto disputed point. Only a few of these are præ-Reformation wills; but these few are very interesting and instructive.

III.—*Marriage Licences.*

Four volumes of *Allegations for Marriage Licences*, extracted by the late Colonel Chester, have recently been published by the Harleian Society. Vol. xxiii contains those issued by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster (1558—1699), and by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury (1660—1679); vol. xxiv, those issued from the Faculty Office of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at London (1543—1869); vols. xxv, xxvi, those issued by the Bishop of London (1520—1828). Col. Chester (Feb. 16th, 1880) says with reference to them: "They throw a flood of light on the genealogies of the diocese of London, and especially of London itself. I regard them as one of my greatest genealogical treasures."

There is one practical difficulty in consulting these volumes, and that is that one is obliged to have recourse to four indexes. To obviate this, Mr. Quaritch has issued a work in which these Licences are edited by Mr. Joseph Foster, who has arranged the names in strict alphabetical order. It will be noticed that the entries of the first thirty-eight years (1520—

1558) are anterior to the date of the earliest parish registers,¹ and they therefore possess a special value, as no other record of them exists. These are independent witnesses, and as far as I have examined them they bear good testimony to the general accuracy of the Heralds' Visitations.

I give an extract, which shows that in præ-Reformation times marriages frequently took place in private chapels or oratories (1525-6, Jan. 20):—

"Geo. Kebyll, Gent., and Katharine Terell; to marry in chapel or oratorio in manor of Hemsett, par. East Horndon."

Also two extracts, relating to well known Dorsetshire families, both of which marriages are mentioned in the Visitation of Dorset, 1623:—

"1522-3, Jan. 27.

"John Rogers [of Brianston, Dorset],² son and heir of Sir John Rogers, K^t and Katherine Weston, one of the daughters of Sir Richard Weston, K^t [Under Treasurer of England]."

"1526-7, Feb. 11.

"[Henry]³ Strangwyshe [Strangways], gent. of the City of London [and of Melbury co. Dorset]³ and Margaret Manners of Enfield [younger daughter of Geo. Manners, Lord Rosse, and sister of the Countess of Rutland]³ to marry in chapel of Sir Gyles Capell: issued to Rector of Little St Bartholomew."

"The names of them that weare disclamed in ye Vissitation made by Raffe Brooke als Roug Croix, 1591.⁴

AT CHARDE.

Will^m Bonner of Est Chinock.

John Jenes of ye same.

(1). The first mandate for keeping parish registers was issued in 1538; it was repeated in 1558. Very few registers begin before the latter date.

(2). Harleian Society, vol. xx, p. 79.

(3). Harleian Society, vol. xx, p. 86. (4). Harleian MS., 1559, f. 234 v.

Rich. ffox of Combe St. Michell (*Nicholas*).

Rich. Rocetur of ye same.

Giles Chilton of ffinnsborough (? *Kingsbury*).

Robert Jennings of Corryvall.

William Kingman of Deniett.

Thomas Rawe of Ilton.

AT TAUNTON.

John Macham of Powlyt.

Edw. Smythes of ye same.

Will^m leonard of Taunton.

Will^m Towills of Emmer.

Thomas ffuliams of Angersley.

John Perry of ludgersland (*near Hill Farance*).

Robert Winiffe of Taunton.

John Davage of ye same.

Roger Chaplayne of St. James (*Taunton*).

AT WELLS.

Rich. Haggat of Huntspill.

Thomas Hodges of Wedmore.

William Clarke of Barrow.

John Gremes of Burnham.

George Ovanham of Merkesborow.

John Coward of West Penard.

John Durston of Catcote.

John Adams of [.....]

Charles James of Midsom^r Norton.

John Styvard of Kenne.

John Cotterell of Wraxall.

John Bushe of Butcombe.

Humffrey pulle of Baltesborough.

Thomas Bruton¹ als Kydly, Tanton.

William Watkyns of Wells.

Abraham King of ye same.

(1). Or Brereton. See 1623 Visitation of Somerset, p. 14.

Edward Kyrton of Castell Cary.
Willm. Colemer of Butlegh.

AT BRISTOW.

Geromy Hame, Towne Clerke.
Will^m Clement of Bristow.
William Saxsey of Dunston.
John Dale of Bristoll.

(No place assigned.)

Will^m Hannam of Wilkinthorpe (*in Horsington*).
leonard leicester of Charlton.¹
George Newman² of ye same.
Will^m Wolmington of Chelsborough.
Rich. Lane of ye same.
John Beare of Brisford (*Brushford*).
Roger Rotferton of Langford Budfeld.
Thomas llwellyn of Wells.
Edward Smyth of ye same.
Roger Chaplayne of St. James.
Henry Sweting of Shordich (*in Taunton*).
Henry ffennell of Taunton.
James DARTH³ of luxborow.
Will^m Sheppard of Compton David (*sic*)."

DISCLAIMERS⁴ (SOMERSETSHIRE).

"By Sir Edw^d Bysshe, disclaimed under hand 30 Au
1672:—

Abraham, Ric., of Bainton.
A'Court, Jno., South Todbury (*Cadbury*).

(1). Probably Charlton Mackerell.

(2). See 1623 *Visitation of Somerset*, p. 79.

(3). Sometimes spelt *Darch*. See Collinson, ii, 26; and 1623 *Visitation Somerset*, pp. 131, 134.

(4). As far as I know, these have not been printed before: they have been taken from a lithographed copy of Disclaimers, made by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps. For convenience of reference, I have arranged them in alphabetical order.

Addams, Geo., Somerton.
Albin, Hen., Batcomb.
Albin, Jno., Evercreech.
Allambridge, Chris. (grocer), Yeavel.
Allen, Jno., Est Chinnock.
Anstis, Edm., S. Petherton.
Anstis, Josias, S. Petherton.
Bagge, Rob^t Dinder.
Ball, Phil., Easton (*near Wells*).
Batt, Ric., Est Chinnock.
Baylie, Edw., Frome.
Becket, Peter, Bristol.
Blake, W^r. Ilchester.
Bokerell, John, Sedington Wykell (*Seavington St. Michael*).
Bovet, Philip, Wellington.
Braine, Jno., Yeavel.
Butcher, W^m
Cary, Jno. (mercier), Yeavel.
Comber, Ric., Frome.
Cooke, Jno., Hurcott (*in Somerton*).
Counsell, W^m. Wedmore.
Coxe, Ric., Montague (*Montacute*).
Crane, F^{cs}, Somerton.
Crocker, Abraham, Taunton.
Davidge, Jno., S^t James.
Donban, Ric., Cheddar.
Edwards, Mar., West Hatch.
Ellis, Hugh, Aisholt.
Far, Jno., Wells.
Farewell, Sherington, Charlton Addam.

Fisher, Jno., Somerton.
Gardner, Tho^s. Hill Bishop.
Gibbens, Jno., Frome.
Givell, Jno., Dunster.
Goodden, Rob^t. Henton.
Goold, Jno., Curry Ryvell.
Gough, Jno., Milverton.
Gutch, Hen., Glaston.
Hallet, Merefield, Misterton.
Ham, Ric, Bristol.
Harper, Jno., Bristol.
Hasseller, Sam^l. Crewkerne,
Heath, Tho^s. Wells.
Hemborough, Phil., Bagborow.
Hickes, Ric., Wesbury (*near Wells*).
Hillard, Tho^s. Compton Durville.
Hilliard, Clifton, Curry Ryvell.
Howe, Roger, Hollway.
Hurman, James, Wells.
Jeanes, W^m. Martock.
Knight, Ric. (mercier), Taunton.
Lane, Gerard, Bristol.
Leigh, Rob^t. Bradford.
Lissant, P., Taunton,
Ludwell, Rob^t. sen^r. Brewton.
Markes, Rob^t. Thorn.
Markes, W^m. jun., Thorn.
Masters, Jno., Martock.
Masters, Philip, Martock.
Mathew, Jno., West Mounkton.
Miade, Huish, Wookey.

Mogge, Ric., for my Father, Jno. Mogge
of Farington.

Moor, Jno., Kilmersdon.

Moreley, W^m, North Petherton.

Musgrave, Edw., West Mounkton.

Palton, Jno., Crewkerne.

Parsons, Andrew, Chilthorn.

Parsons, Andrew, West Camel.

Parsons, Edm., Sampford Arundel.

Parsons, Rob^t Sampford Arundel.

Partridge, Jno., Misterton.

Patten, Tho^s, Taunton.

Paull, W^m, Worth Yearrock.

Pitman, Mich., Bristol.

Pound, Ant^y, Carhampton.

Prior, Geo., Stringston.

Proctor, Rob^t, Taunton.

Pulman, Arthur, Furst.

Question, Augustine, Carhampton.

Radout, W^r, Stoford.

Rudducke, W^m, East Coker.

Russell, Isaiah, Est Chinnock.

Salmon, Jno., Holcomb.

Sampson, Simon, Mudford.

Sanders, Jno., Bruton.

Seade, W^m,

Seward, Ambrose, Yeavel.

Sherlock, Ric., Crewkerne.

Shute, Jno., Kilmersdon.

Sindercomb, Ric., Bp's Lydiard.

Slape, Jno., Taunton St James.

Stuckey, Mathew, Compton Durville.
Studdere, Geo., Enmore.
Swinerton, Antipas, Taunton.
Taylor, Jno., sen., Chilton.
Taylor, Jno., jun., Chilton.
Trobridge, Edm., Kilmersdon.
Tymewell, Hen., Taunton.
Vannam, Jno., Stanton Pryor.
Wall, Tho^s, Bristol.
Walter, Jno., West Pennard.
Webb, Neh., Bristol.
Webletts, Nich., Wells.
Werry, Jno., Wellington.
Willett, Jno., Kingston Seamore.
Williams, Tho^s.
Wills, Jno., Chiselboro'.
Wollman, —
Woolcott, Jno., Toland.
Wyatt, Ric., Hill Farren."

P L A N
OF THE
STONE CIRCLES AT STANTON DREW,

Modified from that of O. W. DYMOND, F.S.A., C.E., by


C. LLOYD MORGAN.

N.B.—The distance from the centre of the Great Circle to that of the S.W. Circle is reduced on the plan to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the true scale. The Cove is in its true relative position with respect to the S.W. Circle and the Church.

Visible Stones Buried Stones

Visible stones not described thus (sandstone, oolite, &c.) composed of silicious breccia.



 (Dolomitic breccia)
The Cove.

02

7

Stones of Stanton Drew: their Source and Origin.

BY PROFESSOR C. LLOYD MORGAN.

I.—Introduction.

CONCERNING the megalithic remains at Stanton Drew much has been written. Local tradition has preserved an account of their origin sufficiently miraculous. Around them in later times there has been a delicate play of archæologic fancy.

In this paper it is not my purpose to criticise or to discuss at any length the final cause of their erection. The task I have set before myself is a more practical, and, I venture to hope, a more useful one. My object in the investigations, the imperfect results of which are here with some diffidence laid before the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, has been—(1) to ascertain the nature of the rocks of which the stones are composed; (2) to ascertain where such rocks may now be found *in situ*; and thus (3) to ascertain whence the ancient Neolithic folk (for by them I believe the stone circles to have been erected) brought these giant stones.

We have the good fortune to possess a very beautiful and accurate plan of the stones, by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., C.E.¹ That sold at Stanton Drew, "as given by the Rev. Samuel Seyer, 1822, with boundaries from Rutter's *Somerset*, 1829," is inaccurate and misleading. The public ought to be provided with something better. The plan accompanying this paper is modified from Mr. Dymond's.

(1). *Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. xxxiii, 1877; also *Proc. Som. Arch. and Nat. His. Soc.*, vol. xxiii, 1877.

The long-continued drought of this summer (1887) has enabled me to detect the position of buried stones by the burnt appearance of the grass above them. All those marked on Mr. Dymond's plan were thus indicated; but of those marked 3, 10, and 19, on Seyer's plan, sold on the spot, there was no visible indication. In addition to those marked on Mr. Dymond's plan, there were indications of four additional stones, of which, however, two are but small. No. 22 in the Great Circle on the accompanying plan was indicated by a brown patch, four feet long by one foot broad, about twenty-two feet from No. 24, and a little outside the circle. No. 23 is just one yard to the north-west of No. 24, and may be the broken base of this stone. The brown patch measured five feet by four. No. 3, in the Great Circle Avenue was indicated by a small (three feet by one-and-a-half) but well-marked patch. No. 4, in the Avenue of the North-east Circle was very clearly indicated. The brown patch measured six feet by three, lay with its long axis directed nearly north and south, and was twenty-two feet south-east of the middle of the large *mênhir* stone of the North-east Circle. The Rev. H. T. Perfect, Vicar of Stanton Drew, has kindly, at my suggestion, verified the presence of these buried stones by means of the crowbar.

"No one, say the country people about Stanton-dreue, was ever able to reckon the number of those metamorphosed stones, or to take a draught of them; though several have attempted to do both, and proceeded until they were either struck dead upon the spot, or with such illness as soon carried them off."¹ There would seem to be some truth in the first part of this tradition. My own reckoning and draught shows four more stones than Mr. Dymond's reckoning and draught. The fearful judgment on the scientific enquirer, described in the second part of Mr. Wood's sentence, I can scarce contemplate with equanimity!

(1). Wood's *Description of Bath*.

II.—Previous Observations on the Nature of the Stones.

Mr. Long, in his paper in the *Archæological Journal* (1858), has collected the views of some of the older writers on this subject. From him I quote:—

“Among the many questions to which Stanton Drew has given rise, one of the most debated is the geological character of the stones of which the circles are composed. Aubrey says, ‘They seem to be the very same stone as St. Vincent’s rocks, near Bristow, about six miles hence. They are of several tunnes: in some of them is iron-ore, as likewise appears at St. Vincent’s rocks.’”

The rock here alluded to is, I presume, the Dolomitic Conglomerate. The beds near the junction of this rock and the Mountain Limestone were well exposed during the digging of the foundations of Harley Place, and contained iron-ore and potato-stones, lined with quartz crystals—the so-called Bristol diamonds. I continue to quote from Mr. Long:—

“Musgrave writes that ‘they are of that kind of stone which contains pyrites, and is very plentiful in that district.’ Stukeley says—‘The stone it is composed of is of such a kind as I have not elsewhere seen; certainly entirely different from that of the country, which is of a slab kind. If any stone ever was, this would tempt one to think it factitious, though I think nothing less. It looks like a paste, of flints, shells, crystals, and the like solid corpuscles, crowded together and cemented, but infallibly by Nature’s artifice. . . . If I have any judgment, by oft surveying these kind of works, and with a nice eye, I guess by its present appearance, and consideration of its wear, to be older than Abury or Stonehenge. One would think, from its dusky and rusty colour, that it is a kind of iron-stone: it is very full of fluors and transparent crystallisations, like Bristol stones—large and in great lumps; so that it shines eminently, and reflects the sunbeams with great lustre. I cannot but think that it is brought from St. Vincent’s rock, near the mouth of Bristol river, as Mr. Aubrey

says expressly: though Mr. Strachey, who has curiously observed every thing of this kind, cannot affirm it. . . . I found some stone, like this, by the seaside, this summer, at Southampton; and the walls of the town are mostly built of it."

With regard to this last statement, I learn from Mr. Whinaker, F.R.S., that the chief stone used in the Southampton walls is Tertiary Limestone of the Isle of Wight (Bembridge). There are, however, he informs me, a great variety of stones built in—partly derived, he supposes, from ships' ballast. There are also "some huge blocks by the canal-side (? for lock), a few miles north, which are suggestive of Dolomitic Conglomerate."

Stukeley thinks that the Stanton Drew stones had not been "hewn with a tool, but rather broke by flints and a great strength of hand in those early ages, when iron tools were not found out." I may mention here, however, that I can find no evidence of their having been worked at all. I regard the surface as a weathered surface, produced by the long-continued action of atmospheric agencies, dating from a period long antecedent to their erection at Stanton Drew, when they lay exposed at the surface. No conclusion as to the relative age of these circles, as compared with Avebury or Stonehenge, can be drawn from any "consideration of the wear" of the stone.

Wood, as quoted by Mr. Long, writes:—"The predominant colour of that part of the stone in the works at Stanton Drew, supposed to have been taken from Oaky Hole, is red; and it is so exceedingly hard that it will polish almost as well as some of the purple Italian marble, and is as beautiful. The other stone is of two colours, white and grey; the white stone seems to have been the produce of Dundry Hill, but the grey stone resembles the sand rocks about Stanton Drew, and seems to have been taken from them." To Collinson they appeared to be "a composition of pebbles, grit, and other

concrete matter, and never to have been hewn from the rock." Phelps, in his *History of Somerset*, says, "These huge masses were supposed to have been brought from East Harptree, near the Mendip Hills, where stones of a similar quality (a shelly chert or conglomerate of Calcareo-magnesian Limestone) are to be found; but upon a more accurate examination of the strata of the vicinity, it seems they were raised near the spot on which they stand, from a stratum about six feet under the surface.'"

Mr. Charles Moore, quoted by Mr. Long, says, "Dr. Buckland, in his observations on the south-west Coal-field of England, refers to a peculiar cherty conglomerate, which he states is found at East Harptree, belonging to the Dolomitic Conglomerate; and he also mentions that there are in that neighbourhood smaller cherty pebbles distributed over the surface. Phelps alludes to the idea that these blocks originally came from Harptree, but that on a more accurate examination of the vicinity of Stanton Drew, it is probable they were raised near the spot on which they stand, from a stratum about six feet under the surface. I have lately observed numerous pebbles of chert distributed over the surface in this neighbourhood as at Harptree, and though I have had no opportunity of testing the correctness of Mr. Phelps's conclusions—as the geological position of the conglomerates would not be far beneath where the stones now stand, it is probable he may be correct. Great mechanical power must have been needed to have transported them from Harptree; a supposition not to be entertained, when the same rocks are found within a distance of three miles (*i.e.*, at Broadfield Down). Most of the blocks are composed of this conglomerate, which has been slightly coloured by red oxide of iron; but there are others of a much finer grain, and were these found in Wiltshire, they might readily be mistaken for 'Sarsen stones.' These appear to be derived from the Carboniferous grits of the immediate neighbourhood."

In Mr. H. B. Woodward's survey memoir on *The Geology of East Somerset and the Bristol Coal-fields*, p. 107, there is the following note:—"Some of the Druidical stones at Stanton Drew consist of Liassic cherty Conglomerate; while others are composed of yellowish and ash-grey, porous, fine-grained Sandstone, composed of grains of quartz, with a few scattered minute spangles of silvery mica. A few consist of Millstone Grit, or of a breccia (of Dolomitic Conglomerate age) formed of fragments of Millstone Grit."

Mr. C. W. Dymond, in the paper which he presented to the British Archæological Association, in 1877, says:—"Two of the stones are New Red Sandstone—the rock of the site; one is similar to that obtained from Dundry, four miles north-west; a few are Limestone from neighbouring quarries; and the rest—forming by far the majority—are a pebbly breccia of the Magnesian Limestone, probably brought from Broadfield Down, six miles west, or from East Harptree, six miles south" (*loc. cit.*, p. 307).

The Rev. H. T. Perfect, in a paper read before the Clifton and Bristol Archæological Society (Part I), gives Compton Martin as the probable source of the stones.

III.—The Author's Observations on the Nature of the Stones.

In addition to the stones of the Great Circle and its Avenue, the North-east Circle and its Avenue, and the South-west Circle, there are three stones, known as the Cove, situated near the Church; there are two small stones in the Middle Ham or Lower Tynning, about one thousand yards west (and a little north) of the Great Circle; and there is one large stone (Hautville's or Hackwell's Quoit), about six hundred yards east-north-east of the Great Circle.

A cursory examination of the stones shows that they are not all composed of the same rock-material. The majority of them are, as has often been pointed out, of a very peculiar nature, being composed of a highly silicious breccia, full of

angular fragments, of various sizes and shapes, embedded in a reddish silicious matrix, freely impregnated with iron. The rock is also full of hollows, some of which are lined with crystalized quartz, while others are completely filled up with this material. The embedded fragments have also a curious banded appearance; the banded layers running parallel with the contour of the fragments. The stones of this class exhibit considerable variety of structure and external appearance; some are composed throughout of a close red or brown cherty material, with but few embedded fragments, and scarcely any hollows. Others have many larger or smaller hollows, and have a rough and slaggy appearance, giving rise to the popular but erroneous idea that they are of volcanic origin. Collinson might well be excused for calling some of these rock masses "a composition of pebbles, grit, and other concrete matter," and doubting that they were "ever hewn from the rock." I shall speak of the rock of which these stones are composed as Silicious Breccia.

Besides the stones which are composed of this Silicious Breccia, there are others, five in number (the three stones of the Cove, No. 2 of the Great Circle, and No. 12 of the South-west Circle), which are composed of a Dolomitic Breccia, in which comparatively small fragments of (Mountain) Limestone are embedded in a reddish matrix, containing iron and carbonate of lime. This has, so far as I know, never been differentiated from the Silicious Breccia by previous observers. It is, however, a distinct rock, and the fact that all three stones of the Cove are composed of it, is, I think, noteworthy.

The two small stones in the Lower Tynning, as well as No. 5 (and probably also No. 3), in the Great Circle, and No. 7 in the North-east Circle Avenue, are a yellowish Limestone. The presence of an Echinoid in one of the stones in the Lower Tynning marks this rock as belonging to the Oolite series of geologists.

The following stones are composed of Sandstone: the Quoit

portions remained softer, denudation has selected the softer portions for destruction, but has had little effect upon the stubborn, flinty masses which have been most completely metamorphosed. Hence these masses, like the Sarsen stones or blocks of Druid Sandstone on the Marlborough Downs, lie scattered over the fields, in the valleys, and on the hill slopes. Great weathered blocks of this nature are to be found, especially in the neighbourhood of East and West Harptree, Rudd, Green Down, Chilcompton, and Emborough—that is, along the Mendip margin to the south of the Chew basin. Similar blocks are also to be found on Leigh Down, near Winford. They exhibit great variety of structure and external appearance; some are composed throughout of a close red or brown cherty material, with but few embedded fragments, and scarcely any hollows. Others have many larger or smaller hollows, and have a rough, slaggy appearance, suggesting to the uninstructed observer that they are of volcanic origin.

Above East Harptree, higher up on Mendip than the Dolomitic Conglomerate or the altered Silicious Breccia, are Rhætic and Liassic beds, which have undergone a somewhat similar alteration. Some of these are conglomeratic; others consist of fine-grained, cherty Sandstone.

V.—The Sources of the Stanton Drew Stones.

1. *The Silicious Breccia.*—Although the variable nature of this rock makes it impossible to say, for certain, from what exact spot this rock was brought, its peculiar and local character enables us to say, with tolerable certainty, that it was obtained either from the neighbourhood of Harptree-under-Mendip or from Leigh Down, on the eastern skirt of Broadfield Down, or perhaps from both these localities.

I feel very little doubt that all the stones of the North-east Circle (Circle of Eight) are from the Harptree neighbourhood. The stones which seem to me to be from Leigh Down, near Winford, are:—Great Circle, Nos. 6, 10, 21; Great Circle

Avenue, No. 5, and perhaps Nos. 4 and 6 ; South-west Circle, Nos. 6, 7, and 8. I speak, however, with great diffidence.

I am disposed to reject, *in toto*, the view of those who hold that this rock was obtained from the spot on which the stones now stand, from a stratum about six feet under the surface. In the first place, I can find no evidence of the existence of such a rock (the very special nature of which we have seen) in the immediate neighbourhood. In the second place, the derived fragments included in the matrix are for the most part Millstone Grit, which rock does not occur nearer than Leigh Down. It is well known that the fragments contained in the Triassic Breccia are from the Palæozoic rock, on which the deposit rests, or in the immediate vicinity—derived, in fact, from the rocks of the adjacent coast line. In the third place, where the junction of the Trias and the Coal-measures occurs a little to the east of Stanton Drew, this Breccia does not occur. Lastly, I am convinced that the stones were not in any way quarried or mined for, but were found in their present form at the surface.

2. *Dolomitic Breccia*.—Unless we are to go yet further afield, this rock, too, was obtained either from the skirts of Broadfield Down or from the Mendip Margin. As before mentioned, flat slabs, similar to those in the Cove, are found near Rudd, and on Green Down. But I do not think we are restricted to these localities.

3. *The Limestone*.—For some time I was doubtful about the source of the stones composed of this rock. It is very difficult to determine from a weathered surface, and I have not felt justified in chipping any of the stones. From the occurrence of an Echinoid in one of the stones in the Lower Tynning, the weathered surface of which resembles that of the other Limestone monoliths, I am now disposed to refer them to the Inferior Oolite of Dundry.

4. *The Coarser Sandstone*.—As to the exact locality whence these stones were obtained, I am not at present prepared to

offer an opinion. I am inclined to regard them as Palæozoic : but even of this I would not speak too positively.

5. *The Fine-grained Sandstone.*—Of the source, geological and local, of this rock I am doubtful.

It is possible that one or more of the Sandstone monoliths may be Sarsen—but whence?

VI.—Conclusion.

The following facts seem to come out definitely from the investigations here recorded.

(1) That the stones of the North-east Circle, containing the largest monoliths, are all of one kind (Silicious Breccia), and probably all from one source—the Harptree neighbourhood; (2) that the Great Circle and South-west Circle are composed of smaller stones of diverse origin; (3) that the stones in the Cove are of one kind of rock (Dolomitic Breccia), which differs from that of which the stones of the North-east Circle are composed, and of which there is only one stone in the Great Circle and one in the South-west Circle.

I think it may fairly be inferred from these facts that the North-east Circle is of different date¹ to that of the other circles, and that the Cove is also of different date. Whether the North-east Circle of larger monoliths is older or later than the Great Circle, with its smaller diverse monoliths, and what is the relative date of the Cove, I do not pretend to say. It is a matter of mere speculation whether the smaller circle of large monoliths, or the larger circle of small monoliths, was the earlier. I imagine, however, that the circles were of gradual growth.

As to the final cause of their erection, I do not presume to speculate. I have no doubt that superstition or religion supplied the motive force for the energy which displayed itself in the removal, to a distance of several miles, of blocks of

(1). When I say of different date, I do not mean to imply erected by a different race or tribe.

rock so huge; and I should suggest that the germ of this lay in the attribution of the occurrence of huge blocks of stone lying on the surface to superhuman or diabolic agency. It is unnecessary to illustrate here this tendency, so well known is it in legend and in traditional names. By far the larger number of *mênhirs* or *dolmens* are directly or indirectly ascribed to the influence of the devil. Nor is it surprising that these huge blocks, too gigantic to be readily moved by man, should, in the absence of geological knowledge, have been regarded with that awe which is reserved for things supernatural. It is not surprising, I think, that these stones, thus invested with a superhuman value, should have been collected, and should have constituted part of the setting of primitive forms of worship.

There is but one more point on which I would touch. The question is often asked, by what mechanical means did these ancient folk transport and erect these giant obelisks. Now, in this, as in other matters of scientific enquiry, we must proceed from the known to the unknown; we must follow the recognised geological procedure of applying the key of the present to read the riddle of the past; we must, in a word, enquire whether there are any rude peoples now existing who are in the habit of erecting such monuments, and, if so, what methods they employ. There does exist such a people—Khasian folk of Eastern Bengal; “an Indoo-Chinese race, who keep cattle, but drink no milk; estimate distances traversed by the mouthfuls of pawn chewed *en route*, and amongst whom the marriage tie is so loose, that the son commonly forgets his father, while the sister’s son inherits property and rank.” In their country “the undulatory eminences, some 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, are dotted with groups of huge, unpolished square pillars, and tabular slabs, supported on three or four rude piers. In one spot,” says Sir J. Hooker, from whose Presidential address to the British Association, at Norwich, I am quoting, “buried in a sacred

grove, we found a nearly complete circle of *mênhirs*, the tallest of which was thirty feet out of the ground, six feet broad, and two feet eight inches thick; and in front of each was a dolmen or cromlech of proportionately gigantic pieces of rock. The largest slab hitherto measured is thirty-two feet high, fifteen feet broad, and two feet thick. Several that we saw had been very recently erected, and we were informed that every year some are put up" (p. lx).

Such a block as is described by Sir J. Hooker would not weigh less than 60 tons. What mechanical appliances are used by these rude people? "The method of separating the blocks is by cutting grooves, along which fires are lighted, and into which, when heated, cold water is run, which causes the rock to split along the groove; *the lever and rope are the only mechanical aids used in transporting and erecting the blocks.*"

Have we any right to suppose that the Neolithic folk who erected the stones of Stanton Drew employed other and more elaborate means?

Church of Temple or the Holy Cross, Bristol.

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

City Librarian, Bristol.

IN Pryces' *Popular History of Bristol* there appear the following remarks concerning this church:—"The Church of Temple or Holy Cross derived its name from the military Order of Knights Templars, by whom it is believed to have been founded, about the year 1145. This, however, is questionable, as churches known to have been erected by them were circular." The author of the statement just cited could have made but shallow inquiry into the earlier history of the church he speaks of to have the doubt he expresses as to the original founders of the edifice. Though, certainly, no portion of the present fabric dates back to the days of the Templars, there is enough documentary evidence to show that they had a settlement in this district, which for seven centuries has retained the name derived from their Order.

About fifteen years ago the existing church was restored, and in the process some interesting remains of what were interpreted by Mr. J. F. Nicholls to be an earlier fabric on the same site were discovered. Mr. Nicholls, in a communication to *The Bristol Times and Mirror*, July 30th, 1872, thus records the discovery in question:—"Within the present church are the foundations of a far earlier one, of apparently circular, or, rather, oval form, measuring nearly 43 feet by 23 feet. This site is in the very centre of the nave of the existing building, and extends a few feet beyond the pillars into the side aisles."

That such a structure had existed might have been inferred

from an inventory of the time of Edward III, of the estates of the Knights Hospitallers in England, to which body the manors of the Templars were granted upon confiscation. In that document, which details the extent of the lands and other properties of this rival Order to the Templars, and is the report made to the Grand Master by Philip de Thame, Prior of the English section of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, we find comprehended within the manor of Temple Combe, under the head "Bristol," that the successors to the Temple estates had here appropriated, besides certain rentals, a small church (*parva ecclesia*), of the value of four marks per annum.¹

Robert, Earl of Gloucester (*ob.* 1147), granted to the Knights Templars the portion of land south-east of the Avon, afterwards known as the Temple Fee; and the connected district to the west, then and still called Redcliff, he sold to Robert Fitzharding, the progenitor of the Berkeleys.

A remarkable instance of collateral and independent local jurisdiction was afforded by the contemporary self-government of Bristol, Redcliff, and Temple, now one municipality. While Bristol was governed by an elective Mayor, who was so far the King's justiciary, that he took oath of office of the Constable of the Royal Castle, the knights tried their own causes in Temple Street, where they enjoyed the usual privileges of their Order, including the right of sanctuary and exemption from the tallage of the townsmen within the walls. Redcliffe was a feudatory of the Berkeley lords, who there, in like manner, held their own Courts, established a prison and gallows, and claimed the right of hue and cry, assize of bread and ale, and mulct for blood-shedding. A charter granted by Edward III (A.D. 1373), whereby the town and suburbs of Bristol were constituted a

(1) "Ecclesiam una parva ecclesia appropriata, que valet per annum iii
marcas."

Et de redditu anno per annum ii marcas et dimidia.

Et plura et ista omnia etiam pertinent ad eandem parvam."

(Hist. MSS. Com. Report, p. 184, Camden Socy.)

separate county, with its proper Courts and officers, practically annulled the Berkeley prerogatives, which had stretched to domination over Bristol itself, and its Mayor; but the extraordinary privileges of the Templars were preserved here under the authority of their successors, the Lords Prior of St. John, to the confusion of the Bristol Magistracy, until the 25th year of Henry VIII, when Temple and town were fused into one borough.¹

The year 1145 is given as the date when the knights began here the erection of their church. This was the epoch of the second Crusade, which was preached by St. Bernard, whose exhortations to the warriors of the Temple to stain their white raiment—already crimsoned with a “bloody cross”—all one red with Paynim blood, was enthusiastically obeyed under mount Sion. The issue of the Crusade was disastrous. At least 30,000 lives were sacrificed, without one glorious deed achieved.

The Order of Templars was established in 1118. The provincial priories were cells to the Temple in London, and the soldier-monks who occupied them were usually decayed knights, who, having performed their vows and fought a good fight against the turbaned race in Palestine, had returned to finish their career in vigils, penances, and fastings; hereafter perchance to lie

“In cross-legged effigy,
Devoutly stretched upon their chancel floors.”

There are no mailed effigies in the Church of the Holy Cross or Temple, Bristol, which is singularly bare of tombs;

(1). The following is Dugdale's account of the donations here and elsewhere of lands and houses by Earl Robert, Earl-Baldwin, and other benefactors:—

“Apud Bristol, ex dono comitis Roberti, quedam terra cujus pars ædificata est ab ipsis fratribus, et alia pars per hos homines, Radulphus de Kent, pro uno mansuagio xx^d,” etc.

“Hæc sunt pertinentiæ de Bristol; apud Crukes, ex dono Baldwini comitis, una marca, quam Hugo de Tulecumbe reddit. Apud Merieth, ex dono Henrici de Merieth, una Virgata quam Walterus de Merieth tenet pro III^s. Apud Clothaugre, ex dono Huberti de Peripont, quam tenet Galfridus de Sancto Mauro pro LXV^s. Apud Pulesdune, ex dono Savari de Palesdune, una virgata que reddit III^s. Apud Piritonam, ex dono Philippi de Columbariis, dimidia virgata, quam una domina tenet pro IV^s.”—(Dug. *Mon.*, vi., 824.)

and no memorials of the Templars remain, except some historic records, a few manuscript deeds, and the name of the locality.

One of these deeds is of the 12th year of Edward II, in which Richard Amery, Knight (probably a former Templar), grants to the prior and fraternity of St. Augustine an acre of land adjacent to their own close, and contiguous to land which he himself held, that formerly belonged to the Templars (*quondam fuit terra Templariorum*). The Augustinian hermits had their abode against Temple Gate (*juxta portam vocatam Temple Gate*), which stood near the entrance to the Central Railway Station, at the south end of Temple Street. The date of this document (which is preserved in the church vestry), being only seven years after the dissolution of the Order of the Temple, clearly identifies the present district with that formerly held by this fraternity. If further evidence were wanted, it would be found in the continuation to the Knights of St. John of privileges and immunities that had belonged to the ill-fated soldier-monks. By special grant from the Kings of England, these were empowered to hold Courts, to judge their villeins and vassals, and to try thieves and malefactors; they were relieved from toll in all markets and fairs, and at all bridges, and upon all highways throughout the kingdom. The privilege of sanctuary was thrown around their dwellings, and by various Papal bulls it was solemnly enjoined that no person should lay violent hands either upon the persons or the property of those flying for refuge to the Temple houses.

Not only on behalf of the master and brethren outside the southern wall of Bristol were these large prerogatives in actual force, but it appears that even the tenants of lands and houses on the Temple estates made claim to the same privileges. These borrowed rights were, however, too much for the patience of the civic dignitaries and honest burghers. Accordingly, in the 33rd year of Edward I, on a petition of the Mayor and Burgesses of Bristol, that the tenants in that town of the

master and brethren of the Temple might be required to make contribution to the King's tallage, with the other townsmen, for that they used all the liberties and franchises of the town, it was decided by a writ of Chancery that the subjects of the Templars should be distrained for taxes, and made amenable to the same Courts as the other townsmen.¹

In 1534 there was a controversy between the Lord Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, on behalf of his Order (the heirs of the Templars), and the Mayor and townsmen of Bristol, relating to the continued right of sanctuary in Temple Street, and of having a law day to hold Court,² with the usual privilege. These articles were denied by the Mayor, and therefore the matter was referred to the Chief Justice and Chief Baron, who ordered that the liberty of sanctuary in Temple Street should become void, and that writs should be henceforth served therein without hindrance from the Lord Prior.

On the lapse of the church from the Templars, it appears to have been made parochial, and was probably immediately re-erected on an enlarged scale. At all events, there is a charter, dated 1st February, 1339, proceeding from Prior Thame and the brethren of his Order, which names the church as being at that time parochial, and as having formerly (*dudum*) belonged to the master and fraternity of the military Order of the Temple, on whose suppression it was, by apostolic authority, annexed to the Hospital of St. John in England. No provision having been hitherto made for the payment of a vicar, they—the Prior and his fraternity—by their own free

(1). "Ad petitionem Majoris et Burgensium Bristol petentium quod Homines qui tenent Terras et Redditus Magistri et fratrum Templi, in Villa Bristol Tallientur et contributionem faciunt ad Tallagium Regis ejusdem villae cum Burgensibus ejusdem, sicut ipsi Mercantur et omnibus aliis Libertatibus et Asiametis usi sunt quæ ad dictam Villain pertinent," etc. "Ita responsum est. Distingantur pro Contributionibus et Tallagiis faciendis, et fiat justitia Conquerentibus et super hoc habeatur Breve Cancellariæ Majori et Ballivis Bristol."—(Brady on *Boroughs*, p. 106.)

(2). In Prior Thame's report the value of places perquisites of their Court is ten marks.—(*Hospitallers in England*, p. 184, Camden Society.)

will and as matter of justice, assign ten marks sterling for the sustenance of a vicar, to be paid out of the proceeds of the church. The vicars are to find bread, wine, and lights for the celebration of the Divine mysteries in the chancel; and they are to have a convenient abode (*mansum competentem*)—that is to say, a small house (*parva domus*) near the gate of their own (the knights') mansion in the same place.¹

What has been stated will be sufficient to prove a religious establishment of the Temple Knights to have existed on the present site.

The oldest portion of the present church is the chapel of St. Katherine, or the Weavers' Chapel, to the south of the chancel. This is the late Decorated period. License was given for the chantry of St. Katherine by Richard II, 1392,² but, architecturally, the chapel is of somewhat earlier period. A modern inscription attached (or lately attached) to the south wall denotes that the "chappell and a piece of ground thereunto belonging [were] granted in the reign of Edward I to the company of weavers for their own use for ever, 1299." This would have been the period of the Templars, but we have not been able to find historical authority for the inscription. In the east wall is a four-light, trefoiled window, of bold and good character, with Decorated tracery. The other windows of the same chapel are square-headed, also Decorated. The east window of the chancel is of five cinque-foil-headed lights, with a drop arch. The north and south walls of the chancel contain each a square-headed, traceried window, similar to those in the Weavers' Chapel, and likewise of the 14th century. The remainder of the church, including the pillars of the nave, which diverge outward from the vertical line, probably through the sinking of the ground, are of the 15th century. The "west window is a good specimen

(1). In folio 256—"Libri dñi Radulphi de Salopi Bathon. et Wellens. Episcopi."

(2). "Pro cantaria in capella S. Katherinæ Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Crucis de Templo in suburbio villæ Bristol."—Calend. Rot. Pat. 224b.

of five lights, with well moulded jambs." The roof of the nave is vaulted, and divided into squares by oak ribs, with carved bosses at the intersections. The tower is of three stories, with buttresses at three of the angles, and at the south-east is an octagonal staircase, with buttresses. Above the west window, on each side of a two-light window, now blocked up, is a canopied niche. According to William Wyrcestre the tower was built anew in 1460. By a recent measurement it was ascertained that the top overhangs the base to the extent of five feet.¹ The inclination is far from uniform, the foundation having gradually yielded as the work proceeded—"making the outline more of an arc than a straight line." An inspection of the interior of the tower shows that an attempt was made to prevent an increase of inclination by a species of columnar buttress, relieved on the north side by a corbel.

It was enjoined by an ordinance of the time of Edward IV, contained in the Mayor's calendar, that "on Seynt Kateryn's even, the Maire and Shiref and their brethern [were] to walk to Seynt Kateryn's Chapell within Temple Church, there to hire their evensong; and from evensong to walke unto the Kateryn halle, there to be worshipfully received of the wardeyns and brethren of the same; and in the halle there to have their fires, and their drynkyngs, with spysid cakebrede, and sondry wynes; the cuppes merelly [merrily] filled about the hous. And then to depart, every man home; the maire, shiref, and the worshipfull men redy to receyve at their dores Seynt Kateryn's players, making them to drynk at their dores, and rewardyng theym for their playes. And on the morowe, Seynt Kateryn's day, the Maire, Shiref, and their brethern, to be at the Temple Church, and fro thens to walke with the procession about the town, and retorne to the seide Temple Church, there to hire masse, and offie. And then every man re tray home."¹

(1). Godwin and Hine, *Antique Bristol*, p. 11.

(2). Ricart's *Calendar*, p. 80.

Preserved in the vestry is the original Royal license for the foundation of a chantry in this church, by John Fraunchey, the younger. This deed is attested by Edward III, at Hereford, 28th January, 1331. Another deed, four years later, confirms the rental of thirteen shops in Temple Street, as endowment, to secure a chaplain of honest and blameless life, to celebrate all the offices of the Church every day, for ever—that is, to say masses every day at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, together with other services with the priests and clerkes in the choir of the church. Of these shops four were *new*, which seems to point to the time when Temple Street was being built.

There are two brasses in the floor, one of which is of a priest. He is habited in a cope, with an embroidered orphrey down the front, and fastened at the neck by a branch adorned with a cross. On the reverse side of this brass is engraved the figure of a lady. The date is considered to be about the middle of the 15th century.

The dimensions of the church are as follows: length, 159 feet; width, 59 feet; height of middle aisle, 50 feet; of tower, 114 feet.

REDCLIFFE HERMITAGE.

On Redcliffe Hill, opposite the west entrance to the church, is a narrow defile, known as Jones' Lane,—a corruption of John's, or St. John's, Lane,—which commemorates the site of St. John's Hospital, of which no trace now remains. At the end of this avenue is the burial ground of the old Bristol Quakers, which was enclosed in 1663. This cemetery is bounded on the northern side by a mass of the Red Sandstone cliff, which gives name to the locality. In the base of this cliff is a pointed doorway of the 14th century, which forms the entrance to a hermit's cell, excavated in the rock. William Wyrcestre speaks in his *Itinerariâ* of this hermitage as follows:—“*Heremetagium est scitum in occidentale parte*

ecclesiæ Sancti Johannis super aquam Avenæ in rubeo clivo super aquam Avonæ—Anglice. Aven."

The red cliff against the river here referred to is almost as untouched as when Wyrcestre wrote, four centuries ago. In Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeleys* (vol. i, p. 337), it is stated that in the 21st year of Edward III (A.D. 1347), the third Thomas, Lord Berkeley "erected an hermitage in Bedminster, and therein placed one John Sparkes, an heremite, to pray for him and his during his life." Redcliff stands within the old Berkeley manor of Bedminster, and as no other hermitage is named in the *Lives of the Berkeleys* to have been founded in this district by that historical family, the cell mentioned by Wyrcestre, and referred to by Fosbroke in his *History of British Monarchism*, may be assumed to be identical with that in the red cliff.

Of the biography of Lord Berkeley's bedesman we know nothing. His oratory was provided with an extra seat, cut out of the solid rock, for the accommodation, perhaps, of an occasional visitor—a brother, it may be, from the adjacent hospital. The chamber is of the rudest formation, but is almost uninjured, except that it is frayed and worn by effects of time.

Leland in Somersetshire; 1540—1542.

BY EDWARD HARBIN BATES, B.A.

JOHAN LEYLAND, or LELAND, as the name is commonly spelled, was born about the beginning of the 16th century. He was educated at St. Paul's School, under William Lilly, the grammarian, and afterwards studied at Cambridge and Oxford; he then proceeded to Paris. After his return to England he was ordained, and became one of the Royal chaplains. The King gave Leland a living near Calais, and appointed him keeper of his library. Henry seems to have been favourably impressed with his Librarian's studies, for in 1533 a Commission was issued under the great seal, authorizing Leland to travel over the kingdom, with power to search after "England's antiquities, and peruse the libraries of all cathedrals, abbeys, priories, etc., and places where records, writings, and secrets of antiquity were deposited." His perambulations occupied Leland for six years; he then retired to the Rectory of St. Michael's in le Querne, in London, and began to arrange his vast stock of materials for the history of English antiquities. In 1546 he presented to the King a new year's gift, in the form of an address, giving an account of his collections, and of the works he intended to produce. Unfortunately, these grand designs were never accomplished. In 1550, Leland's mind became deranged; Fuller gives the following account:—"This Leland, after the death of his bountiful patron, King Henry VIII (1547), fell distracted, and so died: uncertain whether his brain was broken with weight of work, or want of wages: the latter, more likely;

because, after the death of King Henry, his endeavours met not with proportional encouragement." His reason never recovered, and he died 18th April, 1552.

On his death, King Edward VI caused his manuscripts to be handed over to the care of Sir John Cheke. After his death they were dispersed; part came into the possession of Sir Robert Cotton; Henry Cheke gave four folio volumes, containing the "Collectanea," to Humphrey Purefoy, who gave them to William Burton, the historian of Leicestershire. Burton afterwards got possession of eight more volumes, containing the "Itinerary," and placed the whole in the Bodleian Library. (The gaps in the text are due to the ill-treatment which the manuscript had received previous to its arrival at Oxford.) Here they were transcribed and edited by Thomas Hearne; he added another volume to the *Itinerary* by reprinting two of Leland's minor works, "Genethliacon illustrissimi Eaduardi Principis Cambriæ," and the "Cygnea Cantio," published respectively in 1543 and 1545. The first edition of the *Itinerary* appeared in 1710, a second in 1745, and the third and last in 1770; each in nine volumes, 8vo.

Twice in the course of his wanderings Leland passed through Somerset. In his first visit to the West of England, described in volumes ii and iii of the *Itinerary*, he traversed the county from north-east to south-west; entering it at Farley Hungerford, near Bath, and leaving it on Exmoor on his way to Cornwall. Again, in vol. vii is the account of another visit, in which, while passing over nearly the same ground, he saw and described many places not visited before. Many notes on Somersetshire matters, scattered through the other volumes, are brought together here.

It concludes, it must be remembered that the *Itinerary* only contains the rough notes set down by Leland himself, after personal inspection, or gathered from the conversation of his hosts and guides. There are repetitions and mistakes which would have been omitted and corrected, if he had lived to

finish his great work. Still it presents a truthful picture of England as it appeared in the eventful time of the Reformation, and it has preserved much curious information that would have perished, but for the industry and learning of John Leland.

My thanks are due to A. J. Goodford, Esq., of Chilton Cantelo, for the loan of the copy of the *Itinerary* from which the transcript is taken.

The *Fosse* way goith oute at *Cirencester*, and so streatchith by a manifest great Creste to *Sodbyre* Market . . . Miles of, and so to *Bristow* [II. 51].

TROWBRIDGE TO BATH. [*Itin.* II. 57.]

Bath is a 5. Miles lower apon *Avon* than *Bradeford* :

These be the Names of the notable Stone Bridges apon *Avon* [in Somersetshire] :

Bath Bridge of v. fair Arches a v. Miles lower [than *Bradford* Bridge].

Bristow Bridge a 10. Miles lower.

A 2. Miles above *Bristow* was a commune *Trajectus* by Bote, wher was a Chapelle of *S. Anne* on the same side of *Avon* that *Bath* stondith on, and heere was great Pilgrimage to *S. Anne*.

From *Through-Bridg* to *Castelle-Farley* about a 3. Miles by good Corne, Pasture, and nere *Farley* self plenty of Wood. Or I cam to the *Castelle* I passid over *Frome* Water, passing by there yn a Rokky Valey and Botom, where the Water brokith into Armelettes and makith Islettes, but sone meting agayn with the principale streame, wherby there be in the Causey diverse smaule Bridges.

This Water rennith hard under the Botom of the *Castelle*, and there driveth a Mylle. The *Castelle* is set on a Rokky Hille.

There be diverse praty Towrres in the utter Warde of the *Castelle*.

And in this utter Warde ys an auncient Chapelle, and a new Chapelle annexid onto it.

Under the Arch of this Chapelle lyith, but sumwhat more to the old Chapelle warde, one of the *Hungerfordes* with his Wife, having these Epitaphies apon 2. Schochins of Plate of Brasse :

Hic jacet Thomas Hungerford chevallier dñs de Farley, Welew,¹ & Heitesbyri: qui obiit 3. die Decembris A^o. D. 1398. cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Hic jacet Domina Joanna uxor ejusdem Thomæ Hungerford, filia Dⁱ. Edmundi Husee Militis: quæ obiit prima die Mensis Martii, A^o. D. 1412.

These thinges that heere folow were written in a Table in the Chapelle :

Thomas Hungreford Knight and Dame Johanna his wife.

Syr Gualter² Hungreford Lord Hungreford Knight of the Garter and High Treasurer of Englande.

Catarine Heire to Peverel, and Wife to Gualter.

Syr Robert³ Lord Hungreford.

Margaret Heire to Botreaux, Wife to Robert⁴ Erle [Lord] Hungreforde.

Eleanor Molynes Heire to Molines and wife to Robert [Erle Hungreford].

I hard say that this Erl and his Wife were buried in the Chirch of *Sarum*.

The line of the late Lord *Hungreford* :

Gualter Hungreford Knight.

Joanna Wife to Gualter.

Edward Sun to Walter.

Jane his Wife.

Syr Gualter Lord Hungerford.

(1). *Welewe*, a Lordship joining to *Farley*.

(2). *Gualterus filius Thomæ and Joannæ.*

(3). *Robertus filius Gualterii and Catarinæ.*

(4). *Robertus Comes filius Roberti and Margaretæ.*

Susan Doughter to *Daners* (Danvers) of *Daundesey* by *Bradstok* :

Alice the Lorde *Sannes* Doughter :

Elizubeth the Lord *Husce's* Doughter: Wives to *Gualter* late lord *Hungerford*.

Gualter and *Edward* Sunnes to *Gualter* late Lord *Hungreford*.

There longgid 2. Chauntre Prestes to this Chapelle: and they had a praty Mansion at the very Est end of it.

The Gate House of the Inner Court of the Castelle is fair, and ther be the Armes of the *Hungrefordes* richely made yn Stone.

The Haule and 3. Chambers withyn the secund Courte be stately.

There is a commune saying that one of the *Hungrefordes* buildid this Part of the Castelle by the Praye of the Duke of *Orleunce* whom he had taken Prisoner.

[From a Book of Antiquities in *Tewkesbury* Monastery. VI. 87.]

Isabella Neville [one of the daughters and coheirs of *Richard* Neville, Earl of *Warwick*] married *George* Duke of *Clarence*, brother of *Edward* IV, and gave birth to a daughter, *Margaret* [Countess of *Salisbury*], at the Castle of *Ferley*, 14 Aug., 1473.

Farley standith yn *Somersetshir*.

Frome Ryver there partith, and so doun to the Mouth, *Wileshir* from *Somersetshir*.

The Mouth of it where it goith ynto *Avon* is about a Mile and an halfe lower then *Farley*, and by Estimation *Bradeford* is a 2. good Miles upper on *Avon*.

There is a Park by *Farly* Castelle.

There is also a litle above the Castelle a village.

Frome Water risith at

Philippes-Northtoun, a pratie Market Toun is about a Mile from *Farley* Castelle, and standith in *Somersetshir*.

This Toun takith the Name of the Dedication of the Chirch thereyn, that is to *Philip* and *Jacob*.

There is a Faire at this Toun on the Fest of *Philip* and *Jacob*.

From *Farley* I ridde a mile of by Woddy Ground to a Graung great and well buildid, that longid to *Henton*-Priorie of *Chartusians*. This Priory stondith not far of from this Graunge, on the brow of a Hille, about a Quarter of a Mile from the farther Ripe of *Frome*, and not far from this Place *Frome* goith ynto *Avon*.

I rodde by the space of a Mile or more by Woddes and Mountaine Grounde to a Place, where I saw a rude stone Waulle hard on the right hond by a great lenglhte as it had beene a Parke Waulle. One sins told me that *Henton* Priory first stode there; if it be so it is the Lordship of *Hethorpe*, that was gyven to them for their first Habitation.

And about a Mile farther I cam to a village, and passed over a ston Bridge where ranne a little Broke there they caullid *Miford-Water*.

This Brooke risith in the rootes of *Mendip*-Hilles a 7. Miles or more by West South West from this Bridge, and goith about a Mile lower into *Avon*.

From this Bridge to *Bath* 2. good Miles al by Mountayne Ground and Quarre and litle Wood in syte.

About a Mile from *Bath* I left the way that ledith to *Bristow* for them that use from *Saresbyri* to *Bristow*.

BATH. [II. 61].

Or ever I cam to the Bridge of *Bath* that is over *Avon* I cam doun by a Rokky Hille fulle of fair Springes of Water: and on this Rokky Hille is sette a longe streate as a Suburbe to the Cyte of *Bath*; and this streat is a Chapelle of *S. Mary Magdalen*. Ther is a great Gate with a Stone Arche at the Entre of the Bridge.

The Bridge hath v. fair Stone Arches.

Bytwixt the Bridge and the South Gate of *Bath* I markid fair Medowes on eche Hand, but especially on the lif Hond, and they ly by South West on the Toun.

The Cite of *Bath* is sette booth yn a fruteful and pleasan Botom, the which is environid on every side with great Hilles, out of the which cum many Springes of pure water that be convey by diverse wayes to serve the Cite. Inasmuch that Leade beyng made ther at hand many Houses y the Toun have pipes of Leade to convey Water from Place to Place.

There be 4. Gates yn the Town by the Names of East, West, North, and South.

The Tounne Waulle within the Tounne is of no great Hight to the yes: but without it is à *fundamentis* of a reasonable Highth, and it stondith almost alle, lakking but a peace about *Gascoyne's-Tower*.

In the Walles at this tyme be no Tourres saving over the Tounne Gate.

One *Gascoyne* an Inhabitante of the Tounne in *hominum memoria* made a litle Peace of the Walle that was in Decay as for a fine for a faught that he had committid in the Cite whereof one part as at a Corner risith higher then the Residue of the Walle, wherby it is communely caullid *Gascoyne-Tower*.

There be divers notable Antiquitees engravid in Stone that yet be sene yn the Walles of *Bathe* betwixt the South Gate and the Weste Gate: and agayn betwixt the West Gate and the North Gate.

The first was an antique Hed of a man made al flat and having great Lokkes of Here as I have in a Coine of (1644).

The Secunde that I did se bytwene the South and the North Gate was an Image, as I tooke it, of *Hercules*: for he hold in eche Hand a Serpent.

Then I saw the Image of a foote man *vibrato gladio* (1644).

Then I saw a braunch with Leves foldid and wrethin into Circles.

Then I saw ij. naked Images lying a long, the one embracing the other.

Then I saw to antique Heddes with Heere as rofelid yn Lokkes.

Then I saw a Grey-Hound as renning, and at the Taile of hym was a Stone engravid with great *Roman* Letters, but I could pike no sentence out of it.

Then I saw another Inscription, but the Wether hath exept a few Lettres clere defacid.

Then I saw toward the West Gate an Image of a man embracid with 2. Serpentes. I took it for *Luacoon*.

Bewixt the Weste and the North Gate:

I saw 2. Inscriptions, of wich sum wordes were evident to the Reader, the Residew clene defacid.

Then I saw the Image of a nakid Man.

Then I saw a stone having *cupidines & labruscas intercurrentes*.

Then I saw a Table having at eche Ende an Image vivid and florishid above and beneth. In this Table was an Inscription of a Tumbe or Burial wher in I saw playnly these wordes: *vixit annos xxx*. This Inscription was meately whole but very diffusely [contractedly] written, as Letters for hole Wordes, and 2. or 3. Letters conveid in one.

Then I saw a 2. Images, wherof one was of a nakid Manne grasping a Serpent in eche Hand, as I tooke it: and this image was not far from the North Gate.

Such Antiquites as were in the Waulles from the North Gate to the Est, and from the Est Gate to the South, hath been defacid by the Building of the Monastery, and making new Waulles.

I much doubtte wither these antique workes were sette in the Tyme of the *Romans* Dominion in *Britayne* in the Waulles of *Bath*, as they stand now: or wither they were gatherid

of old Ruines ther, and sins set up in the Walles reedified in Testimonie of the antiquite of the Toun.

There be 2. Springes of whote Wather in the West South West Part of the Towne. Wherof the bigger is caullid the *Crosse Bath*, bycause it hath a Cross erectid in the midle of it. This *Bath* is much frequented of People deseasid with Lepre, Pokkes, Scabbes, and great Aches, and is temperate and pleasant, having a 11. or 12. Arches of Stone in the sides for men to stonde under yn tyme of Reyne.

Many be holp by this *Bathe* from Scabbes and Aches.

The other *Bathe* is a 2. hunderithe Foote of, and is lesse in Cumpace withyn the Waulle then the other, having but 7. Arches yn the Waulle.

This is caullid the *Hote Bathe*; for at cumming into it Men think that it wold scald the Flesch at the first, but after that the Flesch ys warmid it is more tolerable and pleasaunt.

Both these *Bathes* be in the midle of a litle streat, and joine to *S. John's Hospitale*: so that it may be thought that *Reginalde* Bishop of *Batle* made this Hospitale nere these 2. commune *Bathes* to socour poore people resorting to them.

The *Kings Bathe* is very faire and large standing almost in the midle of the Towne, and at the West End of the Cathedrale Church.

The Area that this *Bath* is yn is compassid with a high Stone Waulle.

The Brimmes of this *Bath* hath a litle Walle cumpasing them, and in this Waul be a 32. Arches for Men and Women to stand seprately yn. To this *Bath* do Gentilmen resort.

Ther goith a sluse out of this *Bath*, and servid in Tymes past with Water derivid out of it 2. Places in *Bath Priorie* used for *Bathes* els volder for in them be no springes.

The Colour of the water of the Baynes is as it were a depe blew Se Water, and rikish like a sething Potte continually, having sumwhat a sulphureous and sumwhat an unpleasant savor.

The Water that rennith from the 2. smaul *Bathes* goith by a Dike into *Avon* by West bynethe the Bridge.

The Water that goith from the *Kinges Bath* turnith a Mylle, and after goith into *Avon* above *Bath-Bridge*.

In al the 3. *Bathes* a Man may evidently se how the Water burbelith up from the Springes.

Ther be withyn the Walles of *Bath* . . . Paroche Chirchis, of the which the tourrid Steple of the Paroche Chirch at the North Gate semith to be auncient.

There is a Paroche Chirch and a suburbe without the North-Gate.

There is a Hospital of *S. John* hard by the *Crosse Bathe*, of the Fundation of *Reginalde* Bishop of *Bathe*.

The Toun hath of a long tyme syns bene continually most mayntainid by making of Clothe.

There were in *hominum memoria* 3. Clothiers at one tyme, thus namid, *Style, Kent, and Chapman*, by whom the Toun of *Bath* then flourished. Syns the Death of them it hath somewhat decayed.

It apperith in the Booke of the Antiquitees of the late Monasterie of *Bath* that King *Osrice* in the year of our Lord 676, *Theodore* then beyng Arche-bishop of *Cantwarbyri*, did erect a Monasterie of Nunnes at *Bath*, and *Bertane* was the first Abbatisse therof.

It apperith by a Charte that one *Ethelmod*, a great Man, gave, by the leave of King *Ædelrede*, in *Theodore* tharchbishop of *Cantwarbyri's* tyme, Landes to one *Bernguid* Abatisse of *Bath*, and to one *Foulcburc*.

The Book of thantiquite of the Abbay of *Bath* makith no great mention of any great notable Doyng of *Offa* King of the *Marches* of *Bathe*.

The Prior of *Bath* told me, that after the Nunnes Tyme ther wer Secular Chanons in *S. Peter's* Chirch at *Bath*. peraventure *Offa* King of the *Merches* set them ther. For I have reade that *Offa* did a notable Act at *S. Peter's* in *Bath*. Or

els the Chanons cam yn after that the *Danes* had racid t
Nunry there.

Eadgar was a great Doer and Benefactor to *S. Peter's Bath*. in whos tyme Monkes were yn *Bathe*, and sins; exc
Aþirius Erl of *Merch*, that was a scourge of Monkes, expe
them for a tyme.

John a Phisitian, bourn at *Tours* yn *France*, and m
Bishop of *Wilcs*, did obtaine of *Henry* the first to sette
Se at *Bath* and so he had the Abbay Landes given c
hym, and then he made a Monk Prior ther, deviding the
Possessions of the Monastery with hym.

This *John* pulled down the old Chirch of *S. Peter* at *B*
and erectid a new, much fairer, and was buried in the middl
the Presbyteri therof. whos Image I saw lying there at
Yere sint at the which tyme al the Chirch that he made
to waste, and was onroial, and wedes grew about this *John*
Tours Sepulchre.

This *John* of *Tours* erectid a Palace at *Bath* in the So
West side of the Monastery of *S. Peter's* at *Bath*. one g
square Tour of it with other Ruines yet appere.

I saw at the same tyme a fair great Marble Tumbe ther
a Bishop of *Bath*, out of the wich they sayid that oyle
distille; and likely; for his Body was enbaumid plentifully

There were other divers Bishops buried ther.

After King Bishop of *Bath* began of late dayes a rig
giously new Chirch at the West part of the old Chirch of
Alton, and finished a great Peace of it. The residue of
was thus made by the Priors of *Bath*: and especially
about the last Prior ther, that spent a great summe of Mo
on that Fabrick.

After King let almost al the old Chirch of *S. Peter's*
And to go to ruine. The walles yet stande.

King *Alfred* was crowned with much joy and honor at
Alton in *Alton*: wherupon he bare a gret Zeale to the Tow
and gave very great Fraunchises and Privileges onto it.

In knowledge wherof they pray in al their Ceremonies for the Soule of King *Eadgar*.

And at *Whitsunday*-tyde, at the which tyme men say that *Edgar* there was crounid, ther is a King electid at Bath every Yere of the Tounesmen in the joyfulle remembraunce of King *Edgar* and the Privileges gyven to the Toun by hym. This King is festid and his Adherentes by the richest Menne of the Toun.

BATH TO WELLS. [II. 69.]

From *Bath* to *Palton* al by hilly Ground but plentiful of Corne and Grasse an Eight Miles.

From *Palton* to *Chuton* by like Ground about a 2. Miles.

There is a goodly new high tourrid Steple at *Chuton*.

From *Chuton* to *Welles* by hilly Ground but lesse fruteful partely in *Mendepe* aboute a 5. Miles.

WELLS. [II. 69.]

The Toune of *Welles* is sette yn the Rootes of *Mendepe* Hille in a stony soile and ful of springes, wherof it hath the name. The chefest Spring is caullid *Andres Welles*, and risith in a Medow Plot not far above the Est End of the Cathedrale Chirch, first renning flat West and entering into *Coscumb* Water sumwhat by South.

The Toune of *Welles* is large. I esteme it to lak litle of a 2. Miles in cumpace, al for the most part buildid of Stone. The Streates have streamelettes of Springes almost yn every one renning, and occupieth making of Cloth. *Mawdelyne* was a late a great Clothiar yn *Wellys*, and so is now his Sunne.

The chifest of the Toun lyith by Est and West, and sum parte cast out with a streat by South, in the out part wherof was a Chapelle, as sum say of *Thomas Beket*.

Ther is but one Paroch Chirch in *Welles*, but that is large, and standith in the West Part of the Toun: and is dedicate to Saint *Cuthberte*.

There is an Hospitale of 24. poore Menne and Wymen at

the North side of S. *Cuthbertes* Chirch. there is a Cantuary Preste.

The Hospitale and the Chapelle is buildid al in length under one Roofe from West to Est. *Nicolas Bubwith* Bisshop of *Bath* was Founder of this, and brought it almost to the perfection, and that that lakkid was completid by one *John Storthwayt*, one of the Executors of the Testament of *Bubwith*.

There was another Hospitale of S. *John* yn the Town, stonding hard on the Ripe by South of S. *Andreas* Streme. This Hospitale was foundid by and *Hughe* Bisshops.

Clerk Bisshop of *Bath* had a late this House gyven to hym by the King for the Lordship of *Dogmeresfeld*.

There is a Conduct in the Market Place derivid from the Bisshopes Conduct by the Licens of *Thomas Bekington* Bisshop sumtyme of *Bath*, for the which the Burgeses ons a yere solemply visite his Tumbe, and pray for hys sowle.

There be xij. right exceding fair Houses al uniforme of Stone high and fair windoid in the North side of the Market Place, joining hard to the North West Part of the Bishop's Palace. This cumly Peace of Work was made by Bishop *Bekington*, that myndid, yf he had lyvid lengger, to have buildid other xij. on the South side of the Market steede, the which Work if he had complished it had bene a spectacle to al Market Places in the West Cuntry.

William Knight, now Bisshop of *Bath*, buildith a Crosse in the Market Place, a right sumptuous Peace of Worke: in the Extreme Circumference wherof be vij. faire Pillers, and in another Circumference withyn them be vj. Pillers and yn the middle of this Circumference one Piller. al these shaul bere a Volte: and over the Volte shall be *Domus Circa*.¹

The Area after the Bishop's Palace lyith Est of the Market steede, and hath a fair high Waul toward the Market steede, and a right goodly Gate House yn it, made of late by Bishop

(1) This Word was made by the Legacie of Doctor *Welman*, Deane of *Wells*.

Bekington, as it apperith by his Armes. On the South side of this Area is the Bisshop's Palace, dichid brodely and waterid about by the Water of *S. Andres* Streame let into it. This Palace ys strongely wauillid and embateld Castelle lyke, and hath in the first Front a godly Gate House yn the midle, and at eche ende of the Front a round Towr, and 2. other round Towers be lykelyhod yn the South side of the Palace, and then is ther one at every Corner. The Haul of the Palace ys exceding fayre. The Residew of the House is large and fair. Many Bisshops hath bene the Makers of it, as it is now.

The Chanons of *Welles* had there Houses afore the Translation of the Se to *Bath*, wher now the Bisshop's Palace is. *John* of *Tours* first Bishop of *Bath* put them out, and they syns hath buildid them a xij. very faire Houses, partely on the North side of the Cimitery of the Cathedrale Circh, partely without. Bisshop *Bekington* buildid the Gate House at the West Ende of the Cemiterie.

The Decanes Place is on the Northe side of the Cimitery.

Ther is at the Est Ende of the Cimitery a Volt and a Gate and a Galery over, made by *Bekington*.

WELLS TO GLASTONBURY. [II. 71.]

From *Welles* to *Glessenbyri* about a 5. Miles from North to South West.

Fyrst yn the Toune over *S. Andres* Water¹ by *S. John's*, aboute a Quarter of a Mile out of *Welles* I passid over a litle Broket, an Arme of *S. Andres* Water or *Welles* Water: And ther as I passid over it I saw hard on the lifte Hand a Stone Bridge of one Arche. This Arme shortly after joynith yn the Medowes with the principal Part of *Welles* Water.

And about half a Mile beyond this Bridg I passid over another Brook, caullid *Coscumbe* Water a bigger streme then *Welles* Water.

(1). *S. Andres* Broke.

I learned there, that Well

Coscombe Bridge isith a Water metith with Coscombe
Mile above Shepton, then to Water on the right Hood not
Shepton, then to Coscombe a far from the Causey, and a
Mile. Then to Downton go yn one Bottom to the Men
Bridge a 1. Miles. Then There is a Castelle on a Hil
about a Mile am. to the in this Meadow about Cosc
Bridges yn the way betwix Water. *capas raine ad*
Wales and Glesensider. *apparent. communely call*

Faine-Castel.

Then a Mile or more if I cam to a pracy streame of Wa
ter at the Stone Bridge that I passed over cam down by
the Stream: and here above the Bridge of one Stone Ar
chide into 2. Paces, and thereby I passed over 2. litle St
Bridges.

Then about half a Mile farther I cam to a few Houses, &
so entered into a very great playne Meadow of a 6. or 7. Mi
about in Compase by Estimation, and so passed about a M
distance by a Causey into *Essex* Bridge of one Arche
Stone.

As much of this playne Meadow or Mere as is Waste of t
Causey is where a *Strait* is called *Coscombe*.

That Part that is by Est if it is called *Seymore*.

The Water of *Surey* runneth through this Bridge of Sto
and end in the River of *Mersey*-Hill by Est at Doult
Village to the a While being the Name of *S. Aithel*.

And by Est to the this Stream run to *Hartelak* Br
chide to the end but by there out of *Surey* Water, an
Mile and a half by *Meany* Priory betwix this Ar
chide and the principall Stream of *Surey*, and
Water runneth to *Sturton* Bridge, and Mile lower:
then have go some aile into the Mere. If this Ma
Water come out of the and the runneth of eche partes of *S*
Surey to the Causey of *Wales* at the playne Ma

1. *Surey* Water.

Ground at sodaine Raynes wold be overflowen, and the profite of the Meade lost.

From *Harkeley* Bridg I passid by a litle Bridge over the Arme of *Sowey*.

As much of this More or Medow Ground that lyith beyond *Hartlake* Bridge by West South West is caullid *Glessenbyri*-More.

From *Hartlake* Bridg I passid by a low about a Quarter of a Mile: and then I conscendid by a litle and a litle to Hilly Ground a hole Miles ryding, and so enterid into *Glessenbyri*.

GLASTONBURY. [II. 72.]

The chief streate and longgest of the Towne of *Glessenbyri* lyith by Est and Weste, and at the Market Crosse in the West Ende there is a streate by flat South and almost Northe.

There is a Market kept in *Glessenbyri* every Weke on the *Wensday*.

Ther be 2. Paroche Chirchis yn *Glessenbyri*, *S. John Baptiste* on the North side of the principal Streat of the Toune. This is a vary fair and lightsum Chirch: and the Est Part of it is very elegant and isled.

The body of the Chirch hath . . . Arches on eche side, The Quier hath 3. Arches on eche side.

The Quadrate Tour for Belles at the West End of the Chirch is very high and fair.

Ther lyith on the North side of the Quier one *Richard Atwell* that died circa annum D. 1472. This *Atwelle* did much cost in this Chich, and gave fair Housing that he had buildid in the Toune onto it. In *Latten* called *ad fontem*.

Johanna Wife to *Atwelle* lyith buried in a lyke marble Tumbe on the South side of the Quier.

Ther lyith one *Camel* a Gentleman in a fair Tumbe in the South part of the *Transept* of the Chirch.

Briwetun River cummith from *Briewetun* x. Miles of to the

West Part of the Toun of *Glessenbyri*, and so rennith to the Mere a 2. Miles lower.

Or ever this River cum to *Glessenbyri* by a Mile it cummish to a Bridge of Stone of a 4. Arches communely caullid *Pont-perlous* wher men fable that *Arture* cast in his Sward.

The River brekith at this Bridge ynto 2. Partes, wherof the principalle goith to *Glessenbyri*.

The other goith thoroug low Morisch Grounde, and metith again with the principal streame or ever that it goith into the Mere.

There is a grete Hill or Rigge, that stretchethe in Lengthe from *Glessenbyri* unto within 2. Miles of *Bridgewater*, and is the very hight way to passe from the one from the othar of them. [vii. 10.]

This Balke or Hill is of Breadthe to speke of, and of eche syde of it lyethe low Marshie Ground. [vii. 10.]

Great Marshie goynge from *Glessenbyri* lyethe on the right Hand and [Sedge Marsh] Marshis on the left Hand. [vii. 10.]

The Marsh is as at high Waters in Winter a 4. Miles in Compase, and when it is lest a 2. Miles and an half, and most commonly 3. Miles.

This Lake or Mere is a good Mile yn lenght: and at the Felle of it toward West it cummish again in *alceum*. and goinge about a Mile it brekith ynto 2. Armes, wherof the one goith to *Hyndley*, the other to *Raies-Bridge*, and so the Armes goith a 3. Miles to the sea by Crikes.

WILLS to BRUTON. [ii. 73.]

From *Wills* by South to *Raies-Bridge* Bridge of Stone, under the which the *Cleaze* Water rennith about a Mile al by very stony way.

Thence I passed about a Mile more by lyke Ground, and this far I saw some stone of *Fine wood*.

Thence up onto playne open Downes by a stony soile a 3.

good Miles, and then a Myle by low Pasture Ground onto *Ewerchrich-Village*, wher *Clerk* last Bisshop of *Buthe* had a Maner Place, in whos tyme it was as a ruinus Thing, clene in a maner taken doun.

Thens to *Golafre* Bridge of Stone, under the wich rennith a Broke rising a 3. Miles of by North Est, and about a Mile lower goith ynto *Briwe-Ryver*. The very Place of the *Confluentia* is a 2. Miles byneth *Bruton*.

Milton Village a litle above *Golafre*-Bridge, wherof the Water at *Golafre*-Bridge of sum is caullid *Myilton-Water*. There is about this Bridge and *Milton* meatly plenty of wood.

From *Milton* to *Briwetun* about a Mile *dim*.

BRUTON. [II. 74.]

Briwetun as I cam from North West into it by South lyith al a this side *Brywe Ryver*. There is a streate yn it from North to South, and another far fairer then that from Est to West.

The Toun is now much occupied with making of clothe,

The Paroche Chirch and thabbay by it stande beyond the Ryver, hard over the Est Bridge in *Bruton*. This Bridge is of 3. Archys of Stone.

Ther is in the Market Place of the Toun a new Crosse of 6. Arches, and a piller yn the midle for Market folkes to stande yn, begon and brought up to *fernix* by *Ely* laste Abbate of *Bruton*. The Abbay ther was afore the Conqueste a place of Monkes foundid by *Algarus*, Erle of *Cornewal*. *Moion* set Chanons there sins the Conquest, and divers of the *Moions* were buried there. One *Wylliam Gilbert* of late Tyme beyng Prior of *Bruton* went to *Rome*, and there procurid first that the name of the Priory of *Bruton* might be chaungid ynto an Abbay. This *Gilbert* beyng Abbate did great Cost in the Abbay *Bruton* in Building, almost reedifyng it.

The Toun of *Briwetun* to the Marquet Crosse standith yn *Schwood*.

And so doth the Abbey on the other Ripe of the Ryver.

The Ryver of *Brice* risith in *Selrod* at a place caullid *Briceham* a 3. Miles by . . . from *Bruton*.

About this Quarter wher *Brice* risith, that is to say withyn a 2. or 3. Miles ther about, risith *Stour* and *Wilugh*.

The *Mere* a Market Toun is about an eight Milys from *Briwetun*.

Lorde *Souche* lay muche at a goodly Manor Place caullid *Marsch* by *Bruton* in *Somersetshire*. This House is now in Ruine. [VIII. 97.]

BRUTON TO SOUTH CADBURY. [II. 75.]

Goyng out of the Toun of *Briwetun* I passid over a Stone Bridge of 3. Arches at the West South West end of the Toun, and ther cam a Broket from Northeast ynto *Brice*.

There is, as I hard, a Bridge of Stone on Briwe a 5 Miles lower than *Briwetun* caullid *Lideford*, and a 2. Miles lower *Pontepereilus*.

Castellum Cary 2. Miles from *Briwetun*.

I roie from the Bridge up a Stony Hille to a very fair and fruteful Champain. and so passid forth a v. miles by litle Woodes: at the 4. Miles ende of this way I passid over a Broke by a Stone Bridge. and so cam strayt to *North-Cadbyri* a Village. and about a Mile farther to *South-Cadbyri*, and ther a litle beyond be great Crestes of Hylles.

This Water of *Cadbyri* risith from 2. Heddes. First or I cam to *Cadbyri* by half a Mile or ther about I passid over a Broket that risith in Mr. *Fitzjames* Park at [Redlynch] out of a Ponde. and goith into or metith with *Cadbyri* water about half a Mile lower then the Bridge that was passid over to *Cadbyri*.

The other risith a 3. Milys above *North-Cadbyri* by North E. *Cadbyri* Water goith from *North-Cadbyri* to a Bridge a Mile West from *South-Cadbyri*. having then with hym in one botom the other Streame. and about a v. Miles lower withyn

a Quarter of a Mile to *Ilchestre* it metith with *Ivel* Ryver.

CADBURY CAMP.¹ [II. 75.]

At the very Southe Ende of the Chirch of *South-Cadbyri* standithe *Camalatte*, sumtyme a famose Toun or Castelle, apon a very Torre or Hille, wunderfully enstrengthenid of nature, to the which be 2. Enteringes up by very stepe way: one by North Est, and another by South West.

The very Roote of the Hille wheron this Forteres stode is more then a Mile in Cumpace.

In the upper Parte of the Coppe of the Hille be 4. Diches or Trenches, and a balky Waulle of Yerth betwixt every one of them. In the very Toppe of the Hille above al the Trenchis is *magna area* or *campus* of a 20. Acres or more by Estimation, wher yn dyverse Places men may see Foundations and *rudera* of Walles. There was much dusky blew stone that People of the Villages therby hath caryid away.

This Top withyn the upper Waulle is xx. Acres of Ground and more, and hath bene often plowid and borne very good Corne.

Much Gold, Sylver and Coper of the *Romaine* Coynes hath be found ther yn plowing: and lykewise in the Feldes in the Rootes of this Hille, with many other antique Thinges and especial by Este. Ther was found in *hominum memoria* a Horse Shoe of Sylver at *Camallate*.

The People can telle nothing ther but that they have hard say that *Arture* much resortid to *Camalat*.

The old Lord *Hungreford* was owner of this *Camallat*. Now *Hastinges*, the Erle of *Huntendune*, by his Mother.

Diverse Villages there about bere the name of *Camalat* by an Addition, as *Quene-Camallat*, and other.

The Hylle and the Diches kepe well now viij. Shepe.

Al the Ground by South West, and West of *Camalat* lyith in a Vale, so that one or 2. wayes it may be sene far of.

(1). CATH *bellum significavit lingua Britannica.*

Mr. *Gilbert* a Gentilman hath a poore Mansion Place South Est of the very Rottes of *Camailat*.

From *Camallat* to *Shirburne* a 3. Miles al by champay but fruteful Ground.

SHERBORNE. [II. 76.]

The town of *Shirburne*¹ stondith partly on the Brow of Hille, partly in a Botom. I esteme it to lak litle of a 2. Mi in Cumpace. it stondith partely by making of Clothe, l most by al maner of Craftes: and for a dry Toun or oth saving *Pole* that is a little thing, I take it to be the best To at this present tyme yn *Dorsetshir*.

The Bisshops of *Sarum* Sete was a long tyme at *Shirbur* Syns Monkes were set ther for Chanons.

The Body of the Abbay Chirch dedicate to our Lady ser ontill a hunderith yeres syns for the chife Paroch Chirch the Town.

This was the Cause of the Abolition of the Paroch Chin there. The Monkes and the Tounes-Men felle at variaun bycause the Tounes-Men tooke privilege to use the Sacram of Baptisme in the Chapelle of *Al-Halowes*. Wherapon c *Walter Gallor*, a stoute Bocher, dwelling in *Shirburn*, defa clene the Fonte-stone, and after the variaunce growing to playne sedition, and the Townes-Menne by the Mene of Erle of *Huntendune*, lying in those Quarters, and taking Townes-Mennes Part, and the Bisshop of *Saresbyri* Monkes Part, a Preste of *Al-Halowes* shot a Shaft with into the Toppe of that Part of *S. Marye* Chirch that devic the Est Part that the Monkes usid from that the Townes-M usid; and this Partition chauncing at that tyme to be thak yn the Rofe was sette a fier, and consequently al the h Chirch, the Ledde and the Belles meltid, was defacid.

Then *Bradeford* Abbate of *Shirburn* persecutid this Inju

(1). *Shirburn*, caullid in sum old Evidences *clarus fons*.

and the Tounes-Menne were forcid to contribute to the Reedifyng of this Chirch.

But after this tyme *Al Halowes* Chirch and not *S. Maryes* was usid for the Paroche Chirch.

Al the Est Parte of *S. Mary* Chirch was reedifield yn Abbate *Bardefordes* tyme, saving a Chapelle of our Lady an old Peace of Work that the Fier came not to, by reason that it was of an older Building.

There were of auncient tyme buried 2. Kinges, Sunnes to *Ethelwolve* King of *West-Saxons*, yn a Place behynd the High Altare of *S. Marie* Chirch: but ther now be no Tumbes nor no Writing of them seene.

A Noble Man caullid *Philip Fitz Payne* was buried and his Wife with hym under an Arch on the North side of the Presbyterie. This Tumbe was of late defacid.

Peter Ramesunne next Abbate saving one to *Bradeford* buildid à *fundamentis* al the West Part of *S. Marie* Chirch.

[The next 2 Paragraphs were written on a spare leaf at the beginning of the second volume of MSS.]

John Samme, Abbate of *Shirburne* in *Dorsetshire*, did build the Este Parte of thabbay Chirch at *Shirburn*, and *Peter Ramessun* Abbate there buildid the West Part of the same Chirch not very many Yeres syns. [Leland afterwards wrote in the Margin: This is false.]

The Prior of *Shirburn* lying yn the Toun can bring me to the old Librarie yn *Shirburne*.

The Porche of the South side of the Body of *S. Mary* Chirch ys an antique Peace of Work, and was not defacid with Fier, bycause it stode with a far lower Rofe then the Body of the Chirch did.

The Cloyster of thabbay on the North side of the Chirch was buildid by one Abbate *Frithe*. This Abbate was not very long afore *Bradefordes* Tyme.

Myer the last Abbate of *Shirburn* saving one made the fair Castel over the Conduct in the Cloister and the Spoutes of it.

The Helde of this Water is in a Peace of the Toune, and is caullid *Neue Welle*.

The Chapitre House is ancient, and yn the Volte of it be payntid the Images of Bisshops that had their Sete at *Shirburn*.

Oae *S. John* a Noble Man lyith yn the Chapitre House.

Ramesunne Abbate sette a Chapelle caullid *our Lady* of Bow hard to the Southe side of the old Lady Chapelle.

Ther is an old Arch of a Gate at the Est South Est Ende of *S. Mary* Chirch, as a token that of old Tyme the Close of Chanons or Monkes was enwallid about.

Ther was of old Tyme a Paroche Chirch *titulo S. Emerentiane*¹ now faullen clene downe. It stode in the North side of the Toun wher now is a Close.

There was a Chapelle of *S. Michael* yn the Toun now clene doun.

There was a Chapelle of *Thomas Bekket* on the Grene in *Shirburn*. it stondith but incelebratid.

There was a Heremitage of *S. John* by the Mylle, now down.

Ther was an Hospital begon by devotion of good People yn *Shirburn* an^o 4. *Henrici* 6. and the King is taken for Founder of it. It stondith yet.

Ther is a Chapelle in *S. Marye* Chirch Yard. one *Doggett* a Chanon of *Saresbyri* made it of late dayes.

The Bishop of *Saresbyri* is Lord of the Town of *Shirburne*.

Shirburn stondith on the Northside of the Broke that cummith by it.

The Castle of *Shirburne* is in the Est End of the Toun apou a Rokky Hillet. it hath by West North West, and by Est South Est, Morisch Grounde.

Rogerus le Poure, Bisshop of *Saresbyri* in *Henry* the first Tyme, buildid this Castelle, and cast a great Dike without it, and made a false Mure without the Dike.

(1). Emerentiana.

Ther be 4. great Toures yn the Castelle Waulle. wherof one is the Gate House. every of them hath 3. Lodgginges yn hight. The great Lodgging is yn the midle of the Castelle Court, very strong and full of Voultes. There be few Peaces of Work yn *England* of thantiquite of this that standith so hole and so well couchid.

One Bisshop *Langeton* made of late tyme a new Peace of Work and Lodging of Stone at the West End of the Haul. other memorable Peace of work was none set up ther syns the first Building.

There is a Chapelle in a little Close without the Castelle by Este.

There lyith at the Ende of the Castelle a Mere that sum tyme hath beene very much larger then it is now, as chokid up with flagges and wedes. There cummith a Ryver ynto this Mere.

This Broke risith of v. Springes caullid the vij. Sisters in a hille side a 2. Miles or more by Est from the Mere at a place comunely caullid *Horethorn*. and thens sone gathering to one Botom maketh a Broke that cummith into the Mere, and after cumming to a straite Botom agayne goith to *Shirburn* Milles.

Wher about the lower Mylle a Broke of much like Quantite cummith into it by the South Ripe of it.

This Broke risith a 3. Miles of from the Confluence by flat Est at a Place caullid *Puscandelle*, and rennith ynto the West even by the Botom without the Park bytwixt *Shirburn* Water and it.

Shirburn Water thens goith a 3. or more Milys to *Clifton*, wher Master *Horsey* dwellith, and sumwhat lower goith ynto Irel Ryver.

Above this Confluence on the same Ripe upper on *Ivel* cummith *Westcoker*¹ Water yn that risith by West a 3. Miles from the Place that he enterith yn ynto *Ivel*.

(1). *Cocherus flu.*

SOUTH CADBURY TO ILCHESTER. [11. 90.]

From *Shirbun* backward to *South-Cadbyri* 3. good Miles.

A litle beyond this *Cadbyri* I turnid flat West by a litle Chapelle, and a Mile thens a good Mile of I passid over a Stone Bridge sumwhat above augmentid with the Broke that risith out of Mr. *Fitzjames* Ponde, and thens a 4. good Miles of al by low Ground yn sighte of *Ilchestre*.

Al this way the Pastures and Feeldes be much enclosid with Hedge Rowes of Elmes.

Or I cam to *Ilchester* by Estimation of a Mile *Cadbyri* Water and *Ivelchestre* Water *confluebant*.

Sum think that at *Coscumb* is one of the farthest Heddes of *Ivel* Ryver a 2. Myles by . . . above *Ivel* Village.

The Streame of [*Ivel*] cummith by *Ivel* Village, and then a 3. Miles lower cummith to *Ivel* Toun Village: and here, as I hard, the Streame brekith into 2. Partes and sone yoyñith agayn. and so even straite to *Limington*. and ther I saw *divortium aquæ* made long syns and cut by hand to serve a Mille in *Limington*, and thens the hole streame goith scant a Mile of to *Ivelchestre*.

ILCHESTER. [11. 90.]

I enterid by South West into *Ilchester* over a great Stone Bridge of vij. Arches, yn the midle wherof were ij. litle Houses of Stone. one of the right Hond, wher the commune gaiol is for Prisoners yn *Somersetshir*. The other House on the lift Hond. The lesser of booth semid to me to have bene a Chapelle. The Toune of *Ilchester* hath beene a very large thyng, and is of the auncientest Townes yn al that Quarter. At this tyme it is yn wonderful decay, as a thing in a maner rasid with men of Warre.

Ther hath beene in *hominum memoria* 4. Paroche Chirchis yn the Toune, wherof one is yet occupied. The tokens of other 2. yet stond, and the 4. is clene yn Ruine.

Ther is a fre Chapelle in the Toune, the bakside wherof

cummith to the Ryver side even hard bynethe the Bridge. and ther joynith a right praty Mansion House to this Chapelle. I have hard say That many yeres syns ther was a Nunry wher this Chapelle ys.

Ther was also a late a House of Freres yn this Toune.

The greatest Token of auncient Building that I saw yn al the Toune ys a Stone Gate archid and voltid, and a Chapelle or Chirch of *S. Michael*, as I remember, over it.

The ryver of *Ivel* rennith from *Ivelchestre* to *Lamport* a 4. Miles lower.

Thens to *Michelboro*, wher is a Bridge of Tymber over *Ivel*. and the Water ebbith and flowith a . . . above this Bridge.

Thens to *Ilinstre*—(Take better hede, for *Ilmestre*, as I syns lernid, ys withyn a Mile of *Whitlakington*, where Master *Spek* dwellith, and is not on *Ivel* Water).

And so to *Bridgewater*.

If a Man might go for the Fennes the next way from *Ivelchestre* to *Bridgwater* it were not x. Miles betwixt, where now it is xij.

ILCHESTER TO CREWKERNE. [II. 91.]

From *Ivelchestre* to *Limington* Village about a Mile. One *Iuuerney* was owner of this Toune and Lordship. he lyith richely buried yn a fair Chapelle on the North side of the Paroch Chirch of *Limington*.

Ther lyith at the Feete of *Iuuerney* a Woman vaylid in a low Tumbe with an Image of Stone.

Ther lyith also in the South Arche of the same Chapelle a Gentilman and his Wife, I think also of the *Iuuerneys*.

There is a Cantuarie Prest in the Chapelle.

Iuuerney dwellid, as sum think, in the farme at the North Est side of the Chirch.

Iuuerneys Landes cam by Heires Generale to the *Bonevilles* of *Devonshire*.

There was but one of the *Bonevilles* that was a Baron : and

that was Syr *Wyllyam Bonerille*, whose Sonne married an Heire Generale of the Lord *Harington*, and *Cecily* his Heire General was married to *Thomas* the Lord Marquis of *Dorsete*.

This Lord *Bonerille* had many Bastardes, wherof he set up one in in the West Partes, gyving him a 100. Markes of Land by the Yere, and this familye yet remanith there.

From *Limington* to *Montegue* by good Pasture and Corne Ground enclosid and meately welle woddid a 4. Miles.

MONTACUTE. [II. 92.]

The Toune of *Montegue* hath a poore Market, and is buildid of Stone, as comunely al Townes therabout be. I redde in the Booke of the Antiquetes of *Glessenbyri* and this Toun was caullid yn the *Saxons* tyme *Logaresburch*. Sum thynk that ther was a great Castel and Forteresse at this Toune yn the *Saxons* tyme. Sum say that the Counte of *Moretone* buildid a Castelle there sone after the Conquest: but that a Castelle hath bene there, and that the Counte of *Moreton* lay yn it, it is without doute. This County chaungid the olde Name and caullid it *Montegue*, bycause it stode on a sharpe point of an Hille, and syns that Name hath prevaylid. This Counte of *Moreton* began a Priory of Blake Monkes a 3. or 4. in numbre under the Rootes of *Montegue* Hille, enduing it with 3. fair Lordeshippes, *Montegue* and *Titenhul* joyning to it. The 3. was *Criche* a 10. Miles from *Montegue* West South West. The counte of *Moreton* toke part with *Robert Curthose* agayn King *Henry* the first, and after was toke, put in Prisone, and his Landes attaintid: at the which time the 3. Lordshipes gyven to *Montegue* Priory were taken away, and then were the Monkes compellid to beg for a certain season. At the laste King *Henry* the first had pyte of them, and offerid them their own Landes again and more, so that the would leave that Place and go to *Lamporte*, wher at that time he entendid to have made a notable Monasterie. But the Monkes entretid him that they might kepe theyr old House:

and upon that he restorid them their 3. Lordshipes, translating
 the mynde of building an Abbay from *Lamporte* to *Readyng*,
 Then cam one *Reginaldus Cancellarius*, so namid by likelihood
 of his Office, a man of great Fame about King *Henry* the
 first, and he felle to Relligion, and was Prior of *Montegue*, and
 enlargid it with Buildings and Possessions. And thus the
 Priory encreasing, and the hole Lordship of *Montegue* beyng
 yn the Monkes possession, the notable Castelle partely felle to
 Ruine, and partely was taken doune to make the Priory. So
 that many Yeres syns no Building of it remaynid, only a
 Chapelle was sette upon the very steppe of the Dungeon, and
 that yet stondith ther.

STOKE UNDER HAMDON. [II. 93.]

From *Montegue* to *Stoke* under *Hamden* about a Mile. I
 saw at *Stoke* in a Botom hard by the Village very notable
 Ruines of a great Manor Place or Castelle, and yn this Maner
 Place remaynith a very auncient Chapelle, wheryn be diverse
 Tumbes of Noble Men and Wimen.

In the South West side of the Chapelle be 5. Images on
 Tumbes on hard joynid to another, 3. of Menne harnessid
 and shildid, and 2. of Women. Ther hath bene Inscription
 on eche of them, but now so sore defacid that they cannot be
 redde.

I saw a Shelde or 2. al verrey of blew and white.

Ther be in this part of the Chapelle also 2. Tumbes without
 Images.

There is in the Northside of the Body of the Chapelle a
 Tumbe in the Waulle without Image or Writing, and a Tumbe
 with a goodly Image of a man of Armes in the North side of
 the Quyer of the Chapelle "with a Sheld, as I remembre,"
 al verrey, and even afore the Quier Doore but without it lyith
 a very grete flatte Marble Stone with an Image in Brasse
 flattely graven, and this Writing yn *French* about it:

Ici gist le noble & vaillant Chivaler Mahcu de Gurney iadys

*senechal de Landes & capitain du Chastel Daques pour
seignior le roy en la duché de Guyene, que en sa vie fu a la l
de Beaumarin, & ala apres a la siege Dalgezire¹ sur le Sara
& auxi a les batailles de Le scluse, de Cressy, de Yngeness
Peyteres, de Nazara, Dozrey, & a plusours autres batail
asseges en les quez il gaina noblement graund los & honour p
space de ^{xx.}iiij. & xvj. ans, & morust le xxvj. jour de Septembr
nostre seignior Jesu Christ MCCCCVJ. que de salme dieu
mercy. amen.*

Ther was beside this Grave another in the Westeende of
Body of the Chapelle having a gret flat stone without
scription.

I markkid yn the Wyndowes 3. sortes of Armes, one al
blew and white. another with iii. Stripes Gules down rig
a feld of Gold. The 3. was Crosselettes of Gold many i
mist in one yn a Feld, as I remembre, Gules.

Ther is a Provost longging to this Collegiate Chapelle
yn Decay, wher sumtyme was good Service, and now l
Messe said a 3. Tymes yn the Weeke.

The Provost hath a large House yn the Village of
therby.

The notable Quarre of Stone ys even therby at *Han*
out of the which hath beene taken many a Day Stones
the goodly Buildings therabout in al Quarters.

From *Stoke* to *Chesham*, a Mene Market Toun South
from *Weymouth* a 3. Miles, and 4. from *Stoke* by Hilly Gr
Chesham is sette under the Rootes of an Hille. Th
now nothing very notable. Yet there ys a praty Cross
round with seven Pillers, and a praty Tounne House y
Market Place.

The Church stand on the Hille, and by it is a Gran
which endowd with Landes for an annual Stipende.

Chesham ys about a Mile from *Chesham*. at this

byid the Holy Heremite and Prophete Wulfrik yn King
~~Henry~~ the 1. Dayes.

The Erle of *Darby* ys now owner of that Lorship.

CREWKERNE TO BRIDGEWATER. [II. 94.]

Frome *Crokehorn* by Hilly Ground but plentiful of Corne,
 Grasse and Elme Wood, wherwith most part of al *Somerset-*
shire ys yn hegge rowys enclosid, scant a 2. Miles to *George*
Henton Village, so caullid bycause the Paroch Chirch there is
 dedicate to S. *George*.

Heere hath Sir *Hugh Poulet* a right goodly Maner Place of
 Fre Stone, with 2. goodly high Tourres embatelid in the ynnere
 Court.

Ther hath beene of auncient Tyme a Maner Place at this
Henton.

But al that there now is notable is of the Building of Syr
Amise Poulet, Father to Syr *Hugh* now lyving.

This Syr *Hugh* hath of late made a Parke not far from his
 House at *Henton* in the side of an Hylle.

THE PAULET FAMILY. [VI. 11.]

The eldest Manor Place of the *Paulettes* in *Somersetshire* is
 now clene doune. But yet it berith the name of *Paulette*, and
 is a 3. Miles from *Bridge water*.

Ther was one . . . *Denbaude* in *Somersetshire* a Knight
 of good Estimation about *Henry* the v. tyme, and this *Den-*
baude gave this Title in many of his Writinges: *Dominus de*
Poscuith in Guallia.

One of the *Paulettes* married the Heire General of this *Den-*
baude, and so was the *Paulettes* Landes well augmentid in
Somersetshire. And Mr. *Paulettes* Father that is now buildid
 stoutely at *Henton* in *Somersetshire*, the which longed in tyme
 past to the *Denbaudes*.

*Sanford Peverel*¹ in *Devonshire* cam to a Bastard of the

(1). *Sanford Castelle*.

Pevelers by Sute to the King of Alienation, and the Bastards after lakking Issue the Landes cam to the King by Ordre of the Law.

Paulet that is now bought *Sandeforde* Lordshipe of the Kynge.

Paulet hath a nother Lordship hard joyning to *Sundford* cawllid *Hawberton*, and is welle woodid, but *Shelford* hath litle.

Mr. *Paulet* of *Basing*, now Lorde *S. John*, cummith oute of the House of *Paulettes* of *Somersetshire*: but this *Paulettes* Father was in Descent so many Degrees in Consanguinite from *Paulet* of *Somersetshire*, that he married his Sister; and *Paulet* of *Basin* married likewise his. *Paulet* of *Basing* had issue by this Woman. But *Paulet* of *Somersetshire* had none by his; but after marrying a nother Wife he had.

Paulet of *Somersetshire* Landes cummith thus together by Heyres generalles.¹ By *Boys* cam *Hawberton* Lordship. Then did *Arundel* and *Paulet* devide a Peace of Landes of the *Cantelupes*. Then came a Peace of land by *Rayne*, and a nother by *Beuchamp* of the West Counterey, and after cam *Henton Denbaudes* Lande.

From *Henton* to *Kingeston* Village a 2. Miles *dim.* by Hyllly and Enclosid Ground, and then passing about a Mile farther, I lefte *White-Lakington* half a Mile of on the right hond, wher Mr. *Speke* hath his principale House, and a Parke: and aboute a Mile of on the lifte Honde I left another Maner Place of his caullid

Thens to *Cury-Malet* a 3. Miles, wher is a Parke longging to *Chambernoun* of *Devonshire*.

I left this Parke a litle on the lift Hand, and sone after cam over a great Broök, that resith West South West, and rennith Est North Est into Ivel a 2. Miles above *Michelborow* by Estimation.

(1). *Boschus* gave 3. Okes yn his Armes.

(Here I cam from the Hilly Ground to the Low and Marschy Ground of *Somerseteshir.*)

Thens to *North Cury* stille by low Ground aboute a 2. Miles or more. The Chirch of *Welles* hath fair Landes here.

And hereabout is *Stoke Gregory*, wher the Chirch of *Welles* hath Possessions.

Thens about a Mile to the Ripe of *Thone* Ryver, by the which I passid by the space of half a Mile, and then I went over *Thone* by a Wood Bridge.

Athelney lyith half a Mile lower on *Thon*, and ther is a Bridge of Wood to entre thabbay, and beneth that almost at the very Confluence of *Thone* and *Ivel* is another Wood Bridge over *Thone*.

Thonetoun alias *Tawntoun* is a 5. Miles by South West from *Athelney*.

Thonetoun is about a vij. Miles from *Bridge-Walter*.

Ther is a great Bridge on *Thone* at *Basford* a Mile lower then *Thonetoun*.

From this Bridge by *Athelney* I rode by a low Marsch Ground a 2. Miles to *Pedertun Park*.

Here at *Pederton* the soyle Westward and South West rysith agayn and ys not fenny.

There ys a great Numbre of Dere longging to this Park, yet hath it almost no other Enclosure but Dikes to let the Catelle of the Commune to cum yn.

The Dere trippe over these Dikes and feede al about the Fennes, and resort to the Park agayn. There is a praty Lodge motid yn the Parke.

There cummyth a praty Broke thorough the Park, and half a Mile beneth the Park it goith ynto *Ivel*.

This Brooke is caullid *Peder*, and risith West South West yn the Hylles aboute a 2. Myles of. First it cummith by *North-Pedreton*, a praty uplandisch Toun, wher is a fair Chirch, the Personage wherof was impropriate to *Mynchinbocland*.

Then it touchith on *South-Pederton*, yn the which Parke the Parke standith, and so to the Ryver of *Ivel*.

From the Lodge in *Pederton* Parke to *Northpedertun* 2 Mile.

From *Northpedertun* to *Bridgewater* 2. Miles. The way or I cam ynto *Bridgewater* was causid with Stone more than half a Myle.

BRIDGEWATER. [II. 96.]

Entering into *Bridgewater* I passid by a Chapelle of S. *Salvior* standing on the Ripe of the Haven.

Then I enterid into a Suburbe, and so over a Bridg, under the which rennith a Brook, that risith a 4. Miles of by West at *Bromefelde*.

The South Gate of the Towne joinith hard onto this Bridge.

The Towne of *Bridgewater* is not wallid, nor hath not bene by any lykelyhod that I saw. Yet there be 4. Gates yn the Towne namid as be sette by Est, West, North and South. The Waulles of the Stone Houses of the Towne be yn steede of the Towne Waulles. I rode from the South Gate yn a praty Strete a while, and then I turnid by Est and came to the Market Place.

The fairest Strete and the principale Showe of the Towne ys from the West Gate to the Easte Gate.

The Ryer of *Ivel* there joynith with the Salt Cruke, and Arme of the Se rennithe cresse thorough this Strete from South to North, and to pass over this Arme there is a right auncient stronge and high Bridge of stone of 3. Arches begon of *William Bruer*, the first Lord of that Towne, yn King *Richard* the first and King *John's* Dayes.

One *Trireth*, a Gentilman, as I there lernid, of *Devonshire* or *Cornewalle*, finished this Bridge: and the *Trivetes*, beyng the Armes that *Trireth* gave, appere there in a Sheld yn the coping of the Chekes of the Bridge.

That part of the Towne that stondith on the West side of

the Bridge and Haven is thre tymes as bygge as that that stondith on the Est side.

The Castelle sumtyme a right fair and strong Peace of Worke, but now al goyng to mere Ruine, standith harde bynethe the Bridge of the West side of the Haven. *Wylliam Bruer* the first buildid this Castelle.

These thinges I markid yn the Weste Parte of the Towne :

One large Paroch Chirch.

A goodly howse wher sumtyme a College was of Gray Freres.

Wylliam Bruer, sunne to *Wylliam Bruer* the first, buildid this House.

One of the Lordes *Botreaux* and his wife were especial Benefactors to this House. Thereapon his Hert and his Wifes Body were buried there.

The Accustomer of *Bridgewater* hath translatid this Place to a right goodly and pleasaunt dwelling House.

There is an Hospitale yn this Parte of the Towne of the Building and Foundation of Menne yn the Towne ; but it is endowed with litle or no Lande.

The Chapelle of *S. Salviour* at the South side withoute the Town was buildid in *hominum memoria* by a Merchaunt of *Bridgewater* cawllid *William Poel* or *Pole*.

In the Est Part of the Town is onely the House or late College of *S. John* a thing notable : and this House standith partely withoute the Est Gate.

This College had Prestes that had the Apparelle of Secular Prestes with a Crosse on there Breste : And this House was adjoynid an Hospital for poore folkes.

Wyllyam Bruer the first foundid this Place, and gave onto it faire Possessions.

Wylliam Bruer the firste was buried at *Dunkerswelle*, an Abbay of *White Monkes* of his Foundation yn *Devonshire*.

Willyam Bruer the first Wife was buried at *Montesfont*, a Priorie of her Husbandes Foundation.

There hath faullen in ruine and sore Decay above 200. Houses yn the Toun of *Bridgewater* in tyme of remembraunce.

BRIDGEWATER TO DUNSTER. [11. 97.]

From *Bridgewater* to *Canington* a 2. Miles.

As I cam ynto *Canington*, a praty uplandisch Towne, I passid over a bygge Brooke that risith not far of by West yn the Hilles, and passinge by *Canington* rennith into the Haven of *Bridgewater* a 2. Miles and more by Estimation lower then *Bridgewater*.

The Paroche Chirch of *Canington* is very fair and welle adornyd.

There was a Priory of Nunnes, whos Chirch was hard adnexid to the Est of the Paroch Chirch. *Rogeres* of the Court hath this Priorie, and also *Minchyn Bukland* gyven onto hym.

From *Canington* to *Stowey* 3. good Miles.

Stowey a poore Village stondith yn a Botom, emong Hilles. Heere ys a goodly Maner Place of the Lord *Audeley's* standing exceeding pleasauntly for goodly Pastures, and having by it a Parke of redde Deere and another of falow, and a faire Brooke serving al the Offices of the Maner Place.

The Lord *Audeley*, that rebellid yn *Henry* the vij. Tyme, began great Foundations of Stone Work to the enlarging of his House, the which yet be seene half onperfect.

The Ryver of *Stowey* risith yn the Hilles therby by West, and renning along thorough *Stowey* Village goith after to the Se.

The Se is about a 4. Miles from *Stowe*.

From *Stowey* to *S. Audres* a 5. Miles. I left this Village a litle on the right. it stondith about a mile from the Se.

In this Paroche I saw a fair Park and Manor Place of the *Lutterelles*, caullid *Quantok-Hedde*, bycause it standith at the Hedde of *Quantok-Hilles* toward the Se.

These Hilles renne in crestes from *Quantok-Hedde* toward *Tauntoun*, as from North to South Est.

I passid over 2. notable Brokes bytwixt *Stowe* and *S. Audres* that ran from the Montaynes to the Se.

From *S. Audres* to *Wilmington* a 2. Miles.

I passid over a great Brooke or I cam to *Wilmington*, rising from South, and renning by North to the Se.

A quarter of a Mile from *Wilmington* or more I cam to *Orchard*, wher Mr. *John Wyndeham* dwellith.

This Maner Place was erectid by a younger Brother of the *Sydenhams*. And of this name ther hath beene 4. owners of *Orchard* that was purchasid by the first of the 4.

The secunde *Sidnham* married with the Heire General of one *Gamon*, or rather *Gambon*, a man of 200. Markes of Lande in *Devonshire* and *Cornewal*.

This *Gambon* gave in a felde of Sylver 3. legges Sables.

Sidenham the 2. buildid moste parte or almost al the good Building of *Orcharde*.

The 3. dyed, leving a Sunne and 2. Doughters.

The Sunne or he cam to xxij. Yeres of Age dyed.

The 2. Doughters were thus married : one to *John Wyndham*, a younger Brother of *Wyndham* of *Felbridge* yn *Norfolk*. The other was married to

The eldest House of the *Sidenhams* is at *Brintoun* by *Montegu*. And this *Sidenham* of *Brinton*, a Man of good Yeres, lyith now at a litle Maner Place of his withyn a Mile of *Orchard* caullid *Combe*.

There lyith also at *Netlecumbe*, withyn a Mile of *Orchard* or litle more, another *Sidenham* cumming oute of the House of *Brinton*. This *Sidenham* may spende a 50. Land by the Yere.

I markid yn the Glasse Wyndowes at Master *Wyndeham's* *John Wyndham* and *Thomas* Knighttes Armes. The one of them married *Howard* the Duke of *Norfolkes* Doughter : the other the Doughter of the *Lord Scrope* of *Boltun*.

Orchard is yn the Paroche of *S. Decun*, alias *Decumane*, a Mile or more from the Se side, and a 2. Miles from the Chapelle of our Lady of *Clufe*.

From Orchard to *Clif* Chapel a 3. Miles or more.

Or I cam to this Chapel almost by a Mile I passid ovr
Broke that cummith from *Clif*-Abbey. At this Place I
Clif-Abbey scant a Quarter of a Mile of by South on
left Hand, and hard by on the right Hand by North I sa
fair Stone Bridge of one Arche.

Clif-Chapelle, wher offering was to our Lady, is set a
on very high Ground, but rokky. it is welle buildid: and
the south side of it is a goodly Ynne al of Stone a late
for Pigrimes.

The Se is about half a Mile from *Clif*-Chapelle.

From *Clif*-Chapelle to *Dunster* a 2. Miles.

I passid ovr a Brooke that cummith thorough *Dunster* Pa
Marsci *Parke* Park bytwixt our Lady of *Clif* a
Dunster.

DUNSTER. [IL 100.]

Dunster Town standith in a *Burgh*. The Paroch Chirel
set in Ground somewhat rising.

There is a very celebrat Market at *Dunestur* ons a Wel

There is a fair privilegi al to be at *Dunster* every *Whits*
Monday.

The Town of *Dunestur* makith Cloth.

The Glory of this Town rose by the *Monks* that were al
Bis of *Somerset*.

The *Monks* had *here* *requis* at *Dunster*.

The *Monks* buildid the right goodly and stronge Castell
Dunster.

The Dungeon of the Castelle of *Dunestur* hath beene fi
of *monks* Building. But now there is but only a Chapelle
and *monks*.

The *Chapell* *Dunestur* did of late Dayes repaire this Chap

The *Chapell* *Dunestur* in the Tyne of Dame *Margarete*

With *Monks* to the wife Lord *Dabery*, made a faire To
by *North* cummyng into the Castelle.

Sir *Hugh* had another Wife caullid *Guinllea*, Doughter to *York of Devonshir*.

Syr *Andrew Luterelle*, Sunne to Sir *Hugh*, build of new a pece of the Castel Waul by Est.

There be great Hilles on every side of the Castelle Hille except toward North Est.

There longgith many Privileges and Knightes Services to be doone to this Castelle.

Ther is a praty Park joyning to thest part of the Castelle.

The late Priory of Blake Monkes stooode yn the Rootes of the North West side of the Castelle, and was a celle to *Bathe*.

The hole Chirch of the late Priory servith now for the Paroche Chirch. Afore tymes the Monkes had the Est Parte closid up to their Use.

In the North Part of this was buried undre an Arche by the high Altare one of the *Luterelles*, or as I rather thynke, of the *Moions*. for he hath a garland about his Helmet: and so were Lordes of old Tymes usid to be buried.

There ly ij. images on the South side of the Chauncelle of one of the *Moions* and his Wife: and therby lay an Image of one of the *Everardes* Gentilmen first there set up by the *Moions*, yn token wherof they had a parte of the Castelle to defende by Service. the image lyith now bytwixt ij. Arches or Boteres in the Chirch Yarde.

The Maner Place of the *Everardes* was and yet ys at *Aller* in *Cornetun* Paroche a Mile from *Dunster* Castelle.

Carntoun is shortely spoken for *Carantokes Towne*, wher yet is a Chapel of this Sainct that sumtyme was the Paroch Chirche.

Ther lyith one *Elizabeth*, Wife to one of the *Luterelles*, afore the high Altare under a playne Stone.

There cummith a praty brooke by West from the Hilles therby, and so rennith

DUNSTER TO SIMONSBATH. [II. 101.]

From *Dunestore* to *Minheved* a 2. Miles.

Minheved has ons a Weeke a praty Market.

The fairest Part of the Toun standith in the Botom of Hille.

The Residew rennith stepe up a long the Hille, yn 1 Toppe wherof is a fair Paroche Chirche.

The Toune is exceding ful of *Irish* Menne.

The Peere lyith at the North Est Point of the Hille.

There was a fair Park by *Minheved*, but Sir *Andr Lutterelle* of late tyme destroyed it.

From *Minheved* to *Aber Thawan* yn *Glamorgun* the ner traject there into *Wales* a 18. Miles.

From *Minheved* up along the *Severne* Shore to *Stoke Gur* a xvij. Miles, where is a goode Village.

Thens to the Sterte a 3. Miles, and there is the Mouth *Bridgewater* Haven.

From *Minheved* doune on the *Severn* Shore to a Pla caullid *Hores-Toun* a 3. Miles. There beginnith the Ro that is comunely caullid *Porlogh Bay*, a meatly good Ro for Shippes, and so goith to *Comban*, peraventure shorte spoken for *Columbane*, a 3. Miles of; and thus far I w adcertenid that *Somersetshir* went or farther.

From *Comebane* to the Sterte moste parte of the Shore Hilly Ground, and nere the Shore is no store of Wood: th that is ys al in Hegge rowes of Enclosures.

There is great Plenty of Benes in this Quarter and inwa to the Landes.

And of these Beenes ther is yn a maner a staple at *Bri water* when Corne is dere in the Parties beyond the Se.

There is also yn this Quarter great Plenty of Whete a C'atelle.

From *Dunestorre* to *Exford* Village a 7. Miles.

Of these 7. Miles 3. or 4. of the first were al hyllly & rokky, ful of Brokes in every Hilles botom and meatly wodc

These Brookes by my Estimation ranne toward the *Severne* Se.

The Residew of the way to *Exford* was partely on a Moore and sumwhat baren of Corne, and partely hylly, having many Brookes gathering to the hither Ripe of *Ex Ryver*.

There is a little Tymbre Bridge at *Exforde* over *Ex brooke*, ther being a smaul water.

Ex risith in *Exmore*¹ at a place caullid *Excrosse* a 3. Miles of by North Weste, and so goith toward *Tyvertun* a xij. Miles lower.

From *Exford* to *Simonsbath* Bridge a 4. Miles, al by Forest, Baren, and Morisch Ground, wher ys store and breeding of yong Catelle, but litle or no Corne or Habitation.

There rennith at this Place caullid *Simonsbath* a *Ryver*² betwixt to great Morisch Hilles in a depe Botom, and ther is a Bridge of Woode over this Water.

The Water in *Somer* most communely rennith flat apon stones easy to be passid over, but when *Raynes cum* and *Stormes* of *Wyntre* it ragith and ys depe.

Alwayes this Streame ys a great deale bygger Water then *Ex* is at *Exford*. yet it resortith into *Ex Ryver*.

The Boundes of *Somersetshire* go beyond this streame one way by North West a 2. Miles or more to a place caullid *the Spanne*, and *the Tourres*; for ther be Hillockes of Yerth cast up of auncient tyme for Markes and Limites betwixt *Somersetshir* and *Devonshire*. and here about is the Limes and Boundes of *Exmore* forest.

From *Simonsbath* Bridge I rode up a high Morisch Hylle, and so passing by 2. Myles in lyke Ground, the soyle began to be sumwhat fruteful, and the Hilles to be ful of Enclosures, ontylle I cam a 3. Miles farther to a poore Village caullid *Brayforde*, wher rennith a Broke by likelihod resorting to *Simonsbath* Water and *Ex*.

(1). The large forest of *Exmore*.

(2). This Water risith by North Weste.

From *Braiford* to *Berstaple* an 8. Miles by hilly ground having much Enclosures for Pasture and Corne.

[Leland then continued his journey through North Devon to the Scilly Isles, and returned by way of South Devon and Dorsetshire to Winchester. The scattered notices of Some Men and Things in the remainder of the second and that part of the third volume of the *Itinerary* which contains an account of this journey are here brought together.]

[From the account of Barnstaple II. 104.]

One *Philippus de Columbariis* was after Lord of *Berstaple*: and this *Philip* died *circa annum Dñi. 1344. or 47.* he and his Wife lay booth buried in the Priory of *Berstaple*.

[Of Boscastle in Cornwall Leland says : II. 111.]

The Lorde *Botreaux* was Lord of this Toun, a man of an old *Cornish* Lineage, and had a Maner Place [here].

One of the *Hungrefords* married with one of the Heires Generale of *Botreaux*: and so *Boscastle* cam to *Hungreford*.

[From a list of Cornish Gentlemen. III. 14.]

S. Albine his stok cam out of *Britaine*.

Ther is another House of the *S. Albines* in *Somersetshire*.

Otercy risith flat Northe a 5. Miles above *Mohun's Otercy* at a place caullid *Oterford*. [III. 69.]

Syr *George Carew* said that *Mohun* of *Somersetshire* the Erle bare in Gold a Crosse ingraile Sabelles: and that *Mohun* of *Devonshir* gave the Arme with the poudetid Maunch. [III. 69.]

Ax risith a Mile Est from *Bermistre*, and thens rennith South West a 4. Miles to *Forde* Abbay. And here about it is a limes to *Deronshir* and *Somersetshir*. [III. 72.]

About half a Mile lower then *Axmistre* Bridge is *Newenham* sumtyme an Abbay of *Bernardines*, of the Foundation o *Mohun* Erle of *Somerset*. [III. 73.]

Bemistre is but 4. Miles from *Croukeshorn*, a Market in *Somersetshir* by North from *Bemistre*. [III. 75.]

Yn this Park (of Melbury) is a Pond, out of the wich issuith a Broketh that with the Course of a right few Miles goith into *Ivelle Ryver*. [III. 77.]

[From list of Monuments in Salisbury Cathedral. III. 93.]

Robert Lord Hungreford dyed xvij. of *May* anno Dⁱ 1459.

Robert is buried on the North side of the Altare of our Lady Chapelle in a Chapelle of his own Foundation.

Margaret wife to *Robert* and Doughter to *William* Lord *Botreaux* is buried in the midle of the same Chapelle in an High Tumble.

Inscriptio alteruis sepulchri :

Adfer opem. devenies in idem.

Gualterus Hungreford Miles, qui fuit captus à Gallis & à suis redemptus.

[At the end of vol. III. are accounts of the Monuments at Wells and Glastonbury, and some additional notes relating to the places visited.]

Out of a Table in the Chapelle of Farley Castel. [III. 116.]

Thomas Hungreford Knight and Dame *Johan* his Wife.

Syr *Gualter Hungreford* Lord *Hungreford*, Knight of the Garter and High Tresorer of *England*, Sun and Heire to *Thomas* and *John*.

Catarine Heire to *Pevel* was wife to Syr *Gualter*.

Syr *Robert* Lord *Hungreford* Sunne and Heir to *Walter*.

Margaret Lady and Heir to *Botreaux* his Wife.

Robert Erle *Hungreford* sun to *Robert*.

Heleanor Lady *Molens*, Heir to *Molens*, Wife to Erle *Robert*.

Erle *Robert* and *Eleanor* buried at *Saresby* in the Cathedrale Chirch.

The line of Walter late lord Hungreford :—

*Gualter Hungreford Knight. Jone his Wife. Edward son
to Walter. Jone his Wife. Syr Walter Lord Hungreford
Susan. Alice. Elizabeth. Gualter and Edward his Sunnea.
Darcers of Daunsey in Wileshir by Br Susan
Darcers Alice Sines Elizabeth Husee.*

Thingges notid upon the Book of Bath. [III. 116.]

*Eiston, now caullid Long Eiston, alias I., by Bristow about
a 3. Miles from Bristow by I*

*Prieston a 4. Miles from Bath by South West in Cainesham
Hundrede.*

Corstis a 3. Miles by West South West from Bath.

Dyddensham longwith to the Bisshop.

Weston a Mile West from Bath.

Hampden a Mile by Est North Est owt of Bath.

*Norwiche North West 3. Miles by North on Laundesdam
from Bath.*

Saunders a 2. Miles South from Bath.

Sutton. Sutton Prioris. 4 Miles by South West from Bath.

*Corsen a 3. Miles and more West South West from Bath:
and is joyntish with Corsen.*

Harford about a 12. Miles from Bath on Mendepe.

*Thames a Celle to Bath wher Master Luterelle now
dwelleth.*

Chiswick a Mile north out of Bath.

MONUMENTS AT GLASTONBURY.¹

In Transvers. Eccl. in Merid. parte.

Thomas Sturmi. Miles.

Herwigium. Petrus Lightine Monachus fecit hoc opus.

Ordin. Monach. Abbas Glaston.²

Hugo Abbas. Pueri. 75. Walteri Monington Abb. Glaston.

(1) *Monumenta*

1. In 3 plain gret Stones.

In Bor. parte.

Edvardus de la Zouche Monach. Glaston. cog. Edvardi 3.
Gualterus More Abbas Glaston.

Epit. Joan Taunton Abb. Glaston :

Ut multo tandem sumptu multoque labore
Fit Pastor jamjam commoda multa parat.
Rura colit Christi docet & præcepta Joannes,
Mox animi exuvias condit in hoc tumulo.

Epit. Michaëlis Ambresbyre Abbatis :

Qui serpentine fraudes & vincla resolvit,
Restituitque ovibus debita rura suis :
Postquam turbida tranquillasset tempora saxo
Ecce sub hoc Abbas integitur Michaël.

Epit. Roberti Pedreton Abbatis Glaston :

Liberat oppressos Pedreton ab ære alieno,
Demum hac composita pace quiescit humo.

Gualterus de Tantoniam alias Hec Abbas Glaston ante imaginem Crucifixi.

Hic fecit frontem Chori cum imaginibus & lapideis ubi stat Crucifixus.

<i>Lectura Antiqui operis ex</i>	<i>Gualterus Monington in choro</i>
<i>dono Ricardi Bere Abbatis</i>	<i>Abbas Glaston. Hic fecit voltam</i>
<i>Glaston.</i>	<i>Chori & Presbyterii & auxit longit.</i>
	<i>Presbyterii 2. Arcubus.</i>

In Presbyterio.

Edmundus Senior in Bor. Parte.

Edmundus Irenside in Merid. Parte.

Arcturus in Medio.

Epit. Arturii :

Hic jacet Arturus flos Regum, gloria Regni,
Quem mores, probitas commendant laude perenni.

Versus Henrici Swansey Abbatis Glaston.

Infer. ad pedem ejusdem tumuli.

*Arturi jacet hic conjux tumulata secunda,
Quæ meruit cælos virtutum prole secunda.*

Inscript: in capite tumuli.

Henricus Abbas.

Crucifixi imago in capite tumuli.

Arturii imago ad pedes.

Cruz super tumulum.

2. Leones in capite & duo ad pedes tumuli attingentes terras.

In meridionali Insulæ adjac. Presbyterio.

John Breynton Ab. Glaston.

Sepulchrum armati in lapide.

Joannes Selwod Ab. Glaston. ante cap. S. Andrew.

In Bor. Insula.

Joannes de Cantia Abb. Glaston. in alto tumulo.

In Navi eccles.

Adam Sodbyri Abbas.

Mater ejus à læva.

Pater à dextra.

Nicolaus From Abbas. Glaston.

Fuit Paduæ & in Basiliensi Concilio.

Staford Comes Devon. sub Arcu in parte Merid.

*Richarde Bere Abbas Glaston: in Meridion: Insula Navis
Eccles.*

In Capella S. Mariæ à Bor. part. Chori in Sacello.

Joannes Biconel Miles & Elizabeth.

Gul. Semar Miles in eadem Volta.

*Gualterus Fromont Abbat began the great Haul. Gualter
Monington next Abbat to hym endid it.*

*Gualter Monington made to the Midle Parte the Chapitre
House.*

John Chinok Abbate his sucessor performid it, and ther is buried in *sepulchro cum imagine Alabastris*.

This *John Chinok* builded the Cloyster, the Dormitor, the Fraternity.

Abbate *Adam* gave a vij. great Belles.

Richard Bere Abbate buildid the new Lodging by the great Chambre caullid the Kinges Lodging in the Galery.

Bere buildid the new Lodgginges for Secular Prestes, and Clerkes of our Lady.

Abbate *Beere* buildid *Edgares* Chapel at the Est End of the Chirch: but Abbate *Whiting* performid sum part of it.

Bere archid on bothe sides the Est Parte of the Chirch that began to cast owt.

There be vj. goodly Windowes in the Top of eche side of the Est Part of the Chirch. There were 4. of old tyme, sins 2. addid, and the Presbyterie enlonggid by *Gualter Monington* Abbate.

Bere made the Volte o the Steple in the *Transepto*, and under 2. Arches like *S. Andres* Crosse, els it had fallen.

Bere made a rich *Altare* of Sylver and gilt: and set it afore the High Altare.

Bere cumming from his Embassadrie out of *Italie* made a Chapelle of our Lady de *Loretta*, joining to the North side of the Body of the Chirch.

He made the Chapelle of the Sepulcher in the Southe End *Navis Eccl.* wherby he is buried *sub plano marmore* yn the South Isle of the Bodie of the Chirch.

He made an Almose House in the North Part of the Abbay for vij. or x. poore Wymen with a Chapel.

He made also the Maner Place at *Sharpham* in the Parke a 2. Miles by West from *Glaston*: it was afore a poore Lodge.

Wyral Park lyith hard to *Glaston* by West.

Nordwood Park a Mile by Est from *Glaston*. *John Selwood* Abbat buildid a Place there.

Pilton Park about a vj. Miles from *Glaston* by Est.

John Chinok Abbate buildid a Maner Place ther.

Weston a litle Maner Place Mile West by *Glaston*

Mere a fair old Maner Place 2. Miles from *Glaston* by North.

Estbrent a 10. Miles by North North West from *Glaston* a faire Maner Place.

Sturmestre Newton Castelle in *Dorsetshir*, a 4. Miles from *Shaftesbyri*. *Edmund Irenside* gave it to *Glaston*.

Briwe risith at *Briwecumb* about . . . Miles by Est North Est above

S. Andres Water.

Doultincote and a Bridge. *Coscumbe* is about a 3. Mile above that, and *Shepton* a Mile above that.

Evercreche and the Bisshop's House.

Golafre Bridge one Arche. ther is a Broke. *Milton* a litle above on the Hille. This is *Milton* Water. it rennith into *Briue* 2. Miles beneth *Briuceton* Bridge at a Place caullid . . .

Both sides of *Briuceton* in *Selwood* onto the Market Crosse.

Ask for *Radeclif* Maner longging to *Welles*.

Ask wher *Lidyard Epis̄c.* is a 3. or 4. Miles from *Taunton*.

Ask wher *Knap* is.

Ask wher *Berlinch* Priory is. It is in the utter Part of *Sommersetshir* toward *Devonshir*.

Ask for *Stokecury* Priory in *Somersetshir*.

Aske wher is the Maner of *Lillesdon*.

Iren Owr found a late in *Mendipe*, and yren made ther.

WELLS.

Claustrum juxta Australem partem Navis Eccl. Wellensis.

Thomas Bekington made the West Ende of the Cloyste with the Volte and a goodly Schoole with the Schole Maste Logging and an Escheker over it having 25. Wyndowe toward the *Area* side.

Bekington began also the South side of the Cloyster. But one *Thomas Henry* Treasurer of *Welles* and Archidiacon of *Cornewaull*, made an ende of it in *hominum memoria*.

This side hath no Housing over it.

Thomas Bekington obiit 14. die Januar. a^o D. 1464.

Thomas Bubwith made the Est Part of the Cloyster with the litle Chapel beneth and the great Librarie over it having 25. Windowes on eche side of it.

There is no Part of the Cloystre on the North side of the Area to walk yn, for it is only hemmid with the South Isle of the Body of the Chirch. Ther is only a Chapelle yn that side of the Area made by one *Cukeham*.

There is set to the Est Ende of the Cloystre an exceeding goodly Chapel in *Transepto* of Bisshop *Stillington* and *King*.

<i>Decem arcus in utroque latere</i>	<i>Sepulchra in Navi. Eccl.</i>
<i>navis Eccl. præter campanile in</i>	<i>Wellensis. Robertus Burnell</i>
<i>utraque parte transepti et in</i>	<i>Episcopus Wellensis. He lay</i>
<i>utroque latere orient. partis ec-</i>	<i>not many Yeres sins in an</i>
<i>clesiæ. Decem Arcus ex utra-</i>	<i>high Tumbe with an Image</i>
<i>que partenavis Ecclesiæ Wellen.</i>	<i>of Brasse. now undre a plain</i>
	<i>Marble.</i>

Thomas Lovel.

Nicolaus Bubbewith (in bor. parte sub arcu) Obiit 27. Oct. a^o D. 1424. fecit Capell. in qua humatus est. & ibidem 4. Capellanos instituit.

Hic dedit eccl. Wellensi & Bathon. duos calices aureos.

Fecit quadratam turrim & campanas ad boreale latus occident. partis Ecclesiæ, & panellam Claustri cum capella inferius, & libraria superius, and libris pretiosis ditavit.

Hospitale 24. pauperum in urbe Wellensi præter Hospit. S. Joannis, quod fuit situm juxta pontem amniculi in Meridionali parte Urbis versus Glessenbyri. Hoc opus inceptum à Gul. Bubbith Episcopo Wellensi, & absolutum ab ejus Executoribus.

A dextra Capellæ Bubwit jucet sub plano Marmore Gualt. Hastelhaw Epus Wellen.

E regione ad merid. à dextra alterius Capellæ jacet Ricardus Epuſ Wellen. sub plano Marmore.

Sepulchra in Transepto Eccl. Wellen.

Hic jacet Joanna, Vicecomitissa de Lisle, una filiarum & Heredum Thomæ Chedder Armig. quæ fuit uxor Joannis, Vicecomitis de Lisle, filii & Heredis Joannis, Comitis Salapiæ, & Margaretæ uxoris ejus, unius filiarum & Heredum Richardi, Comitis Warwici, & Elizabeth uxoris ejus, filia et Heredis Thomæ de Berkley. quæ obiit. 15. die Mensis Julii Anº D. 1464. 4. E. 4.

Hugo Sugar Canon. Wellen. Executor Thomæ Bekington & Roberti Stilingtoni Vicarius gener. multa bona fecit Eccl. Wellen. jacet in Navi Eccl. reparavit domos Vicariorum, opus ante inceptum à Bekingtono.

Joannes Storthwaith Cancellar. Wellensis, Executor Bubbe-with Episcopi Bathon. fecit Capellam & Cantariam in Boreal. parte primi Transepti.

In Superiori Transepto versus Boream sunt tres celebres tumuli; duæ tumbæ sunt è marmore sine ulla inscriptione Thomæ Episcopi Wellensis

In superiori Transepto versus meridiem jacet in elegantibus tumulis 2. Episcopi, & quidam Bikenelle Canonicus Wellensis, Bikenelle cujusdam nobilis Consanguineus, in alta tumba. Hic Canonicus dedit terras Eccl. S. Andreæ.

Jocelinus sepultus in medio Chori Eccl. Wellen. tumba alta cum imag. ærea. About Polydorus Armes in the clothes hanging over the Staulles in the Quier: Hæc Polydori sunt munera Vergilii. About his Armes in the same clothes: Sum

In Presbyterio versus Austrum sub Arcu. Bekington in tumbra celeberr. Epuſ Wellen.

Ad Boream.

Radulpus de Salapia Epuſ Wellen. hic antea tumulatus fuit ante supremum Altare, sed tumulus obfuit celebrantibus Ministris.

In Boreali Insula juxta Chorum.

laurus virtutis honos per- *Quatuor tumuli et Imagines Episco-*
grata triumphis. *porum Wellen. quæ referunt mag-*
nem vetustatem.

In Meridionali Insula juxta Chorum.

Primus tumulus sic in- *Quatuor tumuli Episcoporum Wel-*
scriptus est, BVRWOLDUS *lensium, quorum tres imagines habent*
superstes circa an. Di. antiquitatem referentes. Quartus est
1000. *Gulielmi Bytton, quem vulgus nuper*
pro Sancto coluit.

Quidam Episcopus Wellen. jacet in Sacello ejusdem Insulæ :
& Gunthorp Decanus Wellen. & D^s privati sigilli jacet ibidem.

In Capella D. Mariæ ad Orientaliss. partem Eccles.

Guil. Bytton primus Episcopus Wellensis cum e

Joannes Drokisford sepultus in Capella S. Joannis at the
South West End.

Stafford folowid Nicolaus Bubwith. This Stafford was trans-
latid to Cantwarbyri.

Then was Thomas Bekington, borne be likelihod at Bekington
in Selwood, sumtyme a Scholar and Fellow of the New College
in Oxford.

Robert Stilington folowid, Fellow of Al Soullen College yn
Oxford.

Richard Fox folowid afore Bisshop of Excestre.

Oliver King Secretarius Henr. vij. folowid.

Adrianus Carol: folowid.

Thomas Wolsee Card : folowid.

John Clerk

Guliam Knyghte makith a Crosse cumpasid with 7 then 6
and one Piler in the Midle.

Palatia Episcopi.

Banwelle, 12. Myles by West from Welles, in radicibus
Mendepe.

Chew x. Miles by North West from *Welles*, and v. Miles from *Bristow*.

Everkriche, now yn Ruine, a 7. Miles from *Welles* by South Este.

Wivelescumbe.

Welles Palace.

Twiverton, alias *Twerton*.

Clavertun, manerium *Episcopi*, cujus *Curiam* construxit *Radulphus* de *Salapia*.

[*Sherborne*.]

The Mere lyith by Est the Castel. it was very far bygger. Ther be vij. Spring, *alias* vij. Sisters, in a Hylle syde North Est from *Shirburne*. They gether strait to one Botom and cum to the Mere. and thens the Broke cummith from the Mere in one Botom, and rennith on the South side of the Toun.

Shirburne Water goith a 3. Miles benethe *Shirburn* to *Clifton*, wher Mr. *Horseys* House is. and a litle benethe that is the Confluence of *Shirburne* Water and *Ivel* Ryver.

Above this Confluence cummith yn on the same side *Coker* Water, a praty streame, rysing by West at *Westcoker*, and then renning a 3. Miles, and so into *Ivel*.

Sum think that one of the farthest Heddes of *Ivel* should be about *Coscumb* a 2. Mylys by . . . from *Ivel*.

Ivelle Village standith on the same side of the Ryver that *Ivelchestre* doth, and 3. Miles lower the Ryver cummith by *Ivel* Village that standith on the other Ripe contrary to *Ivel* and *Ivelchestre*.

This *Ivelton* is scant a Mile above *Ivelchestre*.

Limington sumtyme longid to one *Juveney* a famose Knight, richely buried in a Chapel on the North side of *Limington* Chirch. *Limington* cam to the *Bonvilles* by Heir General.

St. Barbe dwellith at [*Ashington*] a mile from *Limington*. *St. Barbe* hath but a Mark Land. His Grantfather was *nepos*, and sold most of the Lande.

Bonville Lord *Bonville* had many Bastardes, emong whom he left sum Land to one whos Issue Male yet remanith.

Ther was but on of the *Bonvilles* Lord, and that was Syr *William*, whos Landes by Heir General cam to *Harington*.

[The copy of the inscription on the tomb of Sir Mathew de Gournay, given here, is omitted, being printed before in the account of Stoke-sub-Hamdon.]

Rookesbridge next to *Bridge-Water* the lesse arme.

Highbridge toward *Uphil*.

Uphil ys the Hed wher al the Water issueth to the *Severn* Se.

Treveth one of the Heires by Mariage to *William Bruer*.

Treveth endyd *Bridge-Water* Bridge.

Triveth Armes on the Bridge.

Gul. Bruer Junior made the *Gray Freres*.

Treveth hymself buried yn *Cornwalle*.

Botreaux hart buried at the *Gray Freres*.

Lady *Botreaux* ther buried.

Wylliam Poole made the Chapel of S. *Salvior*.

Bruer made S. *John's* and the *Castelle*.

An Almose House made by the Toun. It hath litle or no Landes.

A fresch Bek rising a 4. Miles of by West at *Bromfeild*. *Simons Bath*. this Water resortith toward *Tivertun* into *Ex*.

The Partition of the Shire a Mile and more by Northe West from *Simon's Bath* at the Towres. The Toures be round Hillockkes of Yerth sette for Limites.

Taw risith in *Exmore* South Est from *Berstaple*.

Philippus de Columbariis Lord of the same. he and His Wife buried at the Priorie of *Berstaple*.

[From Account of Boscastle. III. 133.]

My Lord of *Huntendune* hath a Place caullid the Parke, wher *Botreaux* had a fair Maner or Castle a vj. Miles by South from *Botreaux*. The late Lord *Hungreford* had half this Lordship.

[Extracts from VOL. IV.]

As for as I could gather of Yong *Walgreve* of the Courte the eldest House of the *Walgreves* cummith owt of the Towne of *Northampton* or ther aboute. One of the *Walgreves* descending of this House hath a Maner Place in *Southfolke* at *Smaulbridge* not far from *Sudbyri*. Old Syr *William Walgreve*, Graundfather to *Walgreve* of the Courte, cummith of this House, but his Landes most ly in the Weste Conterey. For ther he hath ij. Houses; *Pynne* a 3. Miles from *Excester* and *Spaxton* aboute *Bridge-Water*. This *Spaxton* was one *Hilles*. *Pynne* was longging to one *Cheney*. This *Cheney* had *Hilles*. Landes by an Heir Generale. *Cheney* died leving too Dough-ters, wherof the one was married to *Walgreve*. [IV. 18.]

Ex libro incerti autoris sed Monachi de Vitâ S. Neoti.

[IV. part 2, 135.]

Neotus Monachus factus in Glastyngey.

Anno Doñi. 878. Gutrum tyrannus Britannie insulam invasit.

Est locus in ultimis Britannie Anglorum partibus ad occidentem situs, cui nomen Lingua Saxonum Ethelingaige, quod apud nos sonat Clitonum insula, immensis salis paludibus circum circa septus, quantula in medio planitie retentus. Ibi ex insperato Rex Aluredus exul intercidit solus.

Postea adventantibus suis Munitionis arcem ibidē paucis perfecit diebus.

Nox erat, & curæ mordaces pectora Regis

Vallabant, poterat nec Somnum nosse quietis.

Ecce Neotus adest, Domini miserantis Alumnus

Coram quo Verbis primum sic fatur amicis. & est ibidem prosâ Oratione: & sequitur,

Tis memor advenio solamen ferre Laborum, & paulo inferius,
Matuta demum roseo surgente Cubili,

Rex pariter surgit, grates & strenuus egit,

Victori summo Præductorique Neoto.

Aluredus Exercitum congregavit in loco qui lapis cognominatur Ecgbrithe.¹

Deinde propter Loci campestrim amœnitatem promovit castra juxta silvam Sealyndi.² (Sealvod.)

Deinde biduo transacto, quendam aptum adversariis montem Ethandune nomine cum omni exercitu suo anticipavit.

[From a list of the possessions of the Church of
Salisbury. iv. 177.]

Charta de feria & mercato de *Bemistre*. Præbenda de *Bedminstre* cum *Ratclif*.

[The following note on Bristol seems to have been made by Leland after a flying visit from Gloucester. v. 64.]

Bristow apon *Avon* a greate Cite, well waulled, having a fair Castel. In yt is now, as I remembre, xviii. Paroche Chirches. S. *Augustines*, Blak Chanons *extra mœnia*; *ibique in magna area sacellum, in quo sepultus est S. Jordanus, unus ex discipulis Augustini Anglorum apostoli*. A Howse without the Waulles, as I remembre, cawllled *the Gauntes* otherwise *Bonhommes*. iii. Howses of Freres, of the wiche the White Freres Places ys very fair. *Avon* Ryver abowt a Quartre of a Myle beneth the Towne in a Medow casteth up a great Arme or Gut by the which the greater Vessels as mayne toppe Shippes cum up to the Towne. So that *Avon* doth peninsulate the Towne, and Vessels may cum of bothe sides of yt. I markid not wel whither ther cam any fresch Water from the Land to bete that Arme.

Avon goith into *Severn* at Kynges Rode iii. Myles beneth *Bristow* by Land, and vi. by Water.

In the Hilles about *Bristow* Towne be found litle Stones of divers Colours counterfetyng precious Stones.

[Extracts from VOL. VI.]

Mr. *Stranguaise* told me that the *Gurnays* were Lordes of

(1). *Ecgbritstane*.

(2). *Sealnwalde nunc Selvodde*.

the Castel of *Stoke* by yond *Montegu*, and of *Hamden* hard by where the goodly Quarre of Stone is. The Duke of *Southfolkes* is in possession by Gifte of *Northton* Lordship, wherof *Hamden* is Parte.

I saw dyverse faire Tumbes of Noble Men in the Chirche hard by *Stoke* Castelle. Wherapon I now conject of very likelihod that there be buried the *Gurnays*. [VI. 12.]

In the Ponde in *Milbyri* Parke risith an Hedde of *Ivel* River.¹

Gilbertus Knoile dwellyd at *Samford* Village by *Shirburne*, and the Name yet ther possessith the Lande.

Gilbertes dwellyd by *Camalatte*, and yet doth. [VI. 49.]

Mibyri Water risith yn *Milbyry* Parke much South 3. Miles from *Clifton*, and a Quarter of a Mile from *Clifton* beneath it as the Streame goyth down it cummith into *Ivel* or *Clifton* Water per sinistram ripam that cummithe from *Shirburne*.

From *Shirburne* on *Ivel* 3. From *Ivel* onto *Ilchester* 3. good Miles.

Bridges on *Ivel* Ryver [in Somersetshire].

Ivel Bridge² of 3. fair Stone Arches not far from *Ivel* Market. Then *Ilchester* Bridge of Stone.

Stofforde a Stone Bridge on *Milbyri* Water aboute half a Mile above the Confluence of it withe *Ivell*.

Pederton a Market Towne not far from the Castel of *Hamdene* or *Stoke* by *Monteacute*.

The *Bewchamps* clayme Title of Fundation to the Collegiate Chapel of *Hamdene*.

Hamden Hille is a *specula* ther to vewe a great Peace of the Contrye therabout. [VI. 64.]

The Castelle of *Cary* in *Selwood* was sumtyme the Lorde *S. Maure*. Syns it longid onto the *De la Zouches* by Heires Generalles of *S. Maure*. It was gyven onto *Wiloughby* Lord

(1). *Ivel* Ryver.

(2). *Ivel* Bridge the Highway from *London* to *Excester*.

~~Brooke~~ and his Heyres Male at the Attayndure of *De la Zouche* King *Richarde* the 3. Dethe.

Gilberte by *Camallat* married one of Mr. *Walsches* Doughters. *Syr Giles Capelle* and *Syr Gryfith* of *Braybroke* Castelle in *Northamptonshire* married the Doughters and Heyres of *Newton* of *Wike* in *Somersetshir*.

The Landes of the Lorde *Sainct Lou* cam to 2. Heires General. One of them was married onto *Hungreferd*, the other onto *Botreaux*. *Hastinges* Erle of *Huntingdon* hath *Newton* *Saincte I.o* a Maner Place of a Castel Building a 2. Miles above *Bath* toward *Avon*. [VI. 73.]

Hubley and *Wike* the Lord *Chedders* Landes. [VI. 74.]

Blakemore yn *Dorsetshire* was a Forest. It stretchid from *Ivelle* onto the Quarters of *Shaftesbyri*.

Chiddour a Husband Tounelet to *Azbrige* in *Somersetshire*. It lyith on the Rootes of *Mendepe* Hilles. [VI. 95.]

Ex Genealogia Berchelegorum. [VI. 46.]

Hardingus *Bristolliam* inhabitavit A° Dm̄ 1069.

An° D. 1148. 3. Idus Apr. die videlicet Paschæ, fundatio monast. S. Augustini Bristoll, & congregatio fratrum ejusdem per Dnm Robertum filium Hardingi prædicti.

An° D. 1170. die S. Agathæ virginis obiit Ds. Robertus filius Hardingi, miles, & canonicus, ac fundator monaster. S. Augustini Bristollia.

Ex Libello de Antiquitate Theokeberiensis Monasterii. [VI. 79.]

Robertus nothus ædificavit Prioratum S. Jacobi Bristollia, & membrum fecit Monasterio de Theokesbyri.

Robertus nothus solebat singulis solennibus diebus habere secum Abbatum de Theokesbyri cum 12 monachis Bristollia.

Hic *Robertus* construxit castrum de Bristolle, & dedit decimum quemque lapidem castri ad fabricam capellæ S. Mariæ juxta monaster. S. Jacobi Bristollia.

Robertus obiit prid. Cal. Novembr. sub a° D. 1140. a°

Stephani 12. *Sepultus in chore Monasterii S. Jacob Bristollie.*

Sepultus fuit Robertus in Abbatia de Cainesham, quam Guilielmus ejus pater in filii sui Roberti memoriam erexerat.

Joannes cum uno regnasset anno Isabellam, quia liberos non habuit, repudiavit, retinens in manu sua honorem de Glocester, castrum Bristollie cum Burgo, & totam Hundredam de Bertona cum pertinentiis quæ non devenerunt ad hæredes usque in præsentem diem.

Gulielmus comes Glocester. obiit a° D. 1173. Sepultus fuit in monasterio de Cainesham quam in Roberti filii sui memoriam fundavit.

Hugo primus punitus in castello de Bristolle 6. Cal. Novembr. an° 1326. capite punitus.

Thomas filius Eduardi Le Dispensar secundi & heres interfectus Bristollie à populari fulgo feria 3. post festum S. Hilarii a° D. 1369.

Dedit [Henricus 6.] etiam ei [Henrico Duci Warwicensi] castrum Bristollie cum omnibus annexis, quod olim rex Johannes detinuit sibi.

Obiit Dñs Henricus Warwik primus comes Angliæ (&c.) Dñs. castri Bristollie cum suis annexis iii. Id. Jun. a° D. 1446. ætatis suæ 22°.

Leland's Additions to the above Extracts. [vi. 92.]

Robert Erle Glocester buildid the Castelle of Bristow or the most parte of it. Every man sayith that he buildid the great square Stone Dungeon, and that the Stones therof came oute of Cane in Normandie.

Wylliam (the Second Earl) caussid his Sunne Roberte to be buried at Cainsham then a smaule Priory, and after he newly repayred and endowed it, making it an Abbay of Canons Regular.

Wylliam dyed yn Brightestow Castel, and wyllid to be buried by his Father at S. James: but he was prively conveyid by night onto Cainsham, and had gyven the hole Lordship of

Marchesel onto *Cainsham*, and impropriate the Benefice therof onto *S. James Priory*, and the Benefice consequently cam to *Theokesbyri*.

TROWBRIDGE to BRISTOL. [vii. 87.]

From *Troughbridge* onto *Bathe* by very Hilly Grownd a 7. Miles levinge the Wodds and *Farley Parke* and Castle on the lyfte Hand. And by the way I rode ovar *Freshe fore Bridge* of 2. or 3. faire new Arches of Stone, and this was a 3. Miles from *Throughbridge*, and a 2. Miles beyonde that in the very Piche of the Botom of a very stepe Hill I passyd a wylde Brooket rennynge on Stones. Thens a Myle of in the way was a notable Quarey, and thens a Playne, and then by a stepe Botom onto *Bathe* about a Myle.

From *Bathe* by Champain to *Kelston* a good Village in *Wilshire* a 3. Milles, where *Avon* goithe somewhat a lofe on the lifte Hand in the Botom.

From *Kelston* to *Biton* Village in *Glocestershire* a 2. Myles.

Thens to *Hanham* about 2. Miles.

At this *Hanham* dwellythe one Ser *John Newton* in a fayre olde Mannar Place of Stone caullyd *Barrescourte*.

Thynge lernid of Ser John Newton.

Newton's very propre Name is *Caradoc*. The name of *Newton* cam by this Error and Use, by cause the Graundfather of Ser *John Newton* dwellyd or was born, at *Trenewith* in *Poise Land*

*Gurney*¹ was Lord of *Stoke Hamden*, and ther he lyethe buried in a Colegiate Chapell by the Ruyns of his Castle. He was chefe Foundar, as some say, of the Howse of *Gaunts* at *Bristow*. He was Foundar of the Priorye of Nunes in *Somersetshire* caullyd *Baron Gurney*. He was Lord of *Whitecombe*, and of *Richemonte* Castle by *Mendepe* 3. Miles from *Wells*. All the Buyldynge of this Castle is clene downe. It cam aftar to *Hampton*, and then to *Caradoc*, alias *Newton*.

(1). *Gourney*.

Ther were of ancient tyme 4. comptyd as chefe Lords of *Mendepe*. First the Kynge, and his Parte cam to the Bysshope of *Bathe* as by a Fee Ferme. *Glastenbyre* had a nothar Parte. *Bonvill* Lord of *Bonvile*, and now *Graye* Lord Marques of *Dorset* was the third Owner. The fourthe was *Gurney*, now *Caradoc* alias *Newton*.

The lengthe of *Mendepe*¹ from Este to Weste by Estimation a 20. Myls, and wher it is brodeste a 6. Myles, in many Placis lesse.

There is apon the Tope of one of *Mendipe* Hills a Place encampyd caulyd *Dolbyn*,² famous to the People, thus saynge :

*If Dolbyri dyggyd ware,
Of Golde shuld be the Share.*

It is 2. Miles from *Banwelle*.

Gurney usyd to ly muche at *Richemonte* Castle. It stondithe in the Rote of *Mendype* Este from *Bristow* in the Paroche of *Este Harptre* by the Paroche Church of it. There standithe yet a Pece of the Dungeon of it. Syr *John Newton* dyggyd up many olde Foundations of it toward buyldynge of a new Howse hard ther by caulyd *Estewood*.

There is a nothar Village by *Est Harptre* caulyd *West Harptre Gurney*; and there be the Variete of Armes that *Gurney* gave in the Glasse Wyndowes, and his Cote Armure.

At such tyme as *Gurney* lyvyd the Lord *Fitzwarine* was Mastar of *Mendepe* Foreste by Inheritaunce, and it was well furnishid withe Dere; but a non aftar for Riots and Trespassys done in Huntynge it was deforestyd, and so yet remayneth.

Gurney's Landes cam by this means onto *Newton*. One *Newton* a Man of fayre Lands inhabitynge at *Wyke* toward *Banwell* had a yongar Brothar that maryed one of the Dowgh-tars and Heyres of *Hampton*, and Wyfe afore to one of the *Chokks* that dyed without Ysswe by hym. This was the

(1). *Mendepe* Hilles.

(2). *Dolbery*.

yonggest Dowghtar of the 3. that Hampton lefte; and yet she beinge married unto *Newton*, Father to Sir *John Newton*, fortunyd to have all the Thre Partes.

The very Landes of *Newton* of *Wyke* be descendyd by Heires Generals unto Ser *Henry Chapell*, Soun to Syr *Giles* that dwellyd at *Wike*, and to Mastar *Grifithe* of *Northamptonshire* that hathe *Braybrooke* Castle. So that *Newton* of *Barcours* hathe no Parts of *Newton's* Lands of *Wike*.

From *Barrescourt* unto *Bristow* a 3. Myles by Hilly and Stony Ground withe Feren ovar growne in dyvers Placia.

BRISTOL. [VII. 89.]

The site of Brightestow.

The Castle and moste parte of the Towne by Northe ston-dithe apon a Grownd metely eminent bytwixt the Ryvers of *Avon* and *Fraw*, alias *Frome*.

There rysethe an Hill of an notable Highte in respectes of the Plote of the Towne selfe from *Frome bridge* on so goythe up alonge unto Seint *Austin's*, alias *the Trinitie*, the Cathedrall Church, and there endithe.

Gates in the Waulls of Brightstow.

There be in sum Partes of the Towne doble Waulls, a Token that the Towne hathe been augmentyd.

Newgate (as me thinkythe) is in the the utar Waull by the Castle, and a Chapelle over it. It is the Prison of the Citie.

S. *John* Gate. A church of eche syde of it. It is hard on the Northe syde of it, and there be *Cryptæ*.

S. *Gils* Gate be Southe West of the Key where *Frome* renithe.

S. *Leonard's* Gats and a Paroche Church ovar it.

S. *Nicholas* Gate where is a Church *cum cryptis*.

There be the inner Gates of the old Towne *cis Sabrinam* as the Towne standithe *in dextra ripa defluentis Avonæ*.

In the utter Waulls. *Pety* Gate. *From* Gate in the uttar

Walls. *Marsch Gate* & *regime Avonae*. The third is calld

In the *Walle ultra portam & Avonam* be 2. Gates: *Raddes-
seif Gate* and *Temple Gate*: and a greate Towre caullyd *over
barrys*, at the very Ende of the *Walle* in *ipsa ripa Avonae*
& *regime pontis ad avonam supra Feni brachium*.

The Castle of Brightestow.

The *Ryver of Frome* ran sumtyme from the *Were* by the
Castle, where now is a *Stone Bridge* donne by the *Este Syde*
of it: and so withie yet a litle *Armelet* of it brekyng out,
and alimste the *winne Streame* withie by the *Norte Syde* of
the *Castle*, and there withie by *New Gate* under an *Arche*.

In the *Castle* be 2. *Cowrtes*. In the utter *Courte*, as in the
Northe West Parte of it is a greate *Dungeon Tower*, made,
as it is sayde, of *Stone* brought out of *Cane* in *Normandye* by
the *redde Erie of Gloucestre*.

A *great Church* and much *Logging* in 2. *area*. On the
South Syde of it is a *great Gate*, a *Stone Bridge*, and 3. *Bulle-
warks* or *Java rupa* ad *occum Feni*.

There be many *Towres* yet standing in bothe the *Cowrtes*;
but all readye to ruine.

Parochiall Churches within the Walls of Brightstowe
vis Avonam.

S. Nicholas: *S. Lawrence*: *S. Laurence*: *S. John Bapt*;
Christ Church, alias *Trinity*: *S. Andrew*: *S. Werborow*;
All Halows: *S. Martin Peter*: *S. Peter's*: *S. Stephane* intra
seconde muram.

The Avonam.

S. Thomas apostolicus.

Trinithum. Wher as now *S. Laurence Church* it was sum-
tyme a *Church*, as it is sayde, *S. Sepulchri*, wher was a
Nunry. And thereby in the same *Lane* dwelled the *Jewes*.

and theyr Temple, or Sinagoge, is yet sene there, and now is
a Ware Howse.

Paroche Churches in the Suburbs.

S. Philippus within *cis Avonam* Ford's Gate now *procul ab Arona.*

S. Jacobus by *Brodemedes* Strete.

S. Nicholas Northe from *Frome* Gate in *supercilio montis.*

S. Augustines a Paroche Church on the Grene by the
Cathedrale Church.

The Paroche Church of *Seint Marks* in the *Gaunts.*

Ultra Avonam.

Redcliffe longe *pulcherr. omnium ecclesia.*

Howsys sumtyme of Religion in Bristow.

Fanum Augustini, nunc S. Trinitatis. Inscriptio in porta:
Rex Henricus 2. & dominus Robertus filius Hardingi, filii regis
Dacie, hujus Monasterii primi fundatores.

Ther be 3. Tombes of the *Barkleyes*¹ in the Southe Isle
agayn the Quiere.

Fanum S. Jacobi.

It standithe by Brode Meade by Northe from the Castle on
an Hilly Grownd, and the Ruines of it standithe hard buttynge
to the Este Ende of the Paroche Church.

Robertus consul Cownte of *Glocestarshire* buried in the
Quiere in the Myddle of it in a Sepulchre of Gray Marble
set up upon 6. Pillers of a smaull Hethe. In his Tumbe was
found a Wrytynge in Parchement concernynge the tyme of his
Deathe, and what he was. A Brewer in *Bristow* hathe this
Wrytynge.

This *S. James* was a Celle to *Twekesberye.*

Non longe à dextra ripa Frai.

S. Magdalene's a Howse of Nunes, suppressyd, on the
Northe Syde of the Towne. This Howse was suppressyd of

(1). *Barkeloy.*

and houses which were under 200. Marks of Rent 7
the 100 were paid in kind. Master Wils dwellythe in the
House.

The Gaunts.

The Henry Gaunt a Knight sometime dwellynge not far
from Frome Hill in Frumshire erected a College of Priests
within a Monastery in the Towne of Saint Augustines. And some
after he changed the first Frumshire into a certeyne kynde
of Religion, and was Governour of the House hymselfe, and
made buriall in the Church under a slate Stone. This had
in the Monastery of the House 200. Marks of Land by the
River. The Henry had a Sonnet called Sir Maurice Gaunt.
He was Governor of the Tower Prison in Brightstow.

Isopelanie in the 100.

Monks Hospital.

Monks Hospital in Frumshire extra Fromegate.

Monks Hospital in Frumshire extra Fromegate and fountem Jacobi
in Frumshire Street.

Monks Hospital in Frumshire.

Monks Hospital in Frumshire.

Monks Hospital in Frumshire.

Monks Hospital in Frumshire.

Monks Hospital in Frumshire within Ludford's Gate.

The Doctors Hospital in Frumshire.

The Monks Hospital in Frumshire.

There was an Hospital of old time where of late a Nunrye
was called St. Margarets.

The Grey Friars House was on the right Ripe of From
Water not far from Saint Margarets Hospital.

The Blacke Friars stode a little higher then the Gray of
From in the Right Ripe of it. Ser Maurice Gaunt,² elde
Brother to Ser Henry Gaunt. Founder of the Gaunts, wa
Founder of this.

The White Friers stode on the right Rype of *Frome* agayn the *Key*.

The *Augustine* Friers Howse was harde by the *Temple* Gate witheyn it Northe Weste.

Chapels in and aboute Brightstow cis Avon.

The *Bake* Chapell by cawse it stode by the *Bake* by *Avon*. It longethe onto Seint *Nicholas*.

S. *Georgis* Chapell joyning to the Towne Howse.

A Chapell ovar the New Gate.

Owr Lady Chapell on *Avon* Bridge.

S. *Sprites* Chapell in *Radclyf* Church Yard. This ons a Paroche afore the buyldinge of *Radclyfe* grete new Church.

S. *Brandon's* Chapell now defacyd, on *Brandon* Hill a Qwartar of a Myle by West the *Gaunts*.

Bedemister a Mile out of the Towne by Est Southe Este is now Mother Church to *Radeclife*, to S. *Thomas* within the Towne, and *Leighe* without the Towne.

Bridges in Bristow.

The Greate Bridge of 4. Stone Arches ovar *Avon*.

Were Bridge on *From* hard by the Northe Est Parte of the Castle of *Bristowe*.

There brekythe an Arme out of *Frome* a But Shot above *Were* Bridge, and renithe thwrghe a Stone Bridge of one Great Arche, and there by at *New Gate* the othar Parte of *From* reninge from *Were* Bridge cummithe undar a nothar Stone, and serving the Mille hard without *New Gate* metithe with the othar Arme.

The Haven of Brightstow.

The Haven by *Avon* flowithe about a 2. Miles above *Brightstowe* Bridge.

Seint *Anns* Ferye is a boutte a Myle and halfe above the Towne of *Brightstowe*.

Keinesham a 3. Miles beyond *Bristow* in *ripa sinistra Avonæ*.

The Shippes of olde tyme cam only up by *Avon* to a Place cauldyd *the Bek*, where was and is Depthe enowghe of Water, but the Botom is verye stony and rughe sens by Polecye they trenchid somewhat a lofe by Northe West of the old Key on *Avon* anno 1247. and in continuance bringynge the Cowme of *From Ryver* that way hathe made soft and whosy Harborow for grete Shippes.

Hunge Rode aboute a 3. Miles lower in the Haven than *Brightstow*. At this Rode be some Howsys in *dextra Avonæ ripa*.

About a Myle lowere is *Kyng's Rode*, and there be also some Howses in *dextra ripa Avonæ*.

Ther is a Place¹ almoste agayne *Hung Rode* cauldyd *Portchester*, where *Hardynge* and *Robert* his Sunne had a fayre Howse, and a nothar in *Brightstow* Towne.

Sum thinke that a great Pece of the Depenes of the Haven from *S. Vincents* to *Hung Rode* hathe be made by Hand. Sum say that Shippes of very auncient time cam up to *S. Stephanes* Church in *Brightstow*.

A Remembraunce of Memorable Acts done in Brightstow, out of a litle Boke of the Antiquities of the Howse of Calendars in Brightstow.

The Antiquities of the *Calendars* were for the most parte brent by chaunce.

The *Calendars*, otharwyse cawlyd the *Gilde*, or *Fraternite of the Clergie and Commanlye of Brightstow*, and it was firste kepte in the Church of the *Trinitie*, sens at *Al Halows*.

The Originall of this Fraternitie is out of mynd.

Ailarde Mean and *Bitrick* his Sunne Lords of *Brightestow* afore the Conqueste.

Haymon Erle of *Glocestar* aftar the Conquest and Lorde of *Brightstow*.

(1). *Barkeley*.

Robertus consul, Sunne to *Hamon*, was Erle of *Glocestar*, and Lord of *Brightstow*, and Foundar of the Monasterye of *Tewkesbyrry*.

Robertus consul Lorde of *Brightstow* Castle, and Foundar of *S. James* Priorie in the Northe Suburbe of *Brightstow*.

Kynge *Stephan* toke the Towne of *Brightstow* by force from *Robertus consul*.

In the tyme of Kyng *Henry* the 2. *Robert* Erle of *Glocestar* (Bastard Sunn to *Henry* the First) and *Robert Hardinge* translatyd the Fraternitie of the *Calendaries*¹ from the *Trinitie* onto the Church of *Al-Hallows*. At this tyme were Scholes ordeyned in *Brightstow* by them for the conversion of the *Jews*, and put in the Ordre of the *Calendaries* and the Maior.

Hardinge foundyd the Monasterye of *S. Augustine* at *Brightstow*, and to it was appropriate the Church of *Al-Hallows*.

Swale Cardinale a *Romaine* Legate after the Coranation of *Henry* the third at *Glocester* cam to *Brightstow*, and kept a Synode there *tempore* *Henrici Blesensis episcopi Wigorn*.

William Erle of *Glocestar*, Founder of the Monasterye of *Cainesham*, gave the Præfecture and Mastership of the Schole in *Brightstow* to *Cainesham*, and tooke it from the *Calenderies*.

Conducts in Bristow cis pontem.

S. John's hard by *S. John's* Gate.

The Key Pipe, with a very fair Castellet.

Al-Halow Pipe hard by the *Calendaries* without a Castelle.

S. Nicholas Pipe withe a Castellet.

Ultra pontem.

Redclif pipe with a Castlet hard by *Redclife* Church with the Gate.

An othar Pipe withe owte *Radclif* Gate havinge no Castelle.

Another by *Porte Waulle* withoute the Waulle.

Port Waulle is the fairest parte of the Towne Waulle.

(1). *Calendars* in *Bristow*.

The sayinge is that certein Bochers made a fair Peace of this Waull; and it is the highest and strongest Peace of all the Towne Waulls.

The Yere of owr Lorde 1247. was the Trenche made and caste of the Ryver from the *Gybbe Taylor* to the Key by the Comonlty as well of *Redclyffe* Syde, as of the towne of *Bristoll*; and the same time thinhabitants of *Redclyffe* were combined and incorporatyd to the foresayde Towne. And as for the Grounde of Seynt *Augustins* Syde of the Rivar it was geven and grauntyd to the Comonalty of the sayde Towne by *Sanct William Bradstone* then beinge Abbot of the same Monastery for certeyne Money therfore payed to hym by the Comonaltye, as it apperithe by Wrytynge therof made betwenge the Mayor and Comonalty, and the Abbot and his Bretherne.

1309. This Yere they made new Statuts in this Towne, and they called the Senesters Bayliffes of the Kings, and they purchased new ground to the Towne, and had new Prevylegis gyven them of *Kynge Edward*.

The Almese Howse without *Temple Yate* is called *Rogers Magdalenes of Nonney* whiche was Founder of it. And the Almese Howse by Seynt *Thomas* Church is called *Burton's Almes Howse*. *Burton* Maior of the Towne and Founder is buried in it.

A nother Hospitall hard by the Greye Fryers :

And in *Temple Streate*.

One *Shepward* a Merchaunt of *Bristow* made the right highe and costly Towre of *S. Stephenes* in *Brightstow*.

From *Sodbery* to *Tormerton* Village. Thens about a 4. Myles by playne Grownde onto *Maschefeld*. This Lordshipe longyd to the Canons of *Cainesham*. [VII. 98.]

TROWBRIDGE to FROME. [VII. 98.]

From *Throughbridge* (Trowbridge) on to *Broke* by Woody Grownde 2. Myles.

From *Broke* onto *Frome*¹ *Celwood* in *Somersetshire* a 4. Miles, muche by Woody Ground and Pasture on tyll I cam within a Myle of it where is *Champaine*.

The Towne hath a metly good Market, and is set on the Clefe of a Stony Hille.

There is a goodly large Paroche Church in it, and a ryght fayre Springe in the Church Yarde that by Pipes and Trenches is conveyed to dyvers Partes of the Towne.

There be dyvers fayre stone Howses in the Towne that standythe most by Clothinge.

In the Botom of the Towne rennith *From Ryver* levinge the Towne on the lyfte Rype, and there is a Stone Bridge of fyve Arches, and a Myle by it wherby cummythe an Armelet thorowghe a Bridge of 2. Arches. Ther cummithe one Arme downe from *Mayden Bradley v. Myles* of, and an othar from *Hindon*, and mete aboute a Myle above the Towne of *From*.

Bruerne 8. Myles from *Frome*.

NUNNEY CASTLE. [VII. 99.]

From *Frome* on to *Nunney Delamare* a good Village a 2. Myles, al by *Champayne* Grounde frutefull of Corne.

There is a praty Castle at the Weste Ende of the Paroche Church, havynge at eche End by Northe and Southe 2. praty rownd Towres gatheryd by Cumpace to joyne in to one.

The Waulls be very stronge and thykke, the Stayres narrow, the Lodginge with in some what darke. It standithe on the lyfte Ripe of the *Ryver* devidithe it from the Church Yarde. The Castell is motyd about, and this Mote is servid by Watar conveyed into it owte of the *Ryver*. There is a stronge Waulle withe owt the Mote rounde about savinge at the Est Part of the Castell where it is defendyd by the Brooke.

Delamare and his Wyfe, makers of the Castle, ly buried in the Northe Syde of the Paroche Church at *Nunney*.

(1). *From*.

DELAMARE FAMILY. [vi. 36.]

Peter Delamar, a Man of about xii. c. Markes of Lande by the Yere, dyed without Issue Male in *Edwarde* the 3. Dayes: but he had 3. Doughters maryed to these Gentilmen; *S. John*, *S. Amande*, and *William de la Roche*, the which 3. devidid the Landes of *Delamare*. The Castelle of *Nunny Delamar* in *Somersetshire*, and the Lordship of *Tischarton yn Wyleshire* cam to *S. John* in Partition.

S. Amande had

William de la Roche had

But Mr. *Bainton* told me that there were but 2. that devided *Delamares* Landes. And that *S. Amand* had by Heire general of *Gul. de la Roche* such Landes as the said *Roche* had by *Delamare*: and that Lande is now cum to Mr. *Bainton*.

Syr *Edward Baynton's* Father had to Wife the last Lord *S. Amand* Sister and Heire because he had no legitimate Childe.

There was a yonger Brother of this House of the *Delamares*: and he by *Præferrement* of Mariage had about the tyme of *Edward* the 3. the Doughter and Heyre of one *Achard* a Man of faire Landes in *Barkeshire*.

Peter Delamare
the yonger.

Syr *Thomas Delamare*, Knight of the Sepulchre, the last of this House had a Sun caullid *John*, and he diyng afore *Thomas* his Father left 2. Doughters: wherof one was maried to *Humfre Foster*, Father to Syr *Humfre* that now lyvith: the other to *Morton* of *Dorsetshir*, Kinesman to Cardinal *Morton*; but she had no Childern, and so the landes of this *Delamer* cam totally to *Foster*.

The House of Syr *Humfrede Foster* in *Barkeshire* cam oute of the House of *Fosters* of *Northumbrelande*.

This youngger Brother of the *Fosters* of *Northumbreland* were first plantid in *Edwarde* the 3. tyme, and by his Ad-



vauncement to faire Landes in *Somersetshire* by the Partes where a late the Priory of *Barly* was. And after one of the *Fosters* for a notable Murder doone cam to Sanctuary, and thens fledde beyond the Se: and leving Doughters behinde hym. Part of his Landes confiscate was gyven to them that married his Doughters.¹ And after that *Foster* had his Pardon, and gatherid sum Landes again in *Somersetshir* that yet re-mayne to Syr Humfrey Foster.

Then *Popham* a Gentilman of very faire Landes in *Southamptonshir* dyid without Issue Male about *Henry* the vi. dayes: and leving iiij. Doughters they were thus maryed, to *Foster*, to *Barintine*, to *Wadham*, to *Hamdene*.

Humfrede Foster Grandfather to Syr *Humfrey Foster* now lyving married this *Pophams* Doughter.

Nunney Broke cummythe downe, as I Markyd, from Southe Southe Weste, and a 3. Myles lower it goithe into *Frome* Ryver. This Castell longed to *Delamare*, syns to *Powllet* Lord *S. John*.

I rode bake from *Nunney* to *Frome* Market.

FROME TO BATH. [VII. 99.]

Thens about a 2. Myles of I cam to a Botome, where an othar Broke ran in to *Frome*. And in this Botome dwell certayne good Clothiars havynge fayre Howsys and Tukkyng Myles.

Thens a 2. good Myles onto *Philipps Northetoune*, where is a meane Market kept in a smaull Towne, moste maynteynyd by Clothing.

From *Northeton* to *Ferley* Castle a 2. Myles.

Thens to *Bradeford* 2. Miles.

From *Bradeforde* to *Bath* a 3. Myles.

A 2. Myles and more by the right Ripe of *Avon*, and Woody and Hilly Grownde, I passyd firste ovar by *Frescheford* Bridge, of Stone on *Frome*.

(1). One of the *Wadhams* married one of these Doughters.

And a Myle and more beyond that at a new Stone Bridge.
passyd ovar a litle Broke that aftar a litle lower goythe in to
Avon per sinistram ripam.

A Mile a this syde *Bathe* by South Est I saw 2. Park
enclosyd withe a ruinus Stone Waulle, now withe out Dert
One longyd to the Bysshope, an othar to the Prior of *Bathe*.

From *Bathe* to *Tomerton* [in Gloucestersh.] 8. Mils all most
all by Champain Ground.

[Leland went into Gloucestershire as far as Thornbury
whero he noticed the great house begun by Edward, lat
Duke of Buckingham. He then turned back and re-entere
Somerset at Keynsham.]

In the Margin by Mr. Burton's hand, N.B. EDMONDE the Elder King
of England was slayn at *Pulclechirch*

This is written with and byried at *Glasteinbyri*.
John Leyland the Anti- *Savaricus* Bishop of *Bathe*, an
quary his owne hand, Abbate of *Glasteinbyri*, alienati
who dyd 18. Apr. 1552. *Pucklechirch* from *Glasteinbyri* to
6. E. 6. *Bathe*.

The Personage of *Pucklechirch* impropriate to the Cathedral
Chirche of *Welles*.

From *Pucklechirch* to *Cainesham*,¹ sumtyme a good, now
poore, Market Town, and ruinus in *Somersetshir*.

KEYNSHAM. [VII. 103.]

There be 2. Bridges of Stone at *Kainesham*, wherof one o
6. greate Arches, now al yn ruine, standith holely in *Glocestre
shir*. The other hard therby stondith with 3. great Arches o
Stone over *Avon* Ryver that ther partith *Glocestershire* an
Somersetshir.

There is a Park of the Kinges waulld with Stone har
withoute *Kainesham* in *Somersetshire*.

(1). *Cainsham*.

Stones figurid like Serpentes wounde into Circles found in the Quarreis of Stone about *Cainsham*.

One *Mac William* beinge a yonger Brothar of a Gentleman in *Yrland* cam to *Bristowe*, and ther so increasyd in Ryches that in Continuance he bowght lands to the Sume of a 3. or 400. Markes by the Yere, and so the Land continuyd a certeyn while in the Heires Male of *Mac William*, and aftar cam to a Dowghtar of theyrs that was married to one of the *Semars*.

This Land, as I remembre that I have written in a nothar Place, lay partely aboute *Cainesham*. [VIII. 97.]

KEYNSHAM TO SUTTON COURT.

From *Cainesham* to *Pensforde* a 3. Miles, part by Champayn, part by Enclosure.

It is a praty Market Townlet occupied with clothing.

Browne of *London* yn *Limestrete* is Owner of it. It longid afore onto

The Towne stondith much by Clothinge.

There cummith downe a Streame that servith dyvers Tucking Milles.

From *Pensforde* to *Southertoun* Village. Here hath Syr *John Sainte Lo* an olde Maner Place. 2. long Miles by hilly and enclosid Grounde, meately wel woddid.

Syr *John Sainte Lo* descendit of a yonger Brother of the Lordes *Sainte Lo*, and hath litle of his Landes. For the laste Lorde *Sainte Lo* lakking Heyres Male, the Landes descendid by Heyres generale onto the Lorde *Hunreforde*, and the Lord *Botreaux*.

A good Peace of Syr *John Sainte Lo* Landes cummith to hym by *De la Rivers* Doughter and Heyre his Fathers Wife or Mother.

There is a faire Maner Place like a Castelle Building at *Newton Saint Lo*, 2. Miles from *Bath* by *Avon*, sumtyme one of the chief Houses of the Lordes *Sainte Lo*. The Lorde *Hastings* Erle of *Huntingdon* hath it now.

From *Southetoun* onto *Chute* a Mile *dim.* by fayre enclosid Ground. It is a praty clothing Towne, and hath a faire Chirch.

And at the Southe Side of the Chirch is a faire Manor Place of the Bisshop of *Bathe*.

There be dyvers Paroche Chirches there aboute that ons a yere do Homage unto *Chute* theyr Mother Chyrche.

There hath beene good Making of Cloth yn the Towne.

Syr *John Saincte Lo* Graundfader lyyth in a goodly Tumble of Marble on the Northe Syde of the Chyrch.

Hubley is a 3. Miles by Southe from *Southetoun*. There is an old meane Maner Place. The Gate Howse is Castle like. There is a Parke by it. It longgid to the Lorde *Chedder*, whos greate Landes descendid by Heyres generales onto the Lorde *Lisle*, *Dawbeny*, and *Newton*.

From *Southetoun* onto *Wike* 8. long Miles.

There is a large Maner Place, wherof most Parte was buildyd by *Newton* chief Judge of *Englande*. This Lordship was the Lorde *Chedders*, and then *Newton's*, whos ii. Doughters were maried the one onto *Griffith* of *Braybroke*, the other onto Syr *Giles Capel*, and so dooth *Hubley* and *Wike* and dyvers other Lordshippes remayne in Partition onto them.

Banwelle is a 2. or 3. Miles from *Wike*, and there hath the Bisshop of *Bathe* a goodly Lordship.

There was at *Banwelle* in the tyme of *Alfride* King of the *Westsaxons* a notable Monasterie of

Banwelle standith not very holsofly, and *Wike* worse. The Fennes be almost at hande. Wood meately good aboute them.

Kenne Village is aboute a Mile from *Wike*. There dwellith Mr. *Kenne*, a Man of a 200. Markes of Lande by the Yere.

Wrekeshale is a 3. Miles from *Wike* towarde *Brightstow*. Here hath Syr *Wylliam Gorge* a meane old Maner Place in a Valley, and on eche Side of it on the Hilles is a fayr Parke.

Barrow Gurney a 2. Miles from it nerer *Brightstow*, that is

4. Miles distante of *Barow*. Here was of late a Nunnery, now made a fair Dwelling Place by *Drue of Brightestow*.

Southetowne is 7. Miles from *Brightstow*.

From *Southetowne* onto *Estewoode* 3. Miles by Hilly Grounde. It is yn the Rootes of *Mendepe* Hilles. There was a goodly Castelle at this *Estwoode* caullyd *Richemonte*, wher noble *Gurney* lay much. Yt is now defacid to the hard Ground, and Syr *John Newton* now Lorde of it hath made his House harde by it of the Ruines thereof yn the very Place wher the Graunge of *Richemont* Castelle was yn *Gurneys* tyme.

From *Estewoode* onto *Welles* v. Miles.

SUTTON COURT TO STOURTON. [VII. 106.]

From *Southetoun* onto *Midsomer Northtoun* by sumwhat hilly and enclosid Ground a 5 Miles.

I passid over a praty Broke a 2. Miles or I cam onto *Northeton*. It ran downe on the lifte Hand as I rode.

From *Midsomer Northeton* to *Philippes Northton* a v. Miles.

From *Midsomer Norton* onto *Melles* by chaumpayne Grounde 5. Miles.

Melles stondith sumwhat clyving, and hath bene a praty Townelet of Clothing. It longgid onto *Glessenbyri*.

Selwood Abbate of *Glessenbyri* seing the Welthines there of the People had thought to have reedified the Townelet with mene Houses of square Stones to the Figure of an *Antonie Crosse*, wherof yn deade he made but one Stretelet.

The Chirch is faire and buildid yn tyme of mynde *ex lapide quadrato* by the hole Paroche.

One *Garlande* a Draper of *London* gave frely to the Building of the Vestiarie, a fine and curiose Pece of Worke. One a Gentilman dwelling ther yn the Paroche made a fair Chapelle in the North Side of the Chirch. There is a praty Maner Place of Stone harde at the West Ende of the Chirche. This be likelihod was partely buildid by Abbate *Selvodde* of *Glasteinbyri*. Syns it servid the Fermer of the

Lordship. Now Mr. *Horner* hath bouthe the Lordship of the King. There cummith a Broke from the Colepittes in *Mendepe* and strikith by South in the Botom of *Melles*, and thens rennith into *Frome* Ryver, and so to *Frome Selwood* a Market Towne, that is a 3. Miles from *Melles*.

The Foreste of *Selwood* ys in one parte a 3. Miles from *Melles*. In this Forest is a Chapelle, and theryn be buried the Bones of S. *Algar* of late tymes superstitiously soute of the folisch commune People.

The Foreste of *Selwood*¹ as it is nowe is a 30. Miles yn Cumpace, and streachith one way almoste onto *Werminstre*, and a nother way onto the Quarters of *Shaftesbyri* by Estimation a 10. Miles.

From *Melles* onto *Nunney Delamere* a 2. Miles partely by hilly and enclosid Grounde.

Thens aboute a Mile by like Soyle onto *Tut* a longe Village, wher the Paroche Chirche is onto *Nunney Delamere*.

Thens half a Mile farther, and so into the mayne Foreste of *Selwood*. And so passing half a Mile farther I lefte on the righte hand *Witham* the late Priorie of *Cartusians* not in the Foreste, but joining harde on the Egge of it.

Thens partely by Forest Grounde and partlye by Champaine a 4. Myles onto *Stourton*.

[Leland here gives an account of *Stourton*, and proceeded to *Sturminster Newton*; he then turned to the west and came to *Yeovil*.]

From *Stouretton* onto a 4. Miles much by woody Grounde. Here I passid over *Cale Water* at a greate Forde, and so rydde scant a Mile over *Moreland*, and a Mile beyonde I lefte Master *Curentes* House and Park on the lifte hande; and thens a Mile farther I cam onto *Stapleford*.

(1). Forest of *Selwod*.

Stapleford is by Estimation a 7. Miles North from *Wikehampton*, from whens *Calebrooke* cummith.

King gave *Stourminster* and *Newton* onto thabbay of *Glessenbyri*. The Castelle (of *Newton*) syns clerely decayed, and the Abbates of *Glessenbyri* made ther a fair Maner Place, and usid to resorte onto yt. The Personage of the Towne was improprieate onto *Glessenbyri*.

The auncient Name and Maner Place of the *Horseys* was at the End of the great Hylle that goithe from *Glessenbyry* almoste to *Bridgwater*. It is about a Myle from *Bridge Watar*, and Ser *John Horsey* possessithe yet the Lande.

YEOVIL. [VII. 110.]

From *Clifton* onto *Ivelle* a good Market Towne a Myle or more. It stondithe pleasauntly on a Rokky Hille, and is meatly welle buildyd. It stondithe in *Somersetshire in lava ripa flu. Ively*.

The Towne is privilegyd withe greate Libertes, and kepithe Courts for decidinge of Suts. The Paroche Chirche is faire and lyghtesom. In it be 4. or 5. Cantuaries enduyd withe Lands.

There is at the Weste Ende of the Churche a greate and fayre old Chapel, the whiche semithe to be a thinge more ancient then the Paroche. It is usid for a Chauntrey.

There is a Bridge a little from the Toun of 3. great Arches of Stone apon *Ivel*, and is the highe Way from *Shireburne* Westward. *Shireburne* is 3. Myles or more from *Ivele* Towne.

A litle above *Ivel* Bridge brekethe out an Arme of *Ivel*, and aboute the Bridge the Armes mete agayne togethar and make a fayre Medowe as an Isle.

The Sreame goithe from *Ivel* Bridge onto *Ilchester* a 3. Myles, and thens rennythe Northe to *Mychelborow* levinge *Athelney* somewhat distant on the lyfte Ripe, and so onto *Lambourne*,¹ and to *Bridge* Northe that standithe hard on the lyfte Ripe of it.

(1). *Lambourne*.

Lamburne hathe been a right praty Towne, and a gool Market. In it were many fayre Howses. Now it decayithe.

From *Shireburne* onto *Milburne* Porte about a 2. Mils. It hathe had a Market, and yet retaynithe Privileges of a fraunchisyd Borow.

There comythe a Broket downe by the Towne, and resortithe onto *Shireburne* Watar.

Thens a Myle to *Tonner* Parke encompassyd with a Stone Waulle.

The Lordship of *Tommers* was one *Tommers* whos Heire Generall was married onto one of the *Carents*, and there by was *Carents* Lands moste augmentid. From *Tommer* to *Stalbridge* a Myle.

Domus religiosæ in Somersetsher. [VIII. 65.]

Prior: Stoke, S. Andreæ. *Monachi Nigri.*

Prior: Bearew S. Mariæ. *Monachæ Nigræ.*

Aquæ dulces: Bedret, Fenisle, Aven, Brin.

The Early Owners of Limington.

BY JOHN BATTEN, F.S.A.

ACCORDING to Domesday Book, the great Norman baron, Roger de Curcelle, was the tenant in chief of the extensive manor of Limington, which his father had acquired by exchange with the Abbey of Glastonbury; but there was another manor in the parish, called Dreicot—now Draycot—of which Robert, Earl of Cornwall and Count of Mortain, was the chief lord, William de Curcelle being his tenant,¹ and, according to Mr. Eyton,² he was the father of Roger.

There is in the *Liber Albus* of the Dean and Chapter of Wells a mandatory letter of William the Conqueror, addressed to this William de Curcelle, requiring him, by proclamation at Montacute and Bristol, to expedite the collection of the Peter Pence tax. All defaulters were to answer for their non-payment before Giso the Bishop, and himself; and as the bishop at that day sat with the sheriff in the County Court, we may conjecture that William de Curcelle was the sheriff, and probably the first after the Norman Conquest.³ At Montacute, it should be noticed, was the castle of the Earl, William de Curcelle's feudal lord. We do not again meet

(1). See *Exon Domesday*, p. 247. (2). *Somerset Domesday*, vol. i, p. 60.

(3). This very ancient document was first printed in Hickeys's *Institutiones Grammaticæ*, etc., p. 164; but very recently it has been published in a more accessible form, in the volume of the Historical Commission, called *Index to the Wells Cathedral MSS.*, but which, in fact, is a full calendar and abstract of the archives of the Dean and Chapter. It is a most valuable addition to the materials for elucidating the early history of the diocese and the county, and great credit is due to the compiler for the very accurate manner in which he has executed the laborious task confided to him.

with Draycot as a separate manor during the period of which we are treating, and no doubt, on the death of William de Curcelle, it descended to Roger, his son, and became part of Limington.

The superior lordship of the manor of Limington, and the advowson of the church, remained part of the De Curcelle barony, and descended, with many other manors belonging to that barony, to the families of—(1) Malet, (2) Vivonia or De Fortibus, by the marriage of Hugh de Vivonia with Mabel, daughter and co-heir of William Malet (whose forfeiture was condoned), (3) to the co-heiresses of William de Fortibus, and (4) to Beauchamp of Hatch, by the marriage of John de Beauchamp with Cecilia, one of such co-heiresses. But the land constituting the territorial manor was divided into three parts, and we will trace their descent separately.

One-third was at a very early period held by the family of Fitz Bernard, and was we assume, the knight's fee held by Robert Fitz Bernard, of William Malet, 12th Henry II.¹ He held also half a knight's fee in Devonshire, of the King's son,² and was sheriff of that county 15th Henry II. He was probably the father of Ralph Fitz Bernard, who by charter without date gave to the church of St. Andrew Wells, and to Reginald the bishop (who occupied the see from 1174 to 1191), the church of Holcombe, Devon—now called Holcombe Burnell (a corruption of Bernard), a manor which had descended to him from the Domesday tenant, Tetbald Fitz Bernard. With this endowment the prebend of Holcombe was founded, and it survives (in name, at least) to the present time.³ We gather from a charter of Letitia, widow of the Ralph,⁴ that he died soon after his gift of Holcombe, and Limington descended to his son Richard, who, in the year 1206, by the name of Richard Fitz Ralph Fitz Bernard pledges to the Chapter of Wells "his Lands and Revenue

(1). *Liber. Nig.*, p. 93.

(2). *Ib.* p. 120.

(3). *Wells Index*, p. 11.

(4). *Ib.*

at Limington," as an indemnity against certain claims of his brother William, in respect of the manor of West Hatch, which their father, Ralph, held of the Chapter for his life.¹ Notwithstanding this, we find, 19th Hen. III, that Ralph Fitz Bernard and Hugh de Vivonia had licence to agree on an assize respecting the last presentation to the church of Limington, John de Balun and Auda, his wife (daughter of Fulk Paynel, Lord of Huntspill), and Gundreda de Tudeham, or Tudeham, being amersed because they withdrew (*retraxerunt se*).² This last Ralph could not have been the father of Richard and William, but he may have been their brother, and it yet remains to be cleared up by what title he claimed the advowson instead of Richard.

It is worthy of observation that there was a Ralph Fitz Bernard, who, according to *Testa de Nevill*,³ married in the reign of King John, Alianor, daughter and heiress of Wandregesil de Curcelle, a ward in the King's gift, inheriting from her father one-third part of a knight's fee, at Frome Selwood. Some connection between this Wandregesil and the Limington Lords may be presumed, as, 2nd John, there was litigation between him, or at any rate one of the same name, and Geoffrey de St. Martin (the owner, as we shall see, of one-third of Limington), respecting the manor of Fisherton Delamere, Wilts, of which Roger de Curcelle was the Domesday tenant.⁴ If Collinson⁵ is correct in saying, contrary to Mr. Eyton, that the father of Roger, the Domesday tenant of Limington, was Wandril or Wandregesil de Leon, the father of this Alianor may have been his descendant, but her husband could not have been son of the Limington Ralph, if, according to Collinson the Frome Ralph left issue by his wife Alianor only one daughter, Joan (afterwards wife of William Braunche), to

(1). *Wells Index*, p. 11.

(2). *Rot. Fin. Extr.*, vol. i. p. 283.

(3). Pages 161, 167.

(4). *Hutchins's History of Dorset*, 3rd edition, vol. iv. p. 470.

(5). *History of Somerset*, vol. ii. p. 187.

whom, as his heir, Frome descended. It is possible that Joan was heir of her mother, and that Richard, William, and Ralph were his sons by a second wife, Letitia, already mentioned.

Richard Fitz Bernard died seized of this part of Limington early in the reign of Edwd. I, when it descended to John, his son (?) and by Indentures of Fine, 9th Edwd. I, between William de Wylington, plaintiff, and Joan Fitz Bernard, defendant, one messuage, one carucate of land, and 100s. rent in Limington, were conveyed to the said William, in fee, subject as to one-third to the estate in dower of Joan, widow of Richard Fitz Bernard.¹ The Wylingtons were important landowners, not only in Somersetshire, but in Cornwall and Gloucestershire. The above William is assessed (about 12th Edwd. I) in Kirby's *Quest*, for one-third part of the ville of Limington; but he died in the same reign, as, 31st Edwd. I, Gregory de Wylington is recorded to hold "the manor of Limington" of Cecilia de Beauchamp, by the service of half a knight's fee. Gregory died without issue, before 6th Edwd. II, leaving his wife Joan surviving, and Gunnora, wife of Sir Richard de Gyverney, Kt., his niece, who inherited her uncle's part of this manor.² There seems to have been some litigation respecting the large estates of Gregory de Wylington, the nature of which is not very apparent, but the result was that his heiress, Gunnora, made two settlements of them, to the following effect. By Indentures of Fine, 6th Edwd. II, between Richard Gyverney and Gunnora his wife plaintiffs, and John Gyverney defendant, one portion, consisting of one messuage, 40s. rent, and the third part of one carucate of land in Limington, Yevelchestre, Wells, Pyure [Pury], Benhangre [Binegar], Eversey, Eston, and Bridgwater, were settled on the said Richard and Gunnora for their lives; remainder to Thomas,

(1). Somerset Fines, 9th Edwd. I, No. 62.

(2). Ass. Rolls Div. Cos. 6th Edward II, n. r, 5 a.

son of Godfrey de Sowe, in tail; remainder to the right heirs of the said Gunnora; and by another fine of even date between the same parties, one messuage, two carucates of land, twenty-seven acres of pasture, and £6 rent, in the same places, were settled on the said Richard and Gunnora, and the heirs of their bodies; remainder to William, son of John Warre, in tail; remainder to the right heirs of the said Gunnora. To both these fines, John (son of John la Warre) and Henry de Woolavington put in their claims.¹

Little is known of the De Gyverneys. They sprang originally, no doubt, from some place of that name in Normandy—probably Gyverny, near Vernon, the church of which was endowed in 1052 with “La Couture du Prè de Giverny;”² but we have only fragmentary notices of them in England, as possessing lands in the marsh district of Somersetshire.

Amongst the Wells Cathedral charters are two relating to this family. One is a charter dated the third year after the translation of St. Thomas,—that is, A.D. 1175,—whereby Gilbert Gule and Christina his wife, gave to the church of Wells all the land which her father, Thomas de Bolonia, held in North Curry;³ and the other is a grant without date (No. 73), whereby Thomas de Gyverney, son and heir of Roger de Gyverney the second, grants to Edward the Dean and Chapter of Wells land in the manor of North Curry, which belonged to Christina, daughter of Thomas de Bolonia, his great grandfather. The pointed oval seal appended to this grant bears an eight-leaved rosetta between two trefoils, with the legend “S. THOME DE GIVERNI.” The Dean was Edward de la Knoll, who held that dignity from 1256 to 1284. No. 74 is a duplicate of No. 73, and No. 75 the like, but with different witnesses—one being Sir Philip de Cantelo, Kt.⁴ We cannot trace the

(1). *Somerset Fines*, 6th Edwd. II, Nos. 127, 128; see also, *Fines Div. Cos.*, 6th Edwd. II, Nos. 80, 81.

(2). Dawson Turner's *Tour in Normandy*, vol. ii.

(3). *Liber Albus*, vol. i. p. 12.

(4). See *Index*, pp. 6, 156, 297.

exact connection between the parties to these deeds and Sir Richard de Gyverney. He was the son of Gilbert Gyverney and Mabel, his wife, and was three times married, which we learn from the record in the Bishop's Register at Wells, of his foundation in the year 1329 (2nd Edwd. III) of a chantry in the church of Limington. The chaplain was enjoined to pray for the souls of him, the said Richard, and Maud, his wife; and of Gilbert Gyverney and Mabel Gyverney, father and mother of the said Richard; and of Lord Philip de Columbers and Eleanor, his wife; and of Gunnora, formerly wife of the said Sir Richard; and of Margaret, also formerly his wife; and of Henry Power and Maud, his wife.¹

The chantry chapel forming the north transept, with its unique, high-pitched stone roof, is a very interesting feature in the church. In it are the monuments which were described at our visit there, but the only historical information we have respecting them is Leland's account, in the reign of Henry VIII. He says in his *Itinerary*,² "From Iwelcestre to Limington Village about one mile; one Iuuerney was owner of this Towne and Lordship, he lyith richely buried yn a fair Chapelle on the North side of the Paroche Church of Limington. Ther lyith at the feete of Iuuerney a woman vaylid in a low Tumble with an Image of Stone. Ther lyith also in the South Arch of the same Chapelle a Gintleman and his Wife, I think also of the Iuuerneys. There is a Cantuarie Prest of the Chapelle. Iuuerney dwellid as sum think in the farme at the North Est side of the Chirch. Iuuerney's Landes cam by Heires Generale to the Bonevilles of Devonshire. There was but one of the Bonevilles that was a Baron, and that was Syr Wyllyam Boneville, whose sonne married the Heire General of the Lord Harington; and Cecil, his Heire General, was married to Thomas the Lord Marquise of Dorset." Leland does not notice the arms on the shield of

(1). Collinson's *Somerset*, vol. iii. p. 218.

(2). Vol. ii. p. 91.

Richard Gyverney's effigy. They are a bend between two escallops—which were borne also by the Foljambes of the 14th.

The effigy of a "woman vaylid," near to that of Sir Richard, is a distinct tomb, and was, we presume, erected by him in his lifetime to his wife Gunnora, by whom he acquired the Limington estate. The other two paired effigies are supposed by Hollinson to be those of Gilbert and Mabel Gyverney, Sir Richard's father and mother; but we doubt this, as his family had no connection with Limington until his marriage with his second wife. It is more probable that they represent Henry Power and Matilda, his wife—especially if, as it is said, she was a sister of Sir Richard. Henry Power may have resided at Limington, as he represented the county of Somerset in Parliament, 6th Edwd. III.

In 1st Edwd. III, the Gyverney one-third of the manor had devolved (by some title independent of the fines) on John le Warre, who sold it, subject to the life interest of Sir Richard for £200, to the above-named Henry Power, and it was conveyed as "the manor of Limington," to the said Henry and Matilda, his wife, and the heirs of the said Henry.¹ In a subsequent fine² it is called a moiety only of the manor; and, 20th Edwd. III, Henry Power is assessed for half a fee in Limington, which Gregory de Wylington formerly held there.³ On the marriage of his daughter, Joan, with William Sharesnull, jun. (son, probably, of the justice itinerant of that name), Henry Power settled this part on her—reserving only a life interest—and died 35th Edwd. III, leaving the said Joan, his daughter and heiress, aged 28.⁴ Sharesnull sold it to Sir William Bonville of Shute, Devon, a great landowner in these parts, and father of the Lord Bonville mentioned by Leland, who was already the owner of another one-third.

(1). Somerset Fines, 1st Edwd. III, No. 2.)

(2). *Ib.*, 14th Edwd. III, No. 97.

(3). *Book of Aids.*

(4). Inq. P.M., 35th Edwd. III, 2nd Nos., No. 35.

This was sometimes described as the manor of Limington Tudenham, from its former owners, and belonged, in the reign of Henry III, to John de Tudenham (of Todenham in the county of Suffolk), who, in Kirby's *Quest*, is assessed for it. He was lord also of the manor of Churchstanton, Devon. It continued in his family until the reign of Edward III, when Sir Robert de Tudenham sold it to Sir William D'Aumarle, Lord of Woodbury, Devon, and West Chinnock in this county. 36th Edwd. III, upon the death of Sir William D'Aumarle—his only son dying the same year, without issue—it descended to his daughters (as heirs of their brother) Margaret, wife of Sir William Bonville, and Elizabeth, wife of John Maltravers, by whom it was entailed on the issue of Margaret, and so came through the Bonvilles to the Marquis of Dorset, as stated by Collinson.²

The remaining one-third part appears to have been still held in demesne as part of the barony in the time of William Malet, who granted it to Godfrey de St. Martin. Godfrey or Geoffry de St. Martin flourished in the reign of Richard I, and was one of the witnesses to a charter of William [Fitz Patrick], Earl of Salisbury, confirming the endowment of the Priory of Bradenstoke, Wilts, to which he himself became a subsequent benefactor: for by charter without date, he, Geoffry de St. Martin, for the salvation of himself and Constance, his wife, grants in perpetual alms to the Priory of Bradenstoke, that land of his in Limington, which William Malet had granted to him for his homage, and this grant was confirmed by Jordan de St. Martin, brother of the said Geoffry, and also by Hugh de Vivonia, the successor by the King's grant of William Malet. Subsequently, the customary suit of Court for this land, due at the Lord's Court at Dundene (Compton Dundon, near Somerton, the seat of the Beauchamps), was released by

(1). Plac. Cor. Reg., 15th Edwd. III; Close Rolls, 28th Edwd. III.

(2). Inq. P.M., 36th Edwd. III, pt. i. No. 3; Somerset Fines, 42nd Edwd. III, No. 30.

William de Fortibus and John de Beauchamp and Cecilia, his wife.¹ 8th Edwd. I, the Priory was defeated in a *quo warranto* for withdrawing the service of one-third of the tithing of Limington from the Hundred of Stone,² and was assessed for one-third of Limington in Kirby's *Quest* a few years after. After the dissolution of monasteries this part was granted, 38th Henry VIII, to Richard Savage and George Strangwaies, to hold by the service of one-fortieth part of a knight's fee.

(1). Bradenstoke Cartulary, Cott. MS., Vitell A. xi.

(2). *Assa. Rolls*, Somerset, 8th Edwd. I.

Notes on a Roman Burial Place discovered at Northstoke, in December, 1887.

BY THE REV. FRANCIS J. POYNTON,

Rector of Kelston.

FIRST, as to its position, and the local circumstances of it.
Secondly, as to the remains examined by Dr. John
Beddoe, M.D., F.R.S.

The portion of the Via Julia,¹ or Augusta Way, which passes from Bath westward, through Weston, Kelston, and Northstoke, follows, as we believe, a British trackway. Not far from the present rectory house at Northstoke, the track seems to have branched in several directions. Upon one of them the Roman road continued to be laid, till it reached the Traiectus at Bitton; and over part of this, as you approach Bitton, the present high-road to Bristol passes. Another branch took its course over the higher ground above the Avon in a north-westerly direction, and is a track which I have felt deserves further investigation than it has hitherto received, as being a more direct continuance of the main track (the one towards Bitton itself deflects considerably). A third branch leads to the high down-land and hill promontory, known in the district as the Peak of Derby. The fourth branch, which led out of the main trackway northward, starts from a point nearer to the present rectory, than the divergence of the other roads, by about 150 yards. This branch, in a widened and macadamised condition, now constitutes the village street of Northstoke. It is the way to the church; from it you

(1). It appears to have obtained the name Via Julia through Bertram's false work, imputed to Richard of Cirencester. (See Mr. Wm. George's tractate hereon.)

ascend by flights of steps into the churchyard, and just at this point of its course there is a piece of roadside waste, on which is the supposed site of the Roman Villa at Northstoke, mentioned in the *Aqua Sulis* of Scarth. Its position, however, in that work, is not more exactly defined than by the words "between the church and the village." Onward, above the church, towards the north-west end of the plateau of Lansdown, called "The Little Down," this ancient road pursues its course; at first it is bounded by hedges; afterwards, as it ascends the Down, it is unenclosed and narrow. Now, upon the right hand as you ascend, or eastern side of this road, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile above the church, is the site of the burial place, to which these notes refer.

There are some British earth-works (*i.e.*, a strong vallum and deep foss) drawn conformably to the end of the hill, standing above, and almost overhanging the site of the interments. If you were to shoot an arrow from the north end of the vallum towards the west, with power to travel 100 yards, it would probably fall on the burial ground, and a few paces from the line of the road. The Romans held these works, together with rectangular camps of their own making, all on the same plateau, which is well known as the annual scene of the Bath races. I do not think the burial place was approached for interment purposes directly down the end of the hill (as the descent is very steep), but that the dead would be carried round from the back of the plateau by this roadway. It commands an extensive view to the westward; and if any memorials were ever erected there for the dead, they would be seen by all who passed that way from the Severn and Avon to the camps on Lansdown and adjoining stations in the direction of Dyrham and Sodbury. Up to the present time the remains of three bodies have been exhumed by men engaged in quarrying. Two of the skeletons lay uncoffined; the third was deposited in a strong sarcophagus of local oolite.

living stature which I should deduce from these measurements would be about $66\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 1690 millimeters; but it may have been a little more: by my own rule, based on the femur alone, it should be 67 inches.

To sum up, we have here the bones of a robust man, probably in middle life, and of a stature of 5 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches or thereby: he belonged to the Roman period, and his skull form is not adverse, but even, perhaps, somewhat favourable to the notion that he may have been a veritable Roman.

The other bones referred to were those of two individuals they were too much broken and decayed to be capable of bearing any weight of inference: one, at least, of the two was probably an old man, as I conjecture, from the marked horizontality of the neck of the femur, and some other slight indications.

Report on Roman Remains discovered at Northstoke.

BY J. BEDDOE, M.D., F.R.S.

THE skeleton lies extended on its back, in the usual way, and almost all the bones are *in situ*, embedded in a deposit of fine clay. The facial and frontal bones, however, have fallen in, and the latter are so broken and decayed that nothing can be made of them. The pelvic bones, also, have fallen apart, and by their manner of lying suggest at first sight a breadth beyond the masculine; but there is no doubt that the skeleton is that of a man, and the form of the sarcophagus, widest about the part that receives the shoulders, accords with its destination.

The portion of the skull which remains coherent does not seem to have suffered any posthumous deformation. It is somewhat globose and platycephalic, with a rounded occiput; its maximum breadth is exactly 6 inches (152 millimeters); the temporal region is bulging—a form common in truly Roman skulls, but not common in any of the native British races. The fragments of the lower jaw indicate a narrow and angular chin. The teeth have been abraded by hard food, but are very sound: at least, I observed only doubtful indications of carries. The long bones are those of a fairly robust man. The maximum length of the humerus is about 13 inches (330 millimeters); the maximum lengths of the femur and the tibia I could not get so perfectly, they being partly imbedded in the clay; but the maximum trochanterian length of the former is about 17.3 inches (439 millimeters), indicating a true maximum of about 18 inches (457 millimeters). The maximum length of the tibia, including the malleolus, is 14.3 or 14.5 inches (about 363 or 367 millimeters). The probable



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In Memoriam : Thomas Tutton Knyfton.

Friend after friend departs ;
Who has not lost a friend ?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end :
Were this frail world our only rest,
Living or dying, none were blest.

There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown ;
A whole eternity of love,
Form'd for the good alone :
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that happier sphere."

BY ROBERT ARTHUR KINGLAKE.

A RECORD of the proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society of 1887 would be scarcely complete if it omitted to notice the death of Mr. Knyfton, a true Christian gentleman and faithful friend ; a man possessed of a highly cultured mind and most refined feelings ; who passed an unusually long life in his native county, where his deeds of usefulness and discriminating charities will be long remembered. Almost every useful and humane institution in Somerset that needed assistance received his warm and unostentatious support. To take part in the erection of churches, the restoration of old ones, and in relieving hospitals burdened by long-standing debts, was to him a source of pure delight. On the formation of our Archæological Society he became one of its members, and interested himself in its prosperity up to the period of his death.

In September, 1851, this Society held a meeting at Weston-super-Mare, under the presidency of Mr. Knyfton, on which occasion there was a very large attendance of Members, including one of the principal founders of the Society, the

Rev. Frank Warre, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Miles Sir William Miles, Bart.); Mr. Crosse, of Bro celebrated electrician who predicted telegraphic co and other wonders of electricity); Mr. Dickinson, and other well known Archæologists. In tha Knyfton was High Sheriff of the county, and t general desire on the part of his friends that he received at Weston-super-Mare with Somerset hon

To adopt the language of the biographer of th Sommerville, one time President of the Board of my lamented friend was a sincere lover of justice, his political sentiments, affable to all, and void of tion towards self-assertion.

The late Sir Arthur Elton, of Clevedon Court to me a hope, more than once, that Mr. Knyfton w himself as a candidate for the eastern division of of Somerset, as he was sure that his talents for b high character, would be appreciated by all parties

Possessed of rare judgment, unbiassed rectit never failing desire to make all around him happy s was one of his special attributes. Imagine, the great was his power of doing good by precept an Many seek to promote the welfare of their neig do not possess the power of accomplishing their desires, by reason of agricultural depression and rent rolls. Now it is only the few who are favour privilege of dispensing their wealth to their poor

At an early period of Mr. Knyfton's life h assiduously in the discharge of his magisterial magnitude of which would have astonished many a s

and the small village shop-keeper who had failed in business from some unexpected loss, found in Mr. Knyfton a guiding friend; and no deserving man or woman ever knocked at the door of Uphill Castle without receiving abundant relief and hearty sympathy. In him were centred all the pleasing virtues of the true English country gentleman. For nearly twenty years I sat on the same bench with him, and under the most trying circumstances never saw the serenity of his temper ruffled, or the slightest indication of annoyance. He seemed always, to me, to have made it a rule of his life never intentionally to give pain: where he could not conscientiously praise, he would not censure—believing with good Hannah Moore (a name ever dear to Somerset people), that “a small unkindness is a great offence.” One of the attractive features of his character on the Bench was his solicitude in seeking the opinion of his junior colleagues when acting as chairman, rather than of advocating his own views, and this was the outcome of his chivalrous and unselfish nature. “What an unutterable charm,” says Dean Stanley, in one of his letters, “a fine temper gives to a man who possesses it. How is it possible to avoid loving him whom we are certain always to find with serenity on his brow and a smile on his countenance.”

For many years Mr. Knyfton acted as Chairman of the Board of Guardians at Axbridge, and was remarkable for his constant and punctual attention to the duties devolving on that office, and for the lucidity with which he explained Acts of Parliament bearing on the Poor Law question—a question now of painful and absorbing interest, soon to be re-opened by Parliament, in the hope of permanently relieving the poverty of our paupers. In the Axbridge Board Room a pleasing portrait of the genial Chairman, the gift of farmers, tenants, ratepayers, friends, and neighbours, adorns its walls.

He also held the office of Recorder of the ancient borough of Axbridge for fifty-three years, until its extinction in 1886.

Mr. Knyfton was called to the Bar by the Honorable Society of

Lincoln's Inn in 1825, and for a short time travelled the Circuit. There he found himself surrounded by a group of members of the legal profession, with whom he was intimately associated, the like of whom we are not likely to see again. At this time Serjeant Wilde (afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Truro) was in his glory; Mr. Follett (better known as William Follett, Attorney-General), the model advocate; Sir Robert Peel had hoped some day to have made him "Chancellor"; the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the magic influence of whose silvery voice few juries could resist; the late Sir William Erle, Serjeant Manning (the "ancient Serjeant"), Mr. Merewether, Sir Frederick Abraham Hayward, Q.C. (the brilliant essayist), Sir John Budden Crowder, Serjeant Bompas, Sir Robert Colclough (licitor-General and amateur artist), Montague Smith, Montague Bere, Serjeant Kinglake (the latter popularly known as "the Prisoner's Friend," as by his ingenuity he persuaded the Somersetshire juries to acquit well known criminals), Rawlinson, G. M. Butt (whose skill as a special pleader secured for him a retainer in the celebrated trial affecting the validity of the will of Mr. Wood, the eccentric Gloucester banker); and, *at least*, little Frederick Williams (afterwards Sir Frederick Williams, the smallest barrister that ever wore wig and gown—his height was little more than five feet), were all striving for mastery. This little advocate—a sort of epitome of the legal profession—and Serjeant Wilde had been engaged as counsel in Caroline's trial, in 1820.¹

This band of learned friends and learned brothers, of whom I personally knew, and some were guests at my house, have long since passed away, with the exception

(1). The former, though short in stature, was not deficient in courage. When on the circuit he fought a duel. The ball of his adversary passed through his waistcoat, but not his heart, and often when dining with the Somersetshire gentry, he would quietly slip away, after the cloth was removed, and after a few minutes with the famous waistcoat, and show it to the host and the party, hoping to receive from them high commendation for his

Montague Smith, one of the judges on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and Sir Christopher Rawlinson.¹

I forgot to mention the name of my old friend Ambrose Lethbridge. He, too, for a short time wore the wig and gown, and was considered by the ladies of Somerset the Adonis of the Western Circuit. He was possessed of a sound judgment, with kind heart, and was a favourite with Sir William Follett, in whose chambers he passed some considerable time; but wisely exchanging forensic pursuits for banking, he was selected to fulfil the honourable and responsible position of Chairman of the well known Somersetshire banking company.

Mr. Knyfton, happily for his county and his neighbours, confined his ambition to county duties, *satis beatus ruris honoribus*, and in exercising hospitality to rich and poor in a spirit not unworthy of a former owner of Montacute—

“Thro’ this wide opening gate
None come too early; none return too late.”

One anecdote characteristic of Mr. Knyfton’s courage and presence of mind in a trying moment I will recall. Few, if any, are now living who witnessed the following scene. When Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer (who nearly lost his life from swallowing half-a-sovereign, when playing with his children), was engaged in cutting through the solid rock at Bleadon, near Weston-super-Mare, on the Bristol and Exeter line of railway—a work of gigantic difficulty, requiring some two or three hundred navvies (not the most tractable of English labourers)—a disturbance arose between the contractors and the navvies on the subject of an increase of wages. In vain did Mr. Brunel reason with the men on the injustice of their claims. Suddenly a happy thought entered the fertile brain of the engineer, and he resolved to send one of his officials to Uphill Castle for the Magistrate’s assistance and advice. Without loss of time, Mr. Knyfton started for the

(1). Sir Christopher Rawlinson, formerly Chief Justice of Madras, died a few days since, in his 80th year.

scene of action, and taking the Riot Act in his hand, passed into the thick of the crowd, where he was greeted with menacing language and uplifted pickaxes. With calmness he talked to the men, telling them that law was stronger than force, and that all would be well if they acted in the spirit of their contract; if otherwise, a troop of cavalry from Horse Guards Barracks would probably be marching on Uphill. The navvies grew calmer, and by the tact, good temper, and resolution on the part of this ruler of the district, peace prevailed, and the frightened village shop-keepers were reassured.

Lady John Manners, now the Duchess of Rutland, who in her stately hall never forgets the cry of the poor and needy, has a very interesting article in the *National Review* for February under the title "Are our rich land-owners idle," speaks favourably of their public services, and commends hospitality as a great power in cementing the bonds of friendship that should exist between neighbours.

In some of the village communities in our Indian Empire Courts of Reconciliation exist, to the great benefit of the labouring classes. Disputes are left to the decision of some "wise man," who kindly undertakes to hear and decide on the merits of the case, without any fees. If some county gentleman in every rural parish in England would do the like, thousands of pounds spent in litigation, and consequent family quarrels, would be saved. This suggested local tribunal is almost a matter of national importance. Truly, law is an expensive luxury. In a recent suit at the Bristol Assizes, which was ultimately withdrawn, £500 was expended soon after the case was opened.

Mr. Knyfton held strong opinions on the advantages of country gentlemen living on their own estates, believing—and few will dispute the soundness of his judgment in this respect—that absenteeism in England, as in Ireland, is injurious to the landed interest, and retards the progress of civilization in our rural districts. Statistics clearly demonstrate that a

resident country gentry, combined with a hearty and effective administration of the Church of England parochial system, tend materially to diminish crime and poverty, and pave the way for establishing village industries, which will give work to our labouring classes, now suffering from the effects of agricultural depression. And here I cordially adopt the sentiments of Mr. Ritchie,¹ who in addressing a public meeting a short time since, spoke in the spirit of the following words:—"Whatever changes may take place in our English institutions, he hoped the country gentlemen of Great Britain would never be unmindful of county duties, and rise superior to party politics. To lose their valued services would be nothing less than a national misfortune." The wise Addison, whom Lord Macaulay so much admired for the purity of his life and writings, has drawn an interesting portrait of the country gentleman. "There is no character," observes this charming essayist, "more deservedly esteemed than that of a country gentleman who understands the station in which Heaven and Nature have placed him. He is a father to his tenants, a patron to his neighbours, and is superior to those of lower fortune more by his benevolence than his possessions. He justly divides his time between solitude and company, so as to use the one for the other. His life is employed in the good offices of an advocate, a referee, a companion, a mediator, and a friend."

Among the many acts of munificence recorded of Mr. Knyfton, I may mention two which were brought to my own knowledge from professional sources. On hearing that the Rev. Dr. Cottle, a former Vicar of Saint Mary Magdalene, Taunton, had suffered pecuniary losses in his noble efforts to restore the church of Saint Mary Magdalene, Mr. Knyfton, although personally unknown to Dr. Cottle, without any solicitation, sent him a cheque for £500. The other instance is still more remarkable. A distant relative of the subject of this memoir expressed a desire to leave him all her property,

(1). President of the Local Government Board.

which offer he gratefully but courteously declined, inas-
 as she had another relative of an equal degree of relation
 with limited means, and therefore a fitting object for her be-
 A few months after this interview the testatrix died, leaving
 the whole of her property, amounting to £20,000 to
 Knyfton. On being informed of this fact, he lost no time in
 proceeding to the office of his solicitor, and there executed a
 deed of gift to the extent of £10,000 in favour of the
 chosen relative. What a noble act of beneficence, in a
 where

“Wealth accumulates,
 And men decay.”

Though Somerset was Mr. Knyfton's native county
 lineage was of ancient Derbyshire origin, as will be seen
 an extract from the *Proceedings of the Royal Archaeological*
Institute, held in 1874, at Ripon, Lord Talbot de Malaher
 the chair; on which occasion Mr. Greaves remarked :-
 year ago we visited Muggington, seven miles from Derby
 were so much interested with the brasses on a tomb, that
 visited it again, lately, and took the rubbings now produced.
 I became acquainted with Mr. Knyfton, of Uphill, Somerset,
 who possesses a suit of armour, which he supposes belonged
 to this very man. The suit is, I believe, extremely curious
 and of great value, and has been recently cleaned in
 Street. Unfortunately it had been sent back into the country
 before I saw Mr. Knyfton, and I regret much that I could not
 produce it. It had no crest on the helmet. The family of
 Kniveton is of great antiquity in the county of Derbyshire,
 its earliest abode was at Kniveton, three miles from Ashbourne,
 from which they took their name. As early as the time of
 Edward I, they possessed Bradley, and then estates in
 Muggington and Mercaston. The family may well be called
 a knightly family, for an ancient manuscript says that ‘
 and most of his family were knights.’ Thomas Kniveton
 married Joan, the eldest daughter and heiress of Ralph I

of Chatsworth, and their eldest son, William, was created a baronet in 1611, by James I. He married the heiress of Rowsley of Rowsley, near Chatsworth, by whom he had a son, Gilbert, who had a son, Andrew, who was a very strenuous supporter of Charles I, for whom he spent the whole of his large fortune, and having sold all his estates, died a pauper at Rolleston, Staffordshire, and is buried there (MSS. *penes* C. S. G.) His brother, Thomas, was one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to Charles II and James II, and Collins says that he was *informed* that in him the title became extinct, but Mr. Knyfton informs me that this is erroneous, and that the heir to the baronetcy being in low circumstances, settled in Anglesea, and his descendants continued there till the last generation, when the male representative went to America. Mr. Knyfton is himself descended from the Bradley branch through a female, and from the Mercaston branch through males. I have seen deeds, which show that there were two other sons of Sir Gilbert, viz., Gilbert and Peter, but I have no knowledge of what became of them."

And so it has come to pass that my honoured friend, like a stately cedar tree that towered above its fellows, has fallen, and all who enjoyed his friendship must long lament his loss. There is solace, however, in the reflection that his days, which were many, were singularly free from pain, anxiety, and sorrow; and that his home was to him one of the sunniest and happiest spots in the world—for there sweet sympathy (sweet music, one of God's magnificent gifts to man) and unfailing devotion reigned supreme. His life was a Gospel; for has he not written his name in acts of loving-kindness for the last fifty years on the hearts of hundreds of persons with whom he came in contact. There is an immortality of goodness. Good deeds shine, we are told, as the stars in Heaven, and for the righteous man there is great reward.

Mr. Knyfton was a singularly handsome man, of commanding presence, possessing features of a type fully sup-

porting "claims of long descent." A well executed but white Italian marble, by Mr. Summers, a Somerset sculptor, which adorns Uphill Castle, will often recall to neighbours his once familiar form.

Time is pressing, and I must no longer trespass on editorial indulgence, and I will therefore end this short sketch of a good man's life, by reproducing the inscription on his tomb and also some beautiful lines, written by Mr. R. Crawley Worcester College, Oxford, on hearing of his death:—

To the glory of God
And to the loved & honoured memory of
THOMAS TUTTON KNYFTON ESQRE., M.A.,
Of Uphill Castle,
J.P. and D.L. for Somerset;
Only son of
THOMAS TUTTON KNYFTON, Esqre., and BETTY, his Wife;
Born at Westbury, Oct. 29th, 1798;
Died at Uphill, Feb. 2nd, 1887;
Buried in the old Church at Uphill.

The Tower of this Church
(Together with Peal of Six Bells),
Was erected Anno Domini, 1887,
By GEORGIANA SOPHIA KNYFTON,
His Widow,
Daughter of the late
WILLIAM HUNGERFORD COLSTON, D.D.,
J.P. and D.L. for Somerset,
Rector of West Lydford in the same County.

THOMAS TUTTON KNYFTON, M.A.,
Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Somerset.

Born at Westbury, Somerset,
October 29th, 1798.

Died at Uphill Castle, Somerset,
February 2nd, 1887.

Buried in the Vault under the Tower of the Old Church
at Uphill, February 10th, 1887.

TO THE MEMORY OF A SOMERSETSHIRE 'SQUIRE.

The stateliest oak must one day fall,
And leave the spot whereon it stood
A barren waste, to show to all
The place it filled within the wood.
We never knew how vast it spread
Till prone we saw its giant form ;
Yet we had often sought its shade
For shelter from the sun and storm.

A hundred of the saplings round
Might in a night in dust be laid ;
A single spring would clothe the ground,
And branching hide the gap they
made.
But many a June will come and go,
And autumn wither many a spring,
And children yet unborn will know
The place where reigned the forest
king.

And such a royal tree wert thou,
And stoodst among thy fellows so,
A frame not ninety years could bow ;
And now, alas ! thou liest as low.
The rich were welcome at thy door,
The poor ne'er empty went away ;
For heaven had largely blest thy store ;
And all alike will mourn to-day.

Thy spirit to that God has flown
Whom, hoping still that thou
hadst found,

Thou still didst think might best be
known
By doing that to all around
Which each would have by others
done :
A nobler heart, a juster mind,
There was not underneath the sun ;
And thou hast left thy works
behind.

They follow the : thy mortal mould
Is laid within the ruined fane
Set up by pious hands of old,
A landmark to the western main,
The which thy care did late restore ;
A beacon, like thy life, it stands
To guide when waves and tempests
roar,
The sailor home from distant lands.

Thy virtues these : but how to paint
The man, the friend whom we
deplore !
Affection's colours seem too faint ;
And pen and fancy aid no more.
And all we saw was but a part ;
The beauteous whole is written fair,
Upon one proud and loyal heart
That broken waits to join thee
there.

From *St. James's Gazette*, February 10th, 1887.

R.C.

Notes.

The following notes have been received from the Rev. A. Bennett, *Hon. Secretary*; from J. G. L. Bullied, Esq., and from the Rev. H. M. Scarth, *Local Secretaries*. The Committee will be glad to receive similar short notices of reports from Members of the Society, to be printed in the annual volume.

Note to Sketch of Parochial History of Wrrington.

BY REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, M.A.

Since the above sketch was written further knowledge has been obtained respecting the dedication of the two chapels on each side of the chancel of Wrrington church.

In an extract from the will of Edmund Leverage (proved 28th July, 1547), who was buried in Wrrington church and whose will is now in the Registry at Wells, he bequeaths as follows:—"I give my soul to Almighty God, and my body to be buried before Saint *Erasing's Altar* in the Parish Church of Wrrington aforesaid, and to the said Church of Wrrington x^s for the resting of my body therein. Also I give to the High Altar of the same Church vi^d; and to the High Light in the same Church xx^d; and I give to the maintenance of the Bells in the same Church xx^d. To poor people 100^s, to be given them at their own doors, and c^s to be disposed and given to them at my *Monest Mynd*, in like manner also at my *Twelve Months Mynd*;¹ also a Cow and six Ewes to the maintenance of our Lady's Service in the said Church of Wrrington aforesaid, or money to buy them." The old spelling is altered in this extract, with the exception of the words printed in italics. By the mention of *St. Erasing*, we must understand *St. Erasmus*, by an error of the scribe.

We learn, therefore, that one of the side chapels was dedicated to St. Erasmus, and the other to our Lady, or the

(1). *Monest Mynd* and *Twelve Months Mynd* are days of remembrance in pre-Reformation times, when persons directed in their wills that within a year or a month after their death a requiem for their souls should be performed.

Blessed Virgin. A small piece of stained glass, with the Virgin's head upon it, seems to indicate that the *northern chapel* was dedicated to her, and the *southern* must therefore be the chapel of St. Erasmus.

A chapel in Westminster Abbey was dedicated to this saint, and seems to have been fitted up in the time of Richard II. Above the doorway is inscribed, SANTVS ERASMVS, in golden letters.

Saint Erasmus was Bishop of Campagna, and his day was kept 2nd June. He was martyred in A.D. 303, under the Emperor Diocletian, and is represented in Christian art with a windlass in his hand, and a bowel round it, on an old marble sculpture in Norwich Museum; also on a painting in Louvain Cathedral and at Bonn, and on the rood screen at Hempstead.¹

Notes for Glastonbury and its Neighbourhood.

BY J. G. L. BULLEID.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.—In the early spring of 1887 a large piece of the westward end of the wall of the galilee connecting the great church at Glastonbury with Saint Joseph's (Mary's) chapel fell, leaving the remainder of that wall in a very dangerous condition. This led to a correspondence between your Secretary (Rev. J. A. Bennett) and Mr. J. G. L. Bulleid, to a report by Mr. H. Shepherd Dale to the Archaeological Institute, and afterwards to a conference between Mr. Austin the owner of the Abbey ruins, and a small Committee, comprising Bishop Hobhouse, the Dean of Wells, Canon Church, the Rev. J. A. Bennett, and Messrs. F. H. Dickinson and J. G. L. Bulleid. Mr. Austin then consented to carry out a suggestion of the Committee, to place some oak cross beams as a support to the wall, to prevent its further collapse, and to have the shrubs and other vegetable growth on the walls of the chapel removed, and these matters have been skilfully carried out by Messrs. Merrick and Son, of Glastonbury. It is hoped that the oak beams, which are of a very substantial character, will delay for many years the further dismemberment of the galilee wall.

During the winter months some considerable excavations, with the consent of Mr. Wm. Brown, the owner, and Mr.

(1). See *Emblems of Saints, as distinguished in Works of Art*, by F. C. Husenbeth, D.D., 3rd edition, edited by Augustus Jessop, D.D., 1882.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals and identifying any areas for improvement.

SECRET

Mapstone, the tenant, and under the superintendence of Messrs. Morland and Bulleid, have been made at Beckery, upon the assumed site of the ancient chapel of St. Bridget, resulting in the laying bare of the foundations on the north and part of the east and west sides of a chapel there. The foundations on the south side have been wholly removed. A large number of encaustic tiles, of apparently 14th century date; roofing tiles of lead, and other remains, have been found. These excavations will be continued early in the spring, and will extend to the building on the north side of the chapel.

MEARE.—The village cross here, described at p. 137 of *Pooley's Old Crosses of Somerset*, which, about the year 1841, was removed from its site, on the south side of the church-yard wall, to a piece of waste land opposite (and from its being erected close to the National School, and altogether unprotected, had become defaced and greatly injured), has, through the intervention of the Vicar, the Rev. B. T. Bussell, the Warden, and a small Committee, been re-erected, as a jubilee memorial, very near its original site, upon a piece of land now enclosed with the church-yard. All the old stones have been replaced, and the cross carefully restored. It will now be safe from further injury.

STREET.—The church-yard here contains a large piece of land in which, apparently, no interments have hitherto been made. Recently, in extending the grave spaces, fragments of an old wall, with portions of two wells, have been found (the stones of the latter being roughly cut, to form the curvature of the well; and, at another point, a Norman draughtsman of bone, in capital preservation and of very beautiful design, has been found, which is now deposited in the Glastonbury Museum. It has been suggested that the church-yard forms part of the site of the mediæval manor house of Brutasche, reputed to have been erected in the immediate neighbourhood.

South Cadbury and Wincanton.

BY REV. J. A. BENNETT.

SOUTH CADBURY.—A few years ago, when the plaster was removed from the walls of this church during restoration in 1874, I noticed a straight joint in the stone work, 2 feet 2 inches from the eastern end of the wall of the south aisle, coming down immediately upon the top of a mutilated piscina, apparently

f the Decorated period, which was discovered at that time. There seemed no doubt that this had been an early window, which had been cut through by the builders of the Perpendicular window which now occupies its place, and it was buried again under new plaster. Last year, however, I thought it desirable to remove this plaster, in order to keep in sight this small bit of an early church, which would be forgotten with the disappearance of those who found it, and to make the record more complete I removed a few stones of the filling-in, so as to show the slope of the jamb and the outline of the old window. Happily, just inside the first stone there was a small piece of white plaster, which led to further clearance, and it ended in showing a fresco of an episcopal figure, fairly perfect, drawn in red and black upon plaster. The full length of the figure is 1 foot 6 inches, and there are 6 inches of pediment. The vestments are somewhat indistinct, but the face and mitre stand out quite clearly. The face is oval, rather full under the chin, and seems to have been intended as a portrait. The mitre is low and wide, with a lozenge on either side as an ornament, of the same type as that given in Planche's *Cyclopædia of Costumes*, vol. i, p. 368, as the mitre of St. Thomas a Becket; and as the church is dedicated to that saint, it seems not unlikely that this fresco is a representation of him. Some fifty years ago, when the church was restored in great measure, I have understood that the whole of the south wall was found to be covered with paintings, and that there was found in a niche in the wall, near where this figure is, a pewter cup, with a lock of hair in it. I have not yet been able to find any evidence whether any of the murderers of the Archbishop were connected with this parish. I may take the opportunity of putting on record also the fact that we found during the late restoration fresco painting in the form of conventional foliage, as a border to the large window on the north side of the church.

WINCANTON.—In the course of alterations in the parish church of Wincanton, my attention was drawn by Mr. Sweetman, our *Local Secretary*, to an interesting relief in stone, which had been found buried in one of the walls. The whole composition measures about 2 feet square. In the middle is a blacksmith's fire, with a projecting square chimney overhanging, and on the face of it a pair of large tongs and other instruments are incised. To the right (as you face the slab) there is a horse or mule, wanting the near fore leg, which is represented as having been cut off clean at the shoulder; and

behind the animal there is a standing figure, with tall head-dress, close-fitting doublet, with four large buttons, and belt. Close against the fire-place, on the other side, there is a square water trough, and next to it an anvil. Behind the anvil there is an ecclesiastical figure, apparently mitred, holding the missing leg, with its foot upon the anvil. The composition ends on this side with a figure kneeling towards the anvil. The following account, by Mrs. Jameson, of one of the miracles of St. Eloy, is an exact description of this composition, and leaves no doubt about its meaning:—"On another occasion a horse was brought to him to be shod which was possessed by a demon, and kicked and plunged so violently that all the bystanders fled in dismay. But St. Eloy, no whit discomfited by the inventions of Satan, cut off the leg of the horse, placed it on the anvil, fastened on the shoe leisurely, and then, by making the sign of the cross, replaced the leg, to the great astonishment and edification of the faithful."¹

(1). This legend is represented in bas-relief on the pedestal of his statue in one of the niches of the exterior of Or-San-Michele at Florence. It was executed in marble by Nanni di Banco, of the school of Donatello, and dedicated by the Guild of Blacksmiths, about 1420.—*Sacred and Legendary Art*, vol. ii. p. 730.

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 Aldridge, Rev. W. W. *Weston-super-Mare*
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 Badcock, H. *Wheatleigh Lodge, Taunton*
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 Baker, E. E. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Barker, E. V. P. *Glastonbury*
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 Barnwell, Rev. E. L. *Melksham House, Melksham*
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 90 Chaffey, Richd. *Chard*
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Hunt, Rev. W. *Weston-super-Mare*
Hunt, Wm. Alfred, *Pen, Yeovil*
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Jefferies, J. E. *Yeo Bank, Congresbury*
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Jones, W. A. *Kenwith Lodge, Redland, Bristol*
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270 Jose, Mrs. "
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Kerslake, Thos. *Wynfrid, Clevedon*
Kettlewell, Wm. *Harptree Court, East Harptree*
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Kinglake, R. A. *Taunton*
Kinglake, Rev. F. C. *West Monkton*
Kite, G. H. *Taunton*
Knight, L. T. *Beaconsfield, Bath*

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 Knyfton, Mrs. *Uphill*
- Lance, Chas. E. *Stoke Court, Taunton*
 Lance, Rev. W. H. *Buckland St. Mary*
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 Liddon, Wm. *Taunton*
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 Luttrell, G. F. *Dunster Castle*
 Lysaght, John, *Springfort, Stoke Bishop, Bristol*
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- 310 Marshall, Wilfred Geo. *Staplegrove, Taunton*
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 May, Frederick, *Minehead*
- 315 May, Rev. W. D.
 Maynard, Alfred, *Henley Lodge, Taunton*
 Maynard, Howard, "
 Maynard, Walter, *Taunton*
 Mead, F. H. *Bishops Lydeard*
- 320 Meade-King, Mrs. Charles, *Hope House, Taunton*
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 Murch, Jerom, *Cranwells, Bath*
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 Smith, Cecil, *Bishops Lydeard*
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 Sparks, W. B. "
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 Spiller, Miss, *Sunny Bank, Bridgwater*
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 Thomson, Rev. G. O. L. *The King's College, Taunton*
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 480 Tomkins, Rev. W. S. "
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- 0 Wadmore, Rev. A. *Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
Waldron, Clement, *Llandaff, S. Wales*
Walter, W. W. *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*
Walters, G. *Frome*
Ward, Rev. J. W. *Ruishton*
- 5 Weaver, Chas. *Seafield Crescent, Seaton*
Weaver, Rev. F. W. *Milton, Evercreech*
Welch, C. 1, *Morepeth-terrace, Victoria-street, Westminster*
Welsh, W. I. *Beaumont, Wells*
Welman, C. N. *Norton Manor*
- 0 Western, Sir J. W. *Dorset House, Clifton Down, Bristol*
Westlake, W. H. *Taunton*
White, H. C. *Upland Villa, Wembdon, Bridgwater*
Whitehead, Mrs. *Widcombe House, Bath*
Whitting, C. G. *Glandore, Weston-super-Mare*
- 5 Williams, Rev. Wadham Pigott, *Bishops Hull*
Williams, Jno. 16, *Alma Road, Clifton*
Wills, W. H. *Coombe Lodge, Blagdon*
Wilson, Rev. W. C. *Huntsspill*
Winter, J. A. *Watts House, Bishops Lydeard*
- 20 Winterbotham, W. L., M.B. *Bridgwater*
Winwood, Rev. H. H. 11, *Cavendish Crescent, Bath*
Winwood, T. H. R. *Wellisford Manor, Wellington*
Wood, Rev. J. 10, *Burlington-street, Bath*
Wood, Alexander, *The Laurels, Horsham, Sussex*
- 5 Woodforde, Rev. A. J. *Ansford, Castle Cary*

- Woodforde, F. H., M.D. *Ansford, Castle Cary*
Woodley, W. A. 3, *Worcester Terrace, Clifton*
Wooler, W. H. *Weston-super-Mare*
Worthington, Rev. J. *Taunton*
530 Wright, W. H. K. *Free Library, Plymouth*

Yatman, Rev. J. A. *Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare*

Members are requested to inform either of the Secretaries of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archaeology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District, or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting, fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such special Meetings and its object shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the Official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month, if the same be applied for in the mean time by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage; or on account of their being works of reference or needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the government of the Library.

Apri', 1888.

* * *It is requested that Contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*



Vol. XXXIV.

Price: Members, 8/6; Non-Members, 10/6.

SOMERSETSHIRE
Archæological & Natural
History Society.

PROCEEDINGS during the year 1888



NEW SERIES. VOL. XIV.

TAUNTON:
T. M. HAWKINS, HIGH STREET.
LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.

1889.

Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

Proceedings during the year 1888.

VOL. XXXIV.



This Volume
belongs to a Collection of books,
about the Somerset
which he loved,
made by
FRANCIS UNDERHILL, D.D.
Bishop of Bath & Wells
for the Diocese
in whose service
he found his chief delight.
1937-1943



TABULA GLASTONIENSIS.

See Part II, p. 117.

SOMERSETSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY'S
PROCEEDINGS, 1888.



VOL. XXXIV.

Taunton :
T. M. HAWKINS, HIGH STREET.
London : LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.
MDCCCLXXXIX.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their directions, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein ; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.

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ERRATA.

Vol. xxxiii. In the obituary notice of the late Mr. Knyfton the inscription which is there said to be upon the tomb of Uphill, is upon a brass in Westbury-sub-Mendip church.

In this volume.

Pt. I, p. 48, l. 14, for Bishop Robert read Bishop Roger.

Pt. II, p. 48, l. 8, 9, read Chief Steward of the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archæological and
Natural History Society,
During the Year 1888.

AFTER a lapse of fifteen years, the Fortieth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Wells, in the Town Hall, which had been kindly lent to the Society, on Tuesday August 28th, and the following days.

Sir GEORGE EDWARDS, the retiring President, in opening the proceedings said he had great pleasure in having that opportunity of repeating his thanks to the Society for the honour they did him in appointing him their President last year. He could assure them that during the many occupations and pleasures of his office as Mayor of Bristol last year he regarded the week the Society visited Bristol among the most agreeable of his Mayoralty. He was therefore glad to have the opportunity of recording his thanks. He now had a very pleasing duty to perform—that of introducing to them a gentleman with whom they were well acquainted to take the Chair for the ensuing year. Knowing him so well as they did he need say nothing to them respecting him; and, whether as a pastor of the Church, as a member of the aristocracy, or as a man, he would add much to their Society as President. He

was quite sure the proceedings of the Meeting under presidency would be of interest, and everything that could be desired. He now had the honour of asking his Lordship the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to take the Chair.

HIS LORDSHIP then took the Presidential Chair, and asked The Rev. J. A. BENNETT, *Hon. Sec.*, to read

The Annual Report.

"Your Council beg to report that the condition of the Society is satisfactory. The number of Members is still increasing and is now about 530. The financial position is also healthy; the balance in hand at the end of last year was £57 0s. 8d.; and the debt on the Castle Purchase Account was reduced from £513 6s. 1d. to £437 17s. 5d.

"Your Committee have circulated new appeals for returns of Church plate, etc., to those of the clergy and churchwardens who have not already responded to former circulars, but the returns are still incomplete and your Committee are of opinion that it will be wiser to defer a general report until another year.

"The names of the new Local Secretaries (who are also entitled to be present at the Committee or Council Meetings of the Society) were given in the Report of last year. A circular has been drawn up and sent to them as a guide for returns of objects of interest to the Society in their several localities. This has brought some interesting information from several quarters, and some of the reports have been printed in the last volume. It is hoped that more will be sent in in time for publication in the report of *Proceedings* for this year.

"The Catalogue of the Library in the Castle at Taunton, upon which the Curator has been engaged for some time, is now completed, and an arrangement has been entered into for its publication at a cost of about £50. The Committee hope that many of the Members of the Society will become

purchasers of this volume, which will be offered to them at a moderate price. Orders will be received by the Curator.

“Your Council welcome the appearance, since the last meeting, of the new publication, *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*. It promises to meet a want which has been felt for some time, and to be a valuable means of collecting information and diffusing a general interest in the objects of your Society. With the parent Society, the Record Society, and this new serial, the county is now well provided with machinery for gathering the materials for a complete history of the county. In furtherance of this object it seems to your Council desirable that a Calendar of the contents of the Serel Manuscripts, and of any other collections in the Museum which have not yet been catalogued, and a full Index to Collinson’s History should be prepared.”

The Right Rev. Bishop CLIFFORD (Clifton) proposed the adoption of the Report, which, he said, was a very satisfactory one, of the year’s work.

Colonel W. PINNEY seconded the proposition.

The Rev. H. WINWOOD (Bath) spoke of the importance and desirability of having accurate details of Church plate.

The Report was unanimously carried.

The Rev. Preb. COLEMAN, Vicar of Cheddar, moved, “That this Meeting recommends the Council of the Society to restore a volume of *The Accounts of the Churchwardens of Cheddar*, of the date 1612 to 1674, now wrongfully deposited in the Museum at Taunton.”

Mr. H. D. SKRINE seconded the motion.

Bishop CLIFFORD submitted an amendment, “That the matter be referred to the Council to report, with power to act according to their judgment.”

Sir GEORGE EDWARDS seconded the amendment. He thought it was but reasonable the matter should be first referred to the Committee.

The amendment was adopted.

Fortieth Annual Meeting.

Treasurers' Account.

The Treasurers in Account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1887.

Dr.		£	s	d
1886, Dec. 31st.				
By Balance of former Account	63	11	4	
" Members' Entrance Fees	9	9	0	
" Members' Arrears of Subscriptions	9	8	6	
" Members' Subscriptions for the Year 1887	253	10	0	
" Members' Subscriptions in Advance	4	3	6	
" Two Life Members	21	0	0	
" Excursion Tickets	5	17	6	
" Museum Admission Fees	23	18	6	
" Sale of Vols. of Proceedings	1	10	6	
		£	392	8 10

Cr.		£	s	d
1887.				
To Expenses attending Annual Meeting	15	7	0	
" Stationery, Printing, etc.	13	17	0	
" Purchase of Books, Binding, etc.	22	1	0	
" Coal and Gas	21	8	4	
" Cases, Repairs, etc.	19	4	4	
" Printing and Binding, vol. xxxii.	94	12	2	
" Illustrations for ditto	19	7	4	
" Postage and Carriage of volumes	8	5	10	
" Curator's Salary, 1 year to Christmas, 1887	55	0	0	
" Subscription to Harleian Society, 1887	1	1	0	
" Subscription to Harleian Society, Registers	1	1	0	
" Subscription to Palaeontographical Society	1	1	0	
" Subscription to Ray Society	1	1	0	
" Subscription to Early English Text Society	1	1	0	
" Subscription to Pipe Roll Society	1	1	0	
" Subscription to Somerset Record Society	1	1	0	
" Insurance	4	10	0	
" Rates and Taxes	12	13	2	
" Postage, Carriage, etc.	7	16	8	
" Sundries	3	10	8	
" Balance	57	0	8	
		£	392	8 10

1887, Dec. 31st.
Balance ... £57 0 8

H. & H. J. BADCOCK,
Hon. Treasurer.

1888, March 29th. Examined and compared with the }
vouchers, and found correct, } ALFRED MAYNARD,
EDWIN SLOPER.

Taunton Castle Purchase Fund.

Treasurers' Account, from January 1st to December 31st, 1887.

Receipts.		£	s	d
By Donation from Mr. Goodland	10	6		
" Rents of Premises	58	14	8	
" Rent of Castle Hall	75	0	0	
" Proceeds of Fancy Ball, held at Taunton, 22nd Dec., 1887	41	19	0	
" Balance	431	17	5	
		£	607	14 7

Expenditure.		£	s	d
1887, Dec. 31st.				
To Balance	255	15	0	
" Repairs to Buildings, etc.	34	13	7	
" Rates and Taxes	7	9	5	
" Castle Hall Expenses and Sundries	5	4	0	
" Gas	8	1	0	
" Insurance	3	16	0	
" Interest on Loan	12	9		
" Balance transferred from Restoration Fund	220	10		
		£	607	14

1887, Dec. 31st.
Balance ... £431 17

H. & H. J. BADCOCK,
Hon. Treasurer.

1888, March 29th. Examined and compared with the }
vouchers, and found correct, } ALFRED MAYNARD,
EDWIN SLOPER.

The Rev. T. S. HOLMES proposed, and Dr. NORRIS seconded, the adoption of the Treasurers' statement. The proposition was agreed to.

The Committee was re-elected, with the addition of the Rev. J. Seal. Sir George Edwards's name was added to the list of Vice-Presidents, a number of new Members were elected, and the Meeting passed a vote of thanks to the Officers of the Society for their past Services.

The Rev. J. A. BENNETT read the following

Report of the Somerset Record Society.

"According to the constitution of the Somerset Record Society, it is the duty of the Hon. Secretary to make an Annual Report at the General Meeting of its parent the Somerset Archæological Society. This is the second time I have thus to make a report, and I am happy to say that again this year it will be a favourable one. Our number of subscribers has increased from 110 to 121. The state of our finances is also so far satisfactory, that (as you will see by the balance sheet, published in our volume ii) during our first year of life we kept our expenses within our income, and did not trench at all upon our donation fund. From the estimates I believe that the same will be the case this year; but I ought to point out that this favourable state of things is due to the fact that we have had no expenses, except those connected with printing and postage. The whole of the labour expended in the preparation of our two volumes has been the free gift of the editors; and if the labour and skill thus bestowed upon our Society were estimated at its money value, it would amount to a very large sum indeed. The third volume, now in the press, will be *Kirby's Quest*, by Mr. Dickinson."

Mr. H. HOBHOUSE, M.P., proposed, "That the Somerset Record Society has heard with pleasure the Report of the Hon Secretary, and begs to record its gratitude to him for his assistance and services, and also tenders its thanks to all those who are giving their gratuitous labours to the editorial depart-

ment." The work of the Somerset Record Society was, Mr Hobhouse said, an important step towards collecting the past history of the county, and they were much indebted to those gentlemen who had carried its labours to such a successful issue.

The Rev. Preb. SCARTH seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

In answer to a circular from the Antiquarian Society in London, addressed to the Somersetshire Society, to appoint delegates to attend a Congress in London, the Meeting decided to ask the Rev. Prebendary Scarth and the Rev. W. Hunt to represent the Society at the Congress.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his

Opening Address.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IN undertaking the duties of President for the year of the Somersetshire Institute of Archaeology, I must ask you to give me credit for doing so with a full sense of the insufficiency of my resources for filling the office as it ought to be filled. I must also ask your kind indulgence for my shortcomings on the score of the scanty leisure I have had at my command for getting together any information which might interest or instruct you. It is, however, some consolation to me to reflect that the atmosphere of Wells is so charged with archaeological interest that it is impossible for a company like the present to come together within its precincts without imbibing some archaeological enthusiasm and adding some wealth to their archaeological store. I see, too, many around me who will know how to improve the occasion, and satisfy the aspirations of those who have come here to learn.

The first thing that occurs to me to mention, and I do so as a matter of hearty congratulation, is the very considerable increase of knowledge of the early history of Wells and the diocese, which we have acquired since the Society last met at Wells, on August 19th, 1873.

On looking back at the *Proceedings* for the year 1873, I find that I then made the following remarks: "I believe there are in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, and also under the custody of the Registrar of the Diocese, some most valuable manuscripts, which would throw a flood of light upon the history of Wells, and of the whole county. They are taken such care of now that nobody ever sees them, or is a bit the wiser for them. It would be a worthy labour for our Society to assist in giving them to the archæological world. For a true reflection of the mind and sentiments of a certain age, and a faithful picture of the events and circumstances of the time, nothing can compare with original documents. Get the permission of the Chapter, get a competent person to make the selection, raise a guarantee fund for the expense, procure a competent editor, and the thing is done."

Since the above words were spoken we have had the thick volume, 574 folio pages, published in 1881, by the Rev. Herbert Edward Reynolds, Librarian of Exeter Cathedral, on *The Foundation, Constitutional History, and Statutes of Wells Cathedral*. Mr. Reynolds tells us that by the kindness of the Dean and Chapter he had access to many manuscripts in their possession—the Liber Albus, the Liber Ruber, Chyle's *History of the Church*, the original Charter of Queen Elizabeth, and some others. In his preface, of nearly three hundred pages, he gives an immense amount of information, derived chiefly from Chyle's curious history. Among other things is a chapter on the Bishop's Palace. Chyle says that it was begun by John de Villula, "who, on the site of the cloisters and other buildings erected by Bishop Giso for the use of the canons, raised for himself and successors a stately Palace. Afterwards comes Bishop Jocelyn to be bishop, who first obtains leave (of King John) to impark some of the lands next adjoining the palace, making it thereby the more august, and afterwards builds within it a private chapel, very sumptuous . . . (so that) for the height of the roof and breadth

of its area, few exceed it—scarce that at Lambeth, not much Whitehall itself. The great hall within the Palace, now (*ie.*, in the last quarter of the 17th century, in the episcopate of Peter Mew) ruined and lying open, was built by Robert Burnell, bishop in the time of King Edward I; a man in great favour with his Prince, being first Lord High Treasurer, then Lord Chancellor of England, and at the same time Lord President of Wales. The largeness of which building bespeaks its founder a man of great and hospitable soul; his public honours and employments requiring a large retinue, calling to him a great influx of all sorts of people; else much beyond what the bishoprick could possibly require. But all the time their Palace lay open, without any mote or circumvallation, till Bishop Ralph's time (1329, Edward III), who finding such a plenty of water issuing out from under the church, and passing by the Palace, had a broad trench made round it, so as to receive this water, within which he also builds a high and very substantial stone wall, with battlements, and a terrace round it on the inside; with several redoubts and half-moons therein, after the manner of fortifications. These walls he joins together by a stately gate and gate-house, castle-wise; making it not only serviceable and defensive against rogues, and any sudden assault, but likewise very magnificent and graceful to the beholder."

It seems, however, that Bishop Ralph's successors did not keep up what he had so well begun. For, when Bishop Beckington succeeded to the See, in 1443, he found the Palace much out of repair. Chyle says, "His predecessor, Bishop Stafford, having received of Bishop Bubwith, his predecessor, for dilapidations, in money 1600 marks, and in mitre, jewels, and other precious things to the value of 1200 marks more; yet laid out nothing during his time, being eighteen years, but left all ruined; selling that very timber which he had cut down for repairs, and putting the money into his own pockets." In his will, Bishop Beckington complains of this, and says

at, instead of redress or any refunding, he only got fair words and empty promises; and adds that he himself had spent more than 6000 marks on the repairs of the different buildings of the See."

I will only add that Chyle, after reciting how Sir John Gates—who was "a great Puritan, episcopacy's common enemy"—had sold the timber and lead of the Palace, to the ruin *almost* of the whole fabric, and *totally* of the great hall," adds, with evident satisfaction, that "within less than two years after, on the 22nd August, in the first year of Queen Mary, he was beheaded in the Tower," for joining the Duke of Northumberland's attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne.

Chyle's *History* contains also a full account of the buildings of the Deanery, the Vicars' Close, the Chain Bridge, Bubwith's Hospital, and many other buildings for which Wells is, or was, remarkable. It gives copious information as to the property of the See, of the Dean and Chapter, of the Prebendaries and Vicars Choral. It gives a curious account of the Ordinal of the Cathedral, the rites and ceremonies, the habits and gestures used in Divine service; and also divers rules concerning the dress, the behaviour, and the amusements of the choristers. Some of these are very quaint. For instance, the boys are to go to the common hall without any noise or tumult; they are to march up to the table in order, the little boys first, the bigger boys following; they are to say grace audibly; when seated, to behave themselves respectably; not to dirty their napkins on purpose or rudely; to take up their meat courteously, not to gnaw it or tear it with their nails; not to drink with their mouths full; not to clean their teeth with their knives; and if they were obliged to speak, to speak in Latin, not English. At night, after saying their prayers, kneeling two and two at the foot of their beds, they were to jump into bed—two little boys with their heads to the head of the bed, and one big boy with his head to the foot of the bed,

and his feet between the feet of the two little boys. In the games they were never to mix with outsiders; swearing, fighting, quarreling, and bad language, were strictly forbidden, and it was the duty of two of their number, appointed weekly to keep a strict watch, and report every breach of the rule to the Head Master."

The same volume also contains the ancient statutes of Wells, of wonderful scope and minuteness; large extracts from the *Liber Ruber*, containing deeds, writings, and muniments of the Cathedral; and divers Chapter Acts, Bishop's orders, Cathedral squabbles, and many miscellaneous documents which it is impossible to classify, but which throw great light upon the manners, customs, and opinions of the time.

Another important step in the direction of opening the treasures of the Registry of the Dean and Chapter for the use of the archæologist and the historian has been the preparation by our Secretary, the Rev. James Bennett, of *The Report on the MSS. of Wells Cathedral*, published by the Historical MSS. Commission, and presented by command of Her Majesty to both Houses of Parliament. This is a work of immense labour, containing brief explanations of entries on an infinite variety of matters—some extremely curious—from the charters of Edward and Harold down to the sale of the Lady Chapel to Sir John Gates, in 1552, and later, 1662. Such calendars are invaluable; without them the richest collection of materials is almost useless—materials which cannot be found might as well not exist, for any practical purpose—and the whole realm of archæology owes Mr. Bennett a great debt of gratitude for the conscientious labour, accuracy, and skill with which he has executed his arduous task, "all for love, and nothing for reward."

A no less important event in our archæological annals has been the formation of the Somerset Record Society, of which the Rev. James Bennett is also Secretary. This Society started some three years ago, with about 100 subscribers, and an

income of over £100 a year; both since considerably increased. The firstfruits of its formation was the publication of *Bishop Drokenstord's Register*, edited by Bishop Hobhouse. This, with the Bishop's careful and interesting preface, sheds a flood of light upon the condition of the Church in the beginning of the 14th century—reviews numberless strange practices, certainly more “honoured in the breach than in the observance,” discloses many circumstances of the daily life of the period which ordinary history leaves untouched: such as the frequent acts of legitimization of candidates for Holy Orders (connected with the married clergy) the innumerable cases of non-residence, the holding of benefices by unordained persons, and youths under age; the abuses of benefit of clergy, the manumission of serfs, and the like. Another feature of the society of that time which might not occur to an ordinary reader of history, but which must have had a far reaching influence, is pointed out by the Bishop in his preface, when he is commenting upon the entire absence of any mention of preaching as part of the Bishop's functions—“It may well be doubted,” he says, “whether Bishop Drokenstord (or any other bishop of his class) could freely communicate with the people of his village flock in their mother English tongue. His correspondence was written in Latin; his communications with his bailiffs on manorial business were in French, and that was probably the daily language at his table, as it certainly was in all his intercourse with his Sovereign and nobles, and his utterances in Parliament and Synod.” This is, of course, in harmony with what we know of the language of Court, as seen (*e.g.*) in the familiar examples of “Honi soit qui mal y pense,” the motto of the Order of the Garter; the formulae, “Le roi s'avisera,” in interposing the Royal veto, “Le roi le veut,” in giving the Royal assent to Acts of Parliament; the crier's “Oyez, oyez;” and the use of the French language in the Courts of Chivalry, sixty years later than Drokenstord, in the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV—as seen, for

example, in the great suit between Sir Edward de Hastings and Sir Reginald de Grey, concerning the right to bear the arms of Valence, Earl of Pembroke, when Sir Edward states his case in French:—"Devant vous mes très honorez le constable et marechal d'Angleterre, ou vos Lieutenants en com de chevalerie d'Angleterre, Je, Edward, seigneur de Hastings, chevalier," etc. And I only pause one minute to note in passing, what an unsatisfactory political and social condition of the nation is revealed, when the king, and the nobles, and the bishops, and the great proprietors, and Courts of Law, and Houses of Parliament, spoke one language, the language of the Conqueror, and the common people spoke another, the speech of the conquered.

Another volume has since followed, by Emanuel Green, Esq., viz., *The Survey and Rental of the Chuntries, Colleges, and Free Chapels, Guilds, Fraternities, Lamps, Lights, and Obits of the County of Somerset, as returned 2nd Edward VI, 1548.* But I have not yet had leisure to read it.

I turn next to some works of a different character, but of great charm and intense interest—I mean the three biographies lately written by Canon Church, and communicated to the Society of Antiquaries; to wit, *The Lives of Bishops Reginald, Savaric, and Jocelyn*; covering the time from 1174 to 1242. In these papers the personal characters and work of the three Bishops, in connection not only with the Diocese, but with some of the most important historical events of the time, are brought out with much force, at the same time that many important details concerning the fabric of the Cathedral and the building of other churches, and other purely Diocesan details are abundantly illustrated by contemporary records, many of them here for the first time brought to light. The murder and canonization of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the great buildings at Glastonbury, the accession to the throne, and preparation for the crusade of Richard I; mingling with the more domestic events of the Diocese—the repairs of the Cathedral, the

building of Witham church, the foundation of Prebends, and the like, make the episcopate of Reginald Fitz-Jocelyn de Bohun a good theme for an ecclesiastical historian. The marked and almost eccentric character of Bishop Savaric ; his restless disposition, and almost perpetual motion, so well described in the lines written after his death—

Hospes erat mundo per mundum semper eundo
Sic suprema dies fit sibi prima quies.

Anglicé,

Through the wide world a ranger, and ever a stranger,
The first rest that he found was six feet under ground ;

his desperate battle with the monks of Glastonbury, who held on like bull dogs to their independence of the Bishop ; his frequent attendance on King John in Normandy and elsewhere ; his place on the King's left hand at the Coronation, as previously Reginald had walked on the left had of Richard, and as the Bishops of Bath and Wells have done ever since ; the constant fire of dear-bought mandates from Rome, excommunication of rivals, interdicts, and the other *fulmina belli* ; all this again makes a very lively and instructive biography. While in Bishop Jocelyn, to use the eloquent words of his biographer, " We have an instance unique in the long roll of the Bishops of this See, of a son of the soil rising through all the grades and offices of the Church to the Bishopric, living at Wells through the greater part of a long and beneficent life, dying there, and buried amongst his own people."

It is, indeed, a pleasing picture which shows us the two brothers, Hugh of Lincoln, the elder, and Jocelyn his younger brother, " growing up on their father's land at Launcherley, attached to the household of the Bishop, showing early abilities which qualified them to become by degrees leading Judges, counsellors, statesmen, and Bishops, of their day, and thus acquiring (in the most honourable way) grants of land and preferments in Church and State." And it is a pleasing sequel to this picture of their early life, to see Hugh, the elder

brother, dividing his great wealth between his (native) and his adopted Lincoln; while Jocelyn gave all he had to Wells, "the place he loved so well," in which "he had been nourished from his infancy," and where, as his fellow countryman attested at the time of his election to the See, "he had lived in all good conscience before them all his life hitherto." Thus, Canon Church adds, "the brothers, in a spirit of local patriotism and pious devotion which will compare favourably with that of Florentine citizens and builders of Italian towns, became the makers (and adorners) of their own native country."

I must just add that though the charm of Jocelyn's life lies in its domestic character and in his quiet work for the good of the Church of God in his own home as restorer, builder, legislator, and reformer;" and though the greatest visible monument of his fame is the beautiful west front of our Cathedral, unsurpassed in beauty by any Cathedral in England; yet we must not suppose that he escaped the storms and tempests of that troublous time, or shrank from taking that part in the affairs of his country which belonged to a high estate. In obedience to the Pope, and as a check to the tyranny of King John, he had published the Interdict and then fled the country with his brother Hugh (1208). On his return from exile in the King's peace (1213), he had been by the side of Archbishop Langdon when Magna Charta was extorted from the King in 1215, and he was present at the consecration of Salisbury Cathedral. All this, and much more, you will find well told in Canon Churches's *Account of Jocelyn, Bishop of Bath*, also communicated to the Society of Antiquaries.

I have also had the pleasure of seeing another very interesting biography, belonging to a later age—that of Bishop Fox in the reign of Henry VII—now in the press, under the auspices of the Somerset Record Society, written by Chisholm Batten. As Fox belonged to the class of state Bishops, and held successively the Sees of Exeter, Bath,

Wells, Durham, and Winchester, his life necessarily embraces wide range both of secular and ecclesiastical interest, and will, if I mistake not, be another valuable contribution of archæology to our general historical knowledge. I think, herefore, that I was justified in mentioning, as a matter of hearty congratulation, that a very considerable addition to our knowledge of the early history Wells and the county has been made since the Society met at Wells, in 1873, even if I had confined my instances to those enumerated above, and a few other publications which I had in my mind—such as Mr. Holmes's careful *History of Wookey*, Mr. Weaver's *Somerset Wills and Visitations of Somerset*, Dr. Pring's *Briton and Roman in Taunton*, *The Register of Bishop Fox*, the late Mr. Serel's *History of St. Cuthbert's Church*, Mr. Irvine's *Fabric of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew in Wells*.

But, by a curious coincidence, Bishop Hobhouse, to whom our Society owes so much, and who is a master in archæological research, has furnished me with a list of recent publications, all supplying materials for that grand desideratum, a *History of Somerset*:—

Recent publications: Eyton's *Domesday Studies*, 2 vols.; Archæological Society's *Proceedings*; Somerset Record Society, 2 vols.; *Survey of Glaston Manors, 1192*; Lyte's *Lords of Dunster*; Davis's *Records of Bath*; Malet's *History of the Malet Family*; *Bishop Fox's Register*; *Reports of Historical MSS. Commission*, embracing collections at Dunster, Longleat, St. Audries, Axbridge, Bridgwater, Bath, Wells (Corporation, Chapter, Diocesan Registry); Single parishes—[*Wookey*, by Mr. Holmes]; *Ycovil*, by Mr. J. Batten; *Wedmore Chron.*, by Rev. S. Hervey; *Backwell*, by Rev. Preb. Burbidge; *Somerset Wills*, by Rev. F. Brown; *Somerset Visitations (Heralds)*, Rev. F. W. Weaver; *Somerset—Lists of Incumbents, 1309—1730*, Rev. F. W. Weaver; Hugo's *Somerset Nunneries*; Hugo's *Taunton Priory*; Canon Church's *Three Monographs*, published by the Society of Antiquaries;

numerous parish magazines, containing sketches or fragments of parish history.

Unpublished Contributions: *Mells*, Rev. G. Horner; *Cheddar*, Rev. Preb. Coleman; *Evercreech*, *Batcombe*, *Bruton*, *Wincanton* (including Staunton Priory), *Witham Friary*, *Tintinhull*, by Bishop Hobhouse;¹ *Charlynch*, by Rev. W. A. Bull.

Publications before 1840: Collinson's *County History*; Phelps's *County History* (unfinished); Savage's *Hundred of Carhampton*; Savage's *History of Taunton*; Hoare's *Monastic Remains*; Hoare's *Hungerfordinna*; Rutter's *Delineations of N.W. Somerset*, 1830.

I think this is very encouraging. And if these good examples are contagious, and publications based upon careful research and accurate knowledge continue to issue in the same, or perhaps increasing ratio, from different parts of the county, as well as from Wells, we may hope that the President who will preside over the Society's next meeting at Wells will be able to announce to the Members that a good county history is in the press, or perhaps to congratulate them on its completion.

But I must turn for one moment to some other, though not unconnected, aspects of the vast subject embraced by archæology. When I was for two or three weeks in Normandy, last June, I was impressed—as I suppose everybody is—with the wonderful beauty and grandeur of the Norman churches. In the sublime conception, and the vigorous execution of those stupendous architectural designs, one seemed to see the reflex of a mind and character of extraordinary force and elevation. One saw, too, in the great number of such churches, of nearly the same age, evidence of an insatiable activity of power, a restless putting forth of strength, a courageous confronting of difficulties with the determination to overcome them, which are also the marks of a great con-

(1). Most of these are very incomplete, but they would form a backbone for complete histories. They are all in the hands of the local clergy.

quering and organizing race. I saw the same features in the castles of Falaise, St. Aignan, and Mont St. Michel; and they appear also in our own Norman cathedrals, minsters, and castles on the Welsh border. When then my attention was turned to the Norman Conquest of England, by being in the birth place and in the burial place of William the Conqueror (Falaise and Caen), and being surrounded by the familiar names of places—such as Bayeux, and Coutance, and Avranches—which occur so often in the history of the Conquest, it was impossible not to feel the close connection between the character of the builders and the prowess of the warriors. And this feeling was brought to its height when in the cathedral city of the martial Bishop Odo, with its magnificent Norman church, one had spread before one's wondering eyes the Bayeux Tapestry, which I am almost ashamed to say interested me more than all the cathedrals put together. There in those vivid scenes depicted by the Royal lady's needle in imperishable colours, where Edmund, and Harold, and William, and Bishop Odo, seemed to stand and move before one in bodily presence—where the whole history of the Conquest, as William wished it to be understood, is unfolded just as if one had been present; where you see the Conqueror baffled for a moment by the *fait accompli* of Harold's coronation, yet in an instant forming his plan, building his ships, crossing the sea, disembarking his army, entrenching himself at Hastings, advancing with his Knights in coat-of-mail, crushing the Saxons, slaying the three Royal brothers, and so winning England as his prize; you are irresistibly made to feel the immeasurable superiority of the Norman race, and are perhaps reconciled to the conquest of your native land, which infused fresh vigour into the people, and, under God, made England what it has been in the centuries which followed. The point, however, of my observations is that prowess in architecture and prowess in war go hand in hand; and that the buildings which it is the province of archæology to study

and explain are a clue to the character of the people who built them, and I think this observation is borne out by the history of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, and Moors.

I have mentioned the Bayeux Tapestry. It is to me an unaccountable fact that the art of drawing, which in the time of William the Conqueror had acquired the wonderful vigour displayed in the Tapestry, and was capable of representing men, horses, ships, battles, and complicated actions, with such clearness and force, should have stood still, and been in disuse, and made no progress for nearly 500 years. Only think how much fuller and richer our knowledge of English life and manners would have been if we had a succession of paintings of equal merit, depicting Cœur de Lion, and the Edwards, and the Henrys, and their courts, and their armies, and their ships, and their provisions, and the sports, and all the appurtenances of the daily life of the people. But we have them not, and so archæology must do the best she can with the materials at her disposal to reproduce the life of the ages that are gone by. It does, however, seem strange that so useful and pleasing an art as that of drawing and painting should, though not actually extinct, have been so little used. That it existed we have abundant evidence in the beautifully illuminated missals and other MSS. of early times, in early painted glass in churches, in fresco drawings, such as the St. Christopher in Wedmore church, and many others elsewhere, and in occasional portraits. There is at Westminster a very early portrait of Richard II, and I think this Meeting ought to be reminded of the most interesting portrait discovered a year or two ago by our Secretary, the Rev. James Bennett, in South Cadbury church, and described in last year's report. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas, and so about contemporary with Bishop Reginald, though much modernised. Mr. Bennett told me that while poking about his church he had noticed that the wall in the south-east end of the aisle sounded hollow. He accordingly pulled it down, and in doing so dis-

covered behind it the very deep splay of a small Norman or transition window. On the side of this splay was a portrait in vivid colours of an ecclesiastic, a bishop, with strongly marked features, and his mitre on his head. Surely it is the portrait St. Thomas of Canterbury. I hope that this mention of it will cause an archæological pilgrimage to Cadbury, and that some new Chaucer will rise up to immortalize it.

I ought, perhaps, to have adverted to the recent very important discoveries of the Roman baths at Bath, to that of the Roman villa near Yatton, the great find of Roman coins at Harptree, and to the other discoveries in Mr. Dawkins's department. But if I said more, I shall run the risk of exhausting myself and my hearers likewise. I cannot, however, conclude without expressing the deep regret which I am sure is shared by every person in the room, that we are deprived of the pleasure and benefit of Mr. Freeman's presence, and of the instruction we should have derived from his rich stores of knowledge; and our earnest hope that the present indisposition will soon pass over, and leave him a free man to pursue his great role of teaching and enlightening his fellow-men.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was passed to the President, on the motion of the DEAN.

The assembly then adjourned to the Palace, where between 200 and 300 guests were hospitably entertained by the BISHOP and Lady ARTHUR HERVEY, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was accorded.

At the conclusion of the luncheon

The Palace and Grounds

were inspected, under the guidance of Mr. EDMUND BUCKLE, whose explanations of many difficult architectural problems and history of the buildings is printed in the second part of this volume.

From the Palace the party made their way through the rain to

The Deanery,

and were received in the hall by the DEAN. After the party was seated, the Dean, who spoke from a dais at the end of the room, gave a historical sketch of the Deans and the Deanery. At the close of his address he led the party through the various apartments, giving short explanations by the way. After the inspection it was arranged that

The Vicar's Close

should be visited, but the rain still descended in torrents, and the majority of the party sought the shelter of their hotels. A few archaeologists, however, under the guidance of Bishop HOBHOUSE, went to the Close.

Evening Meeting.

A meeting was held in the Town Hall in the evening, the BISHOP again presiding.

On the invitation of the BISHOP,

The Rev. Canon CHURCH read a paper on "The Documentary Evidence Relating to the Early Architecture of the Cathedral," which is printed in the second part.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS then read a paper by Professor FREEMAN, who was not well enough to be present, which is also printed in the second part.

The Architecture of the Cathedral.

The DEAN OF WELLS said: It will perhaps be expected that I should say a few words in answer to some of the remarks which we heard in Mr. Freeman's paper. First,¹ as to the word "sham," which he applies to our west-front. I confess

(1). It will be seen that I took no notice, at the meeting, of the sentences in which Mr. Freeman spoke of my two articles on "Wells Cathedral and its Deans," which appeared in the *Contemporary Review* of this year, and have since been published separately. The omission was deliberate. I felt grave doubts whether Mr. Freeman had chosen the right time or place for utterances that seemed to have strayed from the waste-paper basket of the *Saturday*

to entering on the question with a certain bias, though it does not, I hope, amount to a *præjudicium*. I own that I should be glad to rescue the fair fame of our Jocelyn of Wells, to say nothing of the many bishops and architects who followed him in England and elsewhere, from the opprobrium of architectural dishonesty. (1). I venture to think that there is an antecedent improbability in the charge. The mediæval architects were, as Mr. Freeman asserts emphatically in the paper we have just heard, specially characterised by their *veracity*. They stand out in this respect, in contrast with our modern church builders. They seldom, if ever, gave way, as the latter do, to the love of "incongruous ornament." I asked myself whether these were the kind of men who were likely, at Wells or elsewhere, to perpetuate 'shams.' (2). In answer to Mr. Freeman's statement that those who do not accept his epithet for our west front "can never have looked on both sides of it: that is all," I say that it is that very glance round the corner at the other side, which furnishes me with my defence. The stones say, as clearly as stones can speak, "We are not the regular termination of the nave. We are a west front, perhaps" (as Mr. Irvine conjectures) "built before the nave, perhaps supervening on it, erected for a special purpose. We are here as a screen for the exhibition of sculpture, and do

Review. I felt quite sure that it was not the right time or place for me to say a word in reply. And now that I can reply without that sense of unfitness, I have really very little to say. I fully endorse all that Mr. Freeman has said as to the relative merits of my work and Canon Church's. He does but echo what I wrote to the Canon ten months before. As to the rest, I have made it the rule of my life never to answer critics who only criticise, and I do not see that Mr. Freeman has done more. After all, I am, perhaps, better off than others. Mr. Freeman, though, like Balaam, he came to curse, has been constrained to do the reverse of cursing, and, like the man in the *Ancient Mariner*, has "blest me unawares." He sums up his condemnation of my papers in one scathing phrase. They are "as the light bread which the soul loatheth." He gives his opinion of my modest little *brochure* in the very words in which the stubborn and stiff-necked Israelites gave their opinion of the manna in the wilderness.

(1). I may strengthen my position by Ruskin's dictum that "the root of all that is greatest in Christian art is struck in the thirteenth century." (*Stones of Venice*, ii, 263.) Would that be true if the tares of 'shams' had been so largely mingled with the 'good seed' of honest work, if it had been an age that "above all others indulged in building west fronts which had no kind of relation to the nave?"

not pretend to be anything else." We may think such a structure wrong and incongruous, but I contend that it is not a 'sham.' That is my *Apologia* on this head.¹

I pass to the question of the proposed reredos. The facts of the case are briefly that, the Dean and Chapter have received the offer of a reredos from a lady, with a design by Mr. P. Garner, of the firm of Bodley and Garner. To this they have given a general acceptance and approval, reserving to themselves the right of suggesting modifications in detail. Mr. Freeman objects to this on the ground that anything done in this way by the present Dean and Chapter is certain to be wrong, because it will be done on what he calls the "peep-show" principle; i.e., because it will not entirely shut out the view of the Lady Chapel from the Choir. Mr. Freeman condemns a design which he has not seen, simply because it comes under the general anathema, *Pereant decanus et canonici!* I can only say on this head, that, while we cannot delegate to another the responsibilities that attach to our office, we will give all due weight to the opinion of so high an authority as Mr. Freeman, and to that of others who may agree with him.² But on one point I venture to demur to Mr. Freeman's language. He has invented the epithet "peep-show" (*Lecture on Wells*, p. 158) as he has invented that of "sham" for our West Front, and he harps on it, in 1888 as in 1870, with all the

(1). I confine myself in the text to what I said at the Meeting. One who seeks for right guidance, however, in matters in which he is still a learner, naturally attaches much weight to the authority of experts. And what I find is this, (1) that Mr. Freeman stands alone, or all but alone, in his judgment on this matter. Mr. Ferrey, the late architect of the Cathedral, who had certainly seen 'both sides' of the west front, speaks of Mr. Freeman's language as "scarcely justifiable." Mr. Irvine, whose knowledge of the Cathedral is, I suppose, as full as that of any man living, differs *toto celo* from Mr. Freeman. I do not find any writer of authority on the principles or history of architecture, who agrees with him. I have consulted experts whose reputation stands as high as his, and they regret his language. He seems to me, as at present advised, to stand apart from others, denouncing, like Carlyle's grammarian, all who will not accept his "theory of irregular verbs."

(2). Since the meeting the Dean and Chapter, with the approval of their architect, Mr. J. D. Sedding, have accepted Mr. Garner's design for our Reredos, and have also decided on paving the whole of the Sanctuary with marble.

iteration of the love of an inventor. I will not, on this point, appeal to the authority of experts. It seems to me that on the question of what is or is not a 'thing of beauty,' giving joy and delight to the eye and mind of the spectator, there is a higher authority in the *consensus* of the thousands of men and women, of all sorts and conditions, learned or unlearned, wise or unwise in matters architectural, who visit our Cathedral, than in the *dictum* of any 'superior person.' In matters of this kind one may safely use the words with which we are familiar in their application to higher things, "*Securus judicat orbis terrarum.*"

In regard to the Organ Screen which at present divides the Choir and the Nave, my sympathies are mainly with Mr. Freeman. I prefer a light open screen, with an uninterrupted view from west to east. On the other hand, the screen is old, and has the claim of prescription. The work of removing and replacing it would be costly. We have no corporate funds for the purpose, and in the present state of things it is not desirable to appeal to the Diocese for this object, when there are others with much more urgent claims. It is not, I must remind Mr. Freeman, as though we had to choose between a reredos and the removal of the Screen. The former was offered to us: the latter was not. We must be content, in this as in other things, to wait for better times, and meanwhile to bear with patience

That eternal want of pence
Which vexes public men,

and from which Deans and Chapters are not exempt.

The BISHOP, alluding to the remarks of Mr. Freeman with reference to the Tithe Barn, said it would be unreasonable to expect the trustees of the recreation ground to be at the expense of keeping in repair an absolutely useless building, and that it would be more reasonable to make use of the barn, while preserving all its architectural features as in the plan he had seen for its adaption.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE said he had read with very great pleasure the excellent paper by Canon Church on the newly discovered documentary history of the cathedral church of Wells, and he had been endeavouring to ascertain from a study of the fabric how far Canon Church's documents could be reconciled with the evidence of the building itself. He had also read what Professor Willis, Mr. Parker, Mr. Irvine, and Mr. Freeman had written on the history of the fabric, with the result that he had got into a very hopeless state of muddle, out of which he had been to a great extent helped by the new documentary evidence that had been brought forward by Canon Church.

Mr. Hope continued: I suppose it is agreed upon on all hands that the first building of any note here was the Norman cathedral church which was built and dedicated by bishop Robert. The question is, how much, if any, of that church is left to us. Mr. Irvine in his paper speaks of but one stone. Now people going into a church invariably omit to look at the very thing which forms the building, namely, the masonry; but the masonry of the different periods of architecture varies as much as the architecture itself, and the masonry of all others which is easy to recognise is that of the Norman period throughout. If you enter a Norman building and examine the masonry where its original surface has not been scraped or otherwise destroyed, you will find it characterised by a peculiar diagonal tooling. Moreover, the lines of this tooling are not quite straight, but if you lay a two-foot rule along them, you will find they are very slightly curved, showing the stones were dressed with a tool having a broad curved blade, in fact, with an axe. Now in the cathedral church of Wells there are numerous places where you will find stones cut in this peculiar manner. They may be seen in the transepts, in the choir and its aisles, and as far east as the eastern transept. This does not necessarily mean that all this work is Norman, but it proves that there are more remains of bishop Robert's

arch in the building than is generally believed. People are apt to suppose that the medieval builders, when they took down a building erected by their predecessors, swept it quite away and began with something quite fresh; but they did nothing of the sort. They used up every stone they could, and where the stones were already cut they adapted them to their needs as far as possible. This accounts for our finding in various parts which are later worked stones of bishop Robert's time, his successors having used up the material in the rebuilding.

With regard to the order in which the cathedral church of Wells was built, Mr. Irvine in his paper maintains that the earliest part of the existing church is the west front, and when that was completed (of course excepting the upper parts of the towers) he supposes the work was begun at the other end of the church, and that the three western arches of the presbytery, the transepts and crossing, and the first three bays of the nave, were built by Joscelyn; the west front being attributed to Reginald.

Now the order indicated by Mr. Irvine is directly opposed to the manner of the medieval builders. When they began to rebuild a church on an enlarged scale, or according to their ideas of superior magnificence, they always began at the east end, because that was the most important part of the building in their eyes, and it was also the part wanted for their services. So whenever such a reconstruction has taken place, the earliest work may almost always be looked for in the eastern portions. I have only once before been in Wells previously to this week, and I had not then an opportunity of examining the building closely; but this afternoon I had the pleasure of going round it with Canon Church, and certainly the oldest work, so far as I could see, is in the three western arches of the choir, with the corresponding portions of the aisles. The early masonry, however, in the aisles extends one bay further east than in the choir. According to the documentary evidence brought

forward by Canon Church, these early eastern portions should be attributed, not to Joscelin, but to Reginald. You have to look not only to what Joscelin did, but to contemporary work that was going on in other parts of the country; you will then find that the coincidence is far greater between the work contemporary with Reginald then going on in the country and the work you have at Wells in the transepts and western half of the choir, than that which was contemporary with Joscelin. In fact, if the early work at Wells is to be ascribed to Joscelin, it is much earlier in character than we should expect. In the transepts the east side appears to be of a plainer character than the west, especially in the south transept.

The early work which should be assigned to Reginald is carried for three bays down the nave, where there is a distinct break, and there are other breaks further west which are well known, but how they are to fit into the documentary history is another matter. There is, however, a considerable interval between Reginald's death and Joscelin's succession, during which we can hardly assume nothing was done to the fabric, and the work may have gone on slowly, and only two or three bays undertaken at a time; the nave being finally completed and brought to its present form by Joscelin.

One question of great interest is, what were the original ritual arrangements of the church. In the Norman times the choir proper certainly extended under the central tower and one or more bays down the nave, the eastern arm forming the presbytery. It would be interesting to know, though I am afraid we never shall, what was the real disposition of the Norman east end rebuilt by Reginald. After the rebuilding the arrangements continued the same until the final lengthening of the presbytery, when the choir was moved eastward of the tower, where it still remains. An interesting proof of the earlier arrangement may be seen in the eastern tower arch, the shafts of which are corbelled off at some height up to

allow the stalls to run straight through, as they still do at Norwich and Winchester.

Mr. Freeman has expressed the hope that the day is not far distant when the present screen at the west end of the choir shall be removed and the whole church thrown open from end to end. As cases in point where this has been done, Mr. Freeman cites Hereford and Lichfield. Now there is one point which the members of an archæological society should strongly insist upon, and that is the preservation of all old work. The screens at Lichfield and Hereford which were removed to make way for the present very ugly iron grilles that now disfigure those churches were not ancient at all, but the screen at Wells is the original fourteenth century *pulpitum* or organ loft, where stood an eagle desk from which the gospel was sung on festivals. It is true that the Wells screen was somewhat pulled about by Mr. Salvin, who brought forward the middle portion to carry the organ, but he destroyed nothing, and the screen could be easily put back as it was originally. In conventual churches such as Westminster, Durham, and Gloucester, there was an arrangement which has been very strangely lost sight of, viz., in addition to the *pulpitum* or screen at the west end of the choir against which the stalls were returned, there was a *second* screen a bay further west, against which stood the nave or rood altar. The arrangements at Durham, where one screen stood beneath the eastern and the other under the western arch of the central tower, are most minutely described in that most interesting work, *The Rites of Durham*, published by the Surtees Society. The wants of the cathedral church at Wells indicated by Mr. Freeman would be most satisfactorily met by such an arrangement as I have indicated. Leave the present screen alone and erect a second under the western arch of the tower, with an altar against it and with seats for the choir on either side, and the nave will then form a complete church in itself, big

enough to hold a large congregation, while the choir continue as it is, and of sufficient size for all the ordinary services of the church. There is evidence that there is a second screen at Wells, but if anyone can state what the actual arrangement of the screens in a *secular* church will have solved a point which is at present shrouded in obscurity.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH read a full description of a hoard of coins found at East Harptree. Printed in *Pa*

The meeting then closed.

Wednesday.

The morning opened hopefully for the excursionists; there was a clear sky and bright sunshine, and a large party gathered from the Market-place about half-past nine o'clock, the halting-place being

Rodney Stoke.

BISHOP HOBHOUSE here pointed out the tombs of the Rodney family as the chief feature of the church. There is under the canopied arch in the north wall of the church. It bears the recumbent figure of a beardless youth. This is the effigy of Sir Thomas, son of Sir Walter Rodney, who married Margaret, daughter of Lord Hungerford, in 1478-9. The arms of Hungerford impaled with Rodney, those of Rodney impaling Vowell, are seen on the panels of the canopy, and thus identify the son of Margaret Hungerford and the husband of Isabel Vowell. The Rodney chapel is supposed to be attributed to the same date, *i.e.*, circa 1480. It probably had an altar under the east window. In the panels below the effigy are five female figures, all kneeling, two with robes, one with an open book—representing, probably, the survivors interceding for the repose of the soul. In the panels on the north side are represented (1) a bishop, seated, with his pastoral staff resting against his left arm, and a windlass

left hand; (2) a woman, with two babes in lap; (3) a man, seated, holding a pair of handcuffs? and a book. Bishop Hobhouse was inclined to think that Nos. 1 and 3 refer to the bishop's secular jurisdiction, as Lord of the Hundred of Winterstoke, in which the Rodneys held from 1307 the hereditary office of bedel, or head constable; entitling them to summon and hold the Hundred Courts, and to execute their orders. He had, however, just had the advantage of Bishop Clifford's interpretation of the carvings (and also of a very bright gleam of light), and was admonished to seek for hagiological meaning.¹ The whole monument has been coloured. The coarseness of the carving baffles the deciphering of the details.

Eastward of the Sir Thomas' tomb is that of his son, Sir John, but the effigy is screened,² and the opening blocked, by a later tomb on the north. He married Anna Croft, whose arms are impaled with his on the middle of the three escutcheons in the panels of what was originally the upright side of the tomb, but is now placed on the slab in lieu of the effigy. Sir John died 1527. In default of inscriptions, the heraldry remains to fix the dates of these tombs.

Within the Rodney chapel the tombs have all been inscribed. 1. Under east window, a female figure recumbent under canopy, Anna (*née* Lake), wife of George Rodney.

(1). Fig. 1 seems likely to be St. Elmo, Ermo, or Erasmus, an Italian martyr of the 3rd century, who is conventionally represented in the act of suffering disembowelment, the entrails being wound upon a windlass. An image of him may be seen in the Fitzwalter chapel of Cheddar church. He was also an object of veneration at Wrington.

Fig. 2, may be that of St. Anne, often represented with the two holy babes in her lap.

Fig. 3, is like the traditional presentment of St. Leonard, bearing in his hands chains or manacles as the patron of the enslaved, and of prisoners.

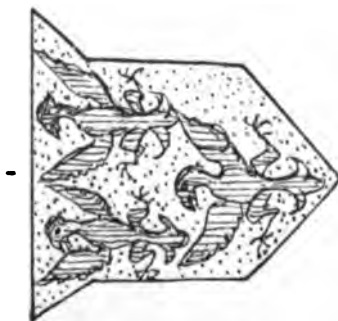
The church being dedicated to St. Leonard, that saint was likely to be an object of veneration to the Rodney family. There seems, therefore, good reason for supposing that the figures are a series of devotional emblems revered by the family; and, if so, are a suitable counterpart to the five figures engaged in devotion on the south panels.

(2). The effigy, much battered, was visible until Lord Rodney's repair of his ancestors' tombs, in 1885.

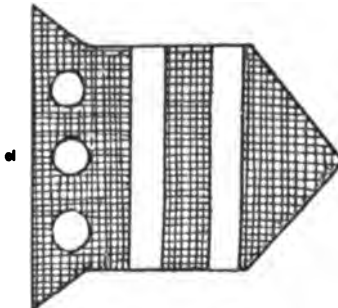
She died 1630. 2. Against west wall, Sir Edward Rodney and Frances Southwell. He died 1651, surviving his only remaining son, George, and thus being the last of the race resident at Stoke. 3. Against south wall, George, son of Sir Edward, born 1629, died 1651. Arms, (1) Rodney and Seymour, (2) Southwell and Howard. On a shelf in this monument is placed a stone coffin, out of which arises the half-figure of a woman, throwing aside her winding-sheet, awakening to the resurrection.¹ Neither coffin nor figure are of same date as the monument, but they do not belong to any other surviving monument.

The church was, before the addition of the Rodney chapel, a very plain 15th century structure of tower, nave, and chancel; but it was adorned by the zeal of Sir Edward Rodney, under the influence of the Laudian revival in 1625. At that date he threw a very heavy beam of black oak across the chancel arch, to form a rood-loft. The beam has its bearings in the north and south walls of the nave. It is covered with shallow surface carving. Below it is a parclose of four open panels, and above a balustraded parapet of nine openings. (Within memory, a music gallery stood on the beam.) The pulpit and octangular font-cover are of the same character and date. Outside, Sir Edward's hand is traceable in the repair of the two north windows, Perpendicular. One of these bears his escutcheon on the return of the dripstone, that of his wife is on the other; their united shield being shown in stone, darkening the tracery lights. The other window shows "R" and "P" on the returns of the dripstones: for Rodney, as is supposed, and Pickeren, the rector instituted in 1628. The parapet of the north wall, consisting of long open panels, cusped, may also be attributed to the same date. The tower is a 15th century building, plain, but well proportioned and effective. It stands on a

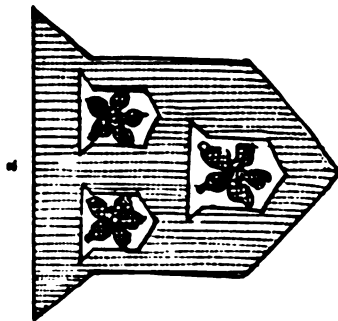
(1) The features, hands, and other parts most exposed to breakage in these figures, were restored in plaster in 1885, and are not genuine.



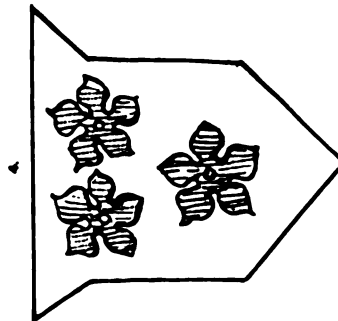
RODNEY.



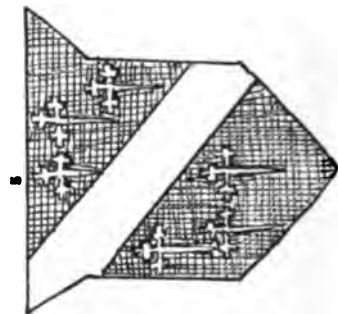
HUNSFORD.



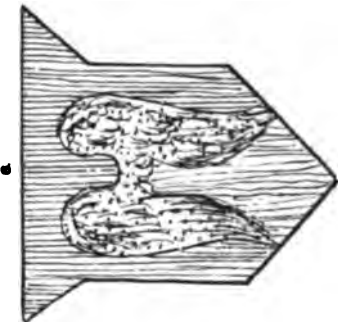
VOWELL.



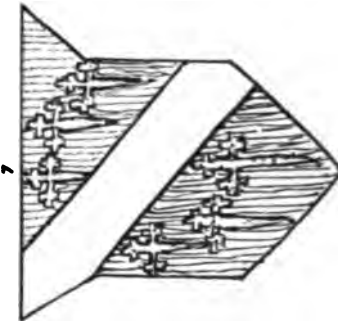
SOUTHWELL.



LAKE.



SEYMOUR.



HOWARD.

moor, which gives it a commanding position over the adjoining moor. The manor house stands hard by. The very small remnant is only a porter's lodge of late Elizabethan or James's reign. It stood quite detached, on the south side of a courtyard. The lofty flight of steps which led to the chief portal are all gone. A terrace and a stew-pond are all that survives of the external features of this old family seat, acquired by the Rodneys by marriage with Maud Giffard, *circa* 1300.

The Rev. H. W. PEREIRA, of Wells, has furnished the following notes of

The Heraldry of the Rodney Chapel,

which have been very useful in determining dates:—

RODNEY ¹	... Or three eagles displayed <i>gu.</i>	} Impaled on Sir J. Rodney's tomb.
CROFTS ...	... Quarterly per fesse indented <i>az.</i> and <i>arg.</i> in the chief dexter quarter a lion passant <i>gu.</i>	
Croft of Croft Castle, Hereford, is slightly differenced.		
HUNGERFORD ...	<i>Sa.</i> three bars <i>arg.</i> in chief three plates.	
VOWELL	... <i>Gu.</i> three escutcheons <i>arg.</i> charged with three cinquefoils <i>sa.</i>	
SOUTHWELL	... <i>Arg.</i> three cinquefoils <i>gu.</i>	
LAKE ...	... <i>Sa.</i> a bend between six cross crosslets fitchée <i>arg.</i>	
SEYMOUR	... <i>Gu.</i> two wings conjoined in lure tips downwards <i>or.</i>	
HOWARD	... <i>Gu.</i> a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchée <i>arg.</i>	

(1). Lord Rodney bears the eagles *purpure*.

Fortieth Annual Meeting.

Other sources of information:—

(1). A MS. memoir of the Rodneys was compiled by the last male owner of Stoke, Sir Edward, in 1651, in the short interval between the death of his male heir, and his own.

It is full of pathos, and of piety, but it is avowedly written in ignorance of the early history of the family, and after the loss of family evidences by the marriage of Mr. Rice Davies with the sister of Sir George (died 1601).

The memoir is in the hands of Lord Rodney. Mr. Mundy, the historian of Admiral Lord Rodney, has made use of it, as also has Collinson (*Hist. Som.*), under the name of Carew MS.

A copy was made for the late Mr. Fagan, Rector of Stoke, and is now placed in the hands of the present Rector, for transmission. Along with it are several illustrative notes.

(2). Mundy's *History of Admiral Lord Rodney*.

(3). *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, published by Record Commission. One of these, taken at the death of Sir John Rodney (1400), is transcribed in the parish copy of Sir Edward's memoir. It shows that the family then possessed the manors of Backwell, Saltford, Twerton, Stoke (one moiety), Dinder, and Lamyat, with minor parcels elsewhere.

(4). The family monuments at Backwell.

Cheddar.

The next halt was at Cheddar, where the excursionists alighted and walked a short distance up the gorge. Professor Boyd Dawkins mounted a ledge of the rock, where he was joined by the Bishop, a large audience assembling in front, among whom were Lord Justice Fry, Professor Earle, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. Edmund Buckle, and other distinguished Members.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, addressing an attentive and interested audience, said he felt it a great pleasure to meet his Somerset friends there. He need hardly tell a good many of them that he had already had the pleasure of meeting them

members of the Society there before, and since that time—it might be fifteen or even twenty years ago—discoveries had been made there, and very considerable additions to their knowledge had been made regarding the physical structure of that district of Somersetshire. He would call their attention to two or three points which occurred to him as worthy to stand out in their remembrance. In the first place, he would like them clearly to understand what the limestone rock really was. Every part of that rock which looked so utterly dead and without life of any sort, formed in ancient times part of the body of a living creature. Some of it was composed of the hard parts of shells, others were built up in the beautiful coral zoophytes, others formed part of the calcareous seaweed. Whatever part they examined, every single atom of that carbonate of lime had been a part of a living thing. Another point they must note; all the creatures out of the remains of which that limestone was formed lived at the bottom of clear sea water, and those masses of rock were accumulated at the bottom of a clear deep sea, exactly in the same fashion as they had accumulations in and around the coral reefs in the clear blue waters of the warmer oceans of the world. The existence of these coral reefs in those rocks showed that in all probability during the time of the accumulation of these rocks the waters were warm, like those now in the tropics; in which, so far as they knew, similar accumulations were at the present time being made. They all knew that such accumulations as were now going on in and around coral reefs, and at the bottom of the sea, were exceedingly slow accumulations, so that they might argue the rock at Cheddar was formed with considerable slowness. The rock there was 2,000 feet in thickness, so that they could understand what a vast period of time they were dealing with, when they were discussing the age of that rock.

He wanted them to put the question whether they could fix a date for any matter geological outside the reach of the

written record. He frankly confessed they could not read the written record they knew two things; first, the order of events happened in a definite order; secondly, the particular events took in becoming what they were, and the intervals between each event. But in geology they do not know the length of the intervals, and when distinguishing individuals fixed dates for matters geological, they run upon it as so much ingenuity wasted.

But to return to the limestone. They might ask fairly, how it was that it was no longer at the bottom of the sea, but raised high up, to form portions—and very arduous portions—of that county. It had been done in a very simple way. The earth, as most of them knew, was gradually cooling, and as it cooled it had to contract, and as it contracted it had to occupy a smaller space. As a result, certain portions of the surface were thrown upwards, and certain portions downwards, forming a series of curves, analogous to the wrinkles on an orange gradually losing its moisture. They would understand how it was that strata formed at the bottom of the sea, were in the position where they were, and that those rocks were no longer horizontal. They were thrown up on edge, and formed portions of the curves into which the crust of the earth was thrown inevitably by the process of the shrinkage of the earth in its cooling and contracting nucleus.

With regard to the history of Cheddar pass itself, the rock was thrown into a series of folds, and lifted above the level of the sea to form the solid land, the very first of which was exposed to atmospheric agency, the agents

to a series of vertical joints. Those joints, those lines of fissure, formed most important agents in directing the course of the water which fell upon the surface. Instead of flowing over the surface of the rock, it found its way through the fissures, and whilst it was doing that, they must note another operation and an important one. The rain, in its passage through the air, took up an amount of carbonic acid, and in decomposing vegetation also there was carbonic acid given off. The moment that acid came into contact with the limestone the latter became soluble and dissolved away, in the same way as a lump of sugar dissolved in water. The water which found its way through the fissures dissolved the rock and carried it away in solution as bicarbonate of lime, as it was called by the chemists. That operation, going on for very long periods of time, was the real cause of the caverns and gorges of those magnificent ravines, which were among the most beautiful pieces of scenery in the world.

To turn to another fact connected with that ravine. He told them that water originally sank down through fissures, and if they were to follow that water in the limestone from the top of the Mendips downwards, they would find that it passed through fissures and down swallet holes which formed a series of subterranean passages, and ultimately found its way out, it might be at the base of that pass, or at the base of the Ebber rocks, or gushing out of magnificent caverns such as they found at Wookey Hole. If they compared the ravine at Wookey with Cheddar pass, they saw at Wookey a ravine, blocked at the head by a vertical wall of rock. Underneath the water of the Axe gushed out of a lofty cavern, above was a precipice in ruins through the action of innumerable agents, and the result was the whole surface was being gradually removed, bit by bit. If they could throw themselves back in time to 2,000 or 3,000 years, then they would be able to understand that wall of rock stood somewhat nearer to them than at the present time. In like manner, if

they could throw themselves forward in time, they would see how in the long course of ages that wall of rock would be removed from the top, and the roof would disappear, and they would have that ravine at Wookey coming up to the point where the water plunged into the rock close to Priddy. What was going on at Wookey had gone on at Cheddar. There was a time, beyond all doubt to his mind, when the stream which flowed through the bottom of the ravine, flowed out of the mouth of a cavern, similar to that which arched over the outlet of the Axe at Wookey, and the ravine had encroached on the cavern until they had Cheddar pass produced.

The next point was, when was that ravine first formed, looking at it from a geological point of view. Of that they had very interesting proof. The lower part of the ravine was, in fact, a petrified sea beach; and when they recollected that it lay in a hollow, and formed a tongue running into the ravine, the ravine must have existed before the pebble beach. That would show them, at once, that the lower part of the pass existed at a time when Draycott stone quarries were a mass of shingle lying upon the sea shore; that was to say, geologically, Cheddar pass itself dates from a time before the deposit of the dolomitic conglomerate—*i.e.*, the conglomerate of the New Red Sandstone times.

The next thing he would touch upon was those caverns. He had mentioned how the solid limestone had been carried out of these caverns by water in solution. He would now explain how the wonderful stoney draperies in the Cheddar caverns had been formed. The water passing through the caverns contained the solid crystalline limestone in a soluble state; if exposed to evaporation—to the play of a free current of air—it at once lost the carbonic acid, which allowed limestone to become dissolved and invisible. When the carbonic acid had been taken away, down dropped the limestone again in a crystalline form, and it was thus that they had those beautiful and marble-like floors of stalagmite in the caverns

and those beautiful and marble-like coverings to some of the walls, and the stony draperies and wonderful tassels which descended from the roof to the floor and formed great columns. The formation of the stalagmites and stalactites depended on the absence or presence of currents of air sufficient to cause evaporation to take place, and to cause the carbonic acid to be removed from the solid compound bicarbonate of lime. With regard to the colouring, that was due to the various salts of iron accidentally present; if there was a good deal, they had the red stalagmites and stalactites; and if there was an absence of colouring matter, they had the beautiful white alabaster-like form, which was by no means common.

With regard to the caves, as such, they knew that they had been used as shelters from the very remotest times, down to the present day. He believed it was not very long since one of the inhabitants of Cheddar spent the greater part of his life in a cave. Those caverns had been used as places of refuge during all the time they had been accessible, and they were the haunts of wild animals when they existed in the district; in consequence of this the caves contained the most wonderful records of the wild animals, and of the life generally the conditions of which had wholly passed away from that district. For instance, a few bones from one of the caves in that pass had proved that it was formerly haunted by the cave bear, which dragged in various animals which they ate. Among the animals dragged in they had a quantity of the remains of the horse, and of bisons that had lived in the meadows yonder, where the cow—first cousin to the bison—now grazed. There were also the Irish elk, and vast quantities of reindeer. It was a curious fact that in all the caverns they know of in every part of the world, they did not find any remains of animals more ancient than the period known as pleistocene, which lay immediately outside the pre-historic period. The reason was a very curious one, and it was this—that all the caverns which were accessible in the more ancient geological

periods had been destroyed with the surface of the rock which they were. There had been a vast amount of destruction going on during all geological periods. In surfaces older than the pleistocene period all traces of wild animals had disappeared. That was the case not simply in that part of the world—where they had had very great geographic changes—but also in North America, where they got a series of uninterrupted events on dry land without a break over the whole period of tertiary time down to to-day. Human bones had been discovered in various spots in Cheddar pass, and no doubt some of the caves were used for the purpose of sepulchre. A good many of these remains were associated with flint flakes and some of them undoubtedly had belonged to a long-headed race—he used the expression strictly in an anthropologic sense, and not in the sense which obtained in Yorkshire. They belonged to a clearly defined type of the human family identical with the modern Basque or the ancient Iberian, which occupied the whole region west of the Rhine and north of the Alps before the Aryan invasion. They had proof that Cheddar was inhabited by a long-headed race, who used the stone axe, introduced the art of farming and husbandry, and the knowledge of domestic animals, and the arts of pottery and mining if not the art of cheese and butter making.

He must now call their attention to another little bit of the ancient history of Somersetshire, which was revealed to them by the study of those caverns. Last year he examined some very curious things discovered by Mr. Gough, and he found a large quantity of remains that were very familiar to him. These included domestic animals,—such as the sheep, goat, and pig,—quantities of pottery, implements of bone, ornaments of bronze, and coins. Remarking that coins gave them the best means of ascertaining the maximum antiquity, he said the evidence afforded by coins found within the caves practically came to this—that at the time the Roman empire was broken up by the invasion of the Germanic tribes, this country was

brown into a great condition of anarchy, and the story told them by the caves at Cheddar was the same as in Yorkshire and a vast number of others. They found in the caves proof of occupation by people possessed of articles, some of them of exceedingly high culture and very elaborate ornamentation; of people accustomed to every comfort. In some caves in Yorkshire he had actually seen the keys which probably the unfortunate owner of some Roman villa took with him, thinking, after the disturbance of the barbarians had subsided, he was to return to the home which he was destined never again to see. The Romano-British remains in the caves there were exactly of the same nature as those they found elsewhere. When they looked on such groups of remains as they found in those caverns, they realised that in various places in the neighbourhood they had proof of the existence of Roman villas, or country houses. Such a building once occupied the site of Cheddar vicarage, a fact which showed that in those times the Roman had as keen an eye for a good situation for a house as either the mediæval or modern ecclesiastic. When he saw the caves full of those remains brought in by people who were formerly inhabitants of the villas, and on the other hand the Roman villas which had undoubtedly been destroyed, and probably burned and sacked, they had two sides of the same story. On one side the caverns to which the unfortunate people fled, on the other side the places from which they fled. Such then were the main points that he had to tell them that morning. He feared in those remarks he had been too long, but he must ask them to forgive him being led away by a subject which was practically inexhaustible.

At the close of the address

The BISHOP said he was sure they would all thank Mr. Boyd Dawkins for the most interesting and lucid lecture he thought he had ever heard.

The party then examined two cases of remains at Mr. Gough's cave, which Professor BOYD DAWKINS explained,

including pottery of various ages,—some neolithic,—various fragments of domestic animals, a strigil (?) which the Romans used in the bath,—examples of which had been found over and over again in caves,—Roman coins and pottery; and some Romano-British things which admirably illustrated the rude conditions of the life of the refugees in the caves.

Cheddar pass, the Professor remarked, bristled with materials for the ancient history of Somersetshire, and it was a typical illustration of the truth that they could not divide the history of the earth from the history of man—geology from history—without doing grievous wrong to both. While he had been speaking, he had had placed in his hands a bronze axe found in Cheddar forty years ago; it was a very excellent example, and belonged to a type altogether strange to him in that country.

The party then adjourned to the Cliff Hotel, to luncheon.

At the conclusion of the luncheon, a visit was paid to the fine parish church, the tower of which is one of the finest in the county. Here they were received by the

Rev. Preb. COLEMAN, the Vicar, and all being seated, he ascended the pulpit and gave some interesting information about the building.

Cheddar Church.

He said the church of St. Andrew, at Cheddar, consists of nave, aisles, and a fine western tower, a chancel, two chantry chapels within the screen, a vestry at the east end of the chapel on the north, a north and a south porch, and eastward of the latter, built on to it, the manorial chapel of Cheddar Fitz-Walter. The arch by which it opens into the south aisle is extremely rich.

There is no doubt that a church has stood on this site from very early times. In A.D. 1068 we have mention made of "Ceoddor mynster," in the grant of lands by William the Conqueror to Giso, Bishop of Wells, pointing to the existence of a church of importance at that date.

The earliest work that we still have is the beautiful piscina on the south side of the sanctuary, and the north aisle doorway. The recently published volume of the Somerset Record Society on *Somerset Chantries*, by Mr. Emanuel Green, gives us the dedication of the two chapels. The one is "The Chauntrie of the Trynytie;" the other, "The Chauntrie of Oure Lady." From the Wells Cathedral MSS. we learn (folio 283, L.A.) that a chantry was established in the parish church of Chedde of the annual value of 10 marks—the value of the latter chantry—on behalf of our present King Edward, and the benefit of his soul after his death. Coupled with this there is the will of Robert de Chedde, made 1380, directing that his body shall be buried in the chapel of St. Mary, in the parish church of Cheddar, "de novo fundata." The Cheddar family¹ tomb on the north side of the sanctuary, with an excellent brass of Sir Thomas de Cheddar, leads to the conclusion, apart from other considerations, that we have on the north the chantry of our Lady, and on the south that of the Trinity; and we may place the date of the erection of the former between the years 1376—1380. It may be interesting to add, with reference to these chantry chapels, that the last chantry priest of the Trinity chapel was John Mattocke, and of the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, John Hawkyns, whose death took place on the 16th day of January, 1547.

When the Society visited the church in 1859, it had the benefit, which we regret it has not to-day, of Mr. Freeman's explanation of it; the chief difficulty that presented itself to him was the period to which the clerestory windows were to be assigned. The question was whether they were of the same date as the pillars and arches. He thought them a sort of transition between Decorated and Perpendicular. He regarded the Perpendicular work, though not fully developed,

(1). A paper on the Cheddar family, by Mr. W. George, is printed in the second part of this volume.

as singularly good, and the parapets and windows as some of the best in the county.

With regard to the colouring of the ceiling of the nave, Mr. Butterfield, who carried out the repairs in 1872-73, says, "The remains of painting in the timber ceiling of the nave were exceedingly clear, and this ceiling was re-painted in bright colours in imitation of the old work." It will be observed that the two compartments over the rood-loft are more handsome than the others, the bosses being larger and more elaborately carved. The door of approach to the rood-loft staircase is to be seen still. The stone pulpit, always painted, remains in its old place; the carved oak-work of the fronts and ends of the seats is good, and in the north aisle is a series of grotesque faces, descriptive of the various sins of the tongue: blabbing, reviling, gossiping, "shooting out arrows, even bitter words."

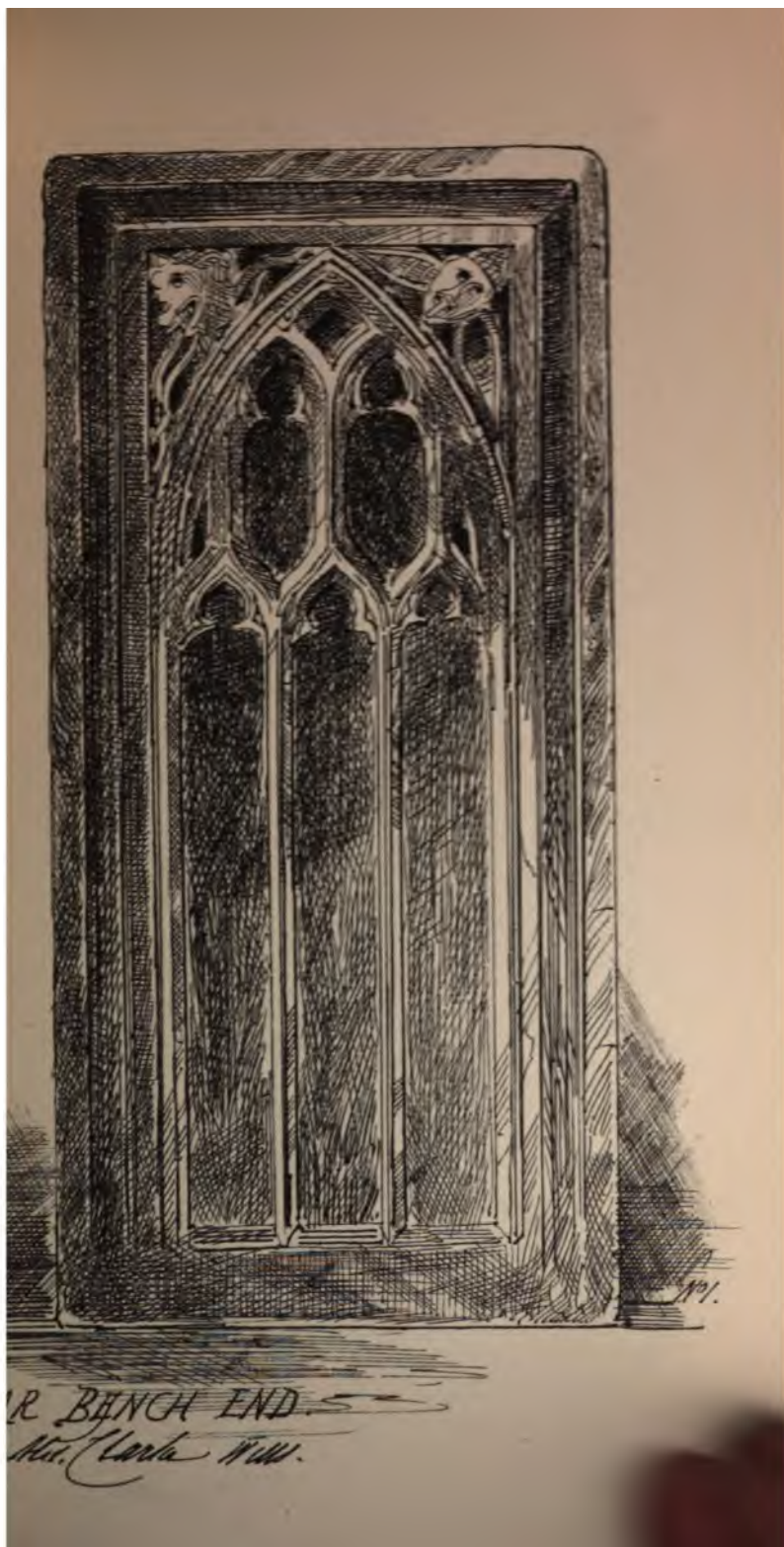
[Etchings of some of these bench-ends with heads illustrating sins of the tongue, have been kindly drawn by Mr. A. A. Clarke, for the present volume of *Proceedings*.

No. 1 will be found nearest to the screen. This seems to exhibit the blabber and the reviler.

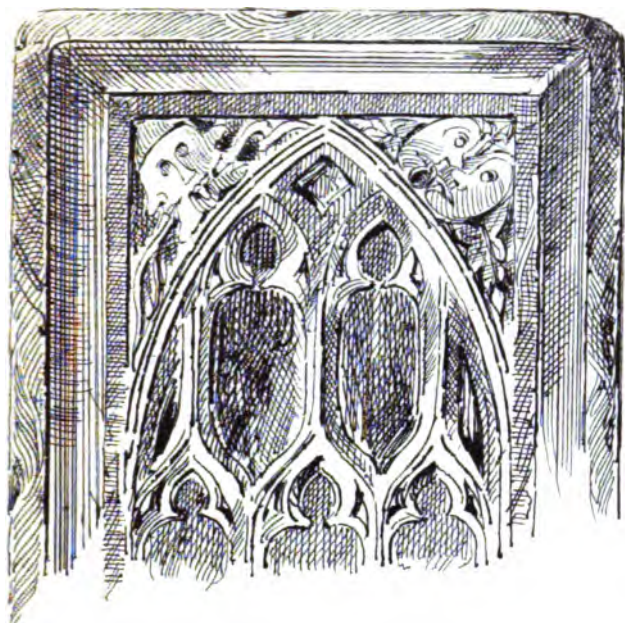
No. 2, close to No. 1, apparently pourtrays, on the right hand, two gossiping women with tongues interlaced; and on the left hand, a *three-faced* individual, whose tongues set forth *deceit*.

No. 3 is west of the entrance door, the figure on the right, showing the man who shoots out "arrows, even bitter words;" and that on the left, the man whose talk is best symbolized by the head of an ass.]

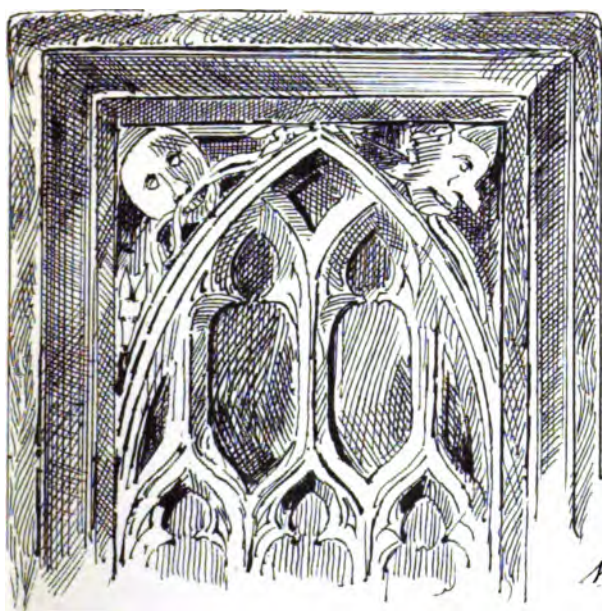
The chapel eastward of the south porch has, to use Mr. Freeman's words, "two graceful windows set under a square head, which was pierced so as to constitute one square-headed window." In this window all the old glass, which was scattered previously throughout the windows of the church, was collected and arranged in 1873. The general effect of the



R. BENCH END.
Mrs. Clara W. W.



2.



No 3.

CHEDDAR BENCH ENDS.
ALFRED A. CLARK FELS.

harmonizing of these fragments on a ground of new flowered quarries is acknowledged to be very pleasing. The armorial bearings are those of Bishop Beckington (1443—1464), of the Chedder family, of the Roo family, and others. Two female saints are easily distinguished, said to be St. Barbara and St. Catherine of Alexandria. In the south-east angle, beneath a canopy, is the figure of St. Elmo; and in the north pier of the arch are modern sculptures of St. Stephen, St. Augustin, and St. John Baptist.

The Rev. Preb. SCARTH said he had not yet been able to identify St. Erasmus with St. Elmo.

Wookey.

The party alighted at the church, which was described by the Rev. T. S. HOLMES (the Vicar), who said this church was visited by the Society in 1863; since then the old chancel rails, dated 1635, have been cleaned and returned to the church, and form a small low screen between the south aisle and the south-east chapel. Full information concerning it is to be found in the *History of the Parish and Manor*, which has been compiled by the present Vicar. Bishop Bubwith sequestered the rectory for a short time, and restored the chancel. Portions of his coat of arms are still visible in the glass of the north chancel windows.

The Manor House

was then inspected. The Rev. T. S. HOLMES pointed out that Bishop Jocelyn only restored and enlarged the earlier episcopal Manor House. He had a grant of timber from the forest of Mendip, for the repair of his house at Wookey. The site of the Chapel is well known, and, judging from the position of the Camera, which Mr. Holmes discovered about four years ago, it would seem that the house had some features common with the Wells Manor House. There was the Hall to the north, the Chapel to the east, and the Camera to the south-west; forming

three parts of a square, of about fifty feet wide. Bishop But with died here in 1422. Bishop Bekynton probably inserted one or two of the windows, and raised the roof of the Hall placing chambers over it. Bishop Clerke was the last bishop to use it, and he leased it out to his brother, Thomas Clerke M.P. for Wells in the reign of Edward VI; since which time having been alienated by Bishop Barlowe, it has been in his hands. All that is known has been inserted in the *History of Wookey*.

The party then drove to

Somerqaze,

the beautifully situated residence of Mr. E. A. Freeman, where they were hospitably entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. FREEMAN, who received their numerous guests in the drawing-room. The homeward journey was then resumed, and Wells was reached about six o'clock. The day's excursion had been through a rich and fertile district, and had afforded views of magnificent sketches of country, which was highly appreciated by the party.

Evening Meeting.

There was a meeting held at the Town Hall in the evening, at which there was a large audience. The Bishop presided, and amongst those present were Bishop Clifford, Bishop Hobhouse; Mr. C. I. Elton, M.P.; the Dean, Canon Church, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Mr. Buckle, etc.

Ordnance Survey Nomenclature.

Bishop HOBHOUSE asked to be allowed to mention that the new Ordnance survey had imposed a name on the stream which rises at Doultling and flows through Shepton Mallet. The name Sheppey was new to Somerset ears. The ancient name of the stream was the Doultling or Dultling, as found

the Anglo-Saxon Charters, and in the composition of the place-name Dultingcote, hodie Dulcot. Would it not be expedient to request Local Secretaries to report to the general secretary any similar misnomers, that a list might be published in future *Proceedings*, and thereby the novelty of the invented names recorded? Another matter he wished to mention related to the

Documents of the late Corporation of Axbridge.

These were viewed and partially catalogued by Mr. Riley, in 1872, for the Historical MSS. Commission. The Corporation having been extinguished in 1886, he (Bishop Hobhouse) ventured to make a visit of inquiry into the guardianship of the MSS. in April last, and was obligingly admitted to a view of them by the late Town Clerk, Mr. Webster. They were then kept in a chest, mixed with miscellaneous papers of recent date. He found and examined most of those named by Mr. Riley recording some matters of local interest, *i.e.*, the existence of fullers, and therefore of cloth trade in Axbridge, *circa* 1280. This trade enriched the town, as it did Wells, and many other Somerset towns, for centuries. One document, not seen by Mr. Riley, he found, which, if the late Corporators had felt warranted, would have been lent for exhibition. It was a Verderer's Roll of a Swynnemote Court of Mendip forest. This Court was of unknown antiquity, and was not yet extinguished in the New Forest. It was created for the purpose of enforcing the forest laws, but with the check of a Jury of Swains, *i.e.*, country folk, who were interested to withstand the encroachments of the forest jurisdiction and its officers. The Axbridge roll was very scant, but it gave an outline of the proceedings of the Court. It was worth transcribing, and would make a good text for a paper on Mendip Forest,—both the mining and forest jurisdiction,—its laws, and customs, and bounds.

Professor EARLE said he thought the jury was not com-

Fortieth Annual Meeting.

posed of swineherds, but of swineherds, who were very important persons in ancient times.

Bishop CLIFFORD said, in the 14th century, on the continent, the care of the swine was a very important thing, the fat of swine being considered a cure for "St. Anthony's fire." The religious order of St. Anthony had large grants of land for the free run of swine, for the purpose of attending people afflicted with that malady in France and Italy, and he dared say it was the same in England. They had pictures of St. Anthony, with a bell and a pig by his side, and a flame of fire, which constituted the arms of that order of friars.

Mr. ELTON said, some years ago he investigated the rules of a forest in Sussex, and he found that under the head of Swine-mote the rules related almost exclusively to swine, and those under the head of Wood-mote to mast and acorns, etc., on which the swine fed.

Bishop HOBHOUSE said Swine-motes were still held in the New Forest. The process was for each ward to be called by an officer of the Court; the ward-keeper then appeared, and was questioned by the verderer who presided as to what spoil in vert and what in venison, and a jury of swains was appointed to try the offenders.

Professor EARLE said Mr. Elton's experience that the Court was divided under two heads, the Swine-mote and the Wood-mote, was perfectly consistent with what Bishop Hobhouse told them; vert and venison were sub-divisions of the business of the Wood-mote. A wood, properly speaking, was a wild place with vert and venison; but, regarded from an agricultural point of view, it was a place of pasturage, and then came pigs, and the Swine-mote, and that was the part which the monks of St. Anthony played; they were great agriculturists, and took care of the goods committed to their charge, making the most of them, and of their herds of pigs. He did not pretend to be clear about the word swain. The term which related to swine was certainly swān, and that word was dis-

tinctly found in some of our oldest writings; the swān was a swine-herd, or an official man concerned with swine. Swain—a youngster—was, in that form, a word of Scandinavian origin, and was different altogether, at least in application, from the old word swān.

Bishop Hobhouse's Addenda.—Hoping that someone may be stirred to the study of the Forest Laws, and of the bounds and customs of our Somerset forests, I wish to name *Manwood of the Lawes of the Forests*, London, 1615, as the most helpful book that I know. It gives in full the Forest Charter of King Cnut, 1016, which seems to have formed the forest code until the charter of Henry III, 1224. The grand concession of Henry's charter, viz., the disafforesting of all encroachments made since the coronation of Henry II, was not effectually carried out till the 28th of Edward I (1299), when Perambulations were made under Royal commission, and the encroached areas released from illicit claims. The Ashdown Perambulation records were deposited for reference in the diocesan archives, and some are extant. Those of this county have been printed by Collinson (vol. iii, p. 58), from the originals *pene* the Dean and Chapter of Wells. The amount of released area shows how oppressive the forest officers had been. The Court of Swanimote, as Manwood spells it, is regulated by Henry's charter. It is to be held fifteen days before Michaelmas for agistment; at Martinmas in winter; and fifteen days before St. John the Baptist's Day. The Court was composed of the Verderers, Regarders, Agistors, and Woodwardes, and all freeholders within the forest, with four men and the Reeve of every village to make presentments. The President must be a Verderer. The Court reported to the Justices itinerant of the Forest at the next assize. Another important *Ordinatio Forestæ* was issued by Edward I, in his 34th year (1305).

The Episcopal Seals of Bath and Wells.

Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE read a paper (which is printed

in the second part) on the Episcopal Seals of Bath and Wells.

Canon CHURCH said he was struck with the remark of Mr. Hope, that the title of Bath and Wells appeared for the first time on Bishop Burnell's seal. It was rather remarkable it did not appear earlier because there was no doubt that the title was imposed on the See and assumed earlier than that. There was evidence that it was not the title of the See during the time of Jocelin, but it was assumed by his successor. The facts of history were certainly clear that it was not assumed until after Jocelin's time. After a great quarrel with Bath as to the succession to the See, which was referred to the Pope, the Pope ruled that the Bishop should be appointed by the two Chapters of Bath and Wells, having equal rights, Bath still having priority. Bishop Robert was the nominee of Bath, and whether he did not choose to take the title of Wells, imposed at his election, he could not say, but he certainly did not put it on his seal, and he received a severe rebuke from Pope Innocent IV for not doing so.

The DEAN asked if Mr. Hope said that none of the episcopal seals of Bath and Wells exhibited Arabic numerals.

Mr. HOPE replied that he did not refer to numerals at all, and in answer to a further question said there were no dated seals till the 16th century.

The DEAN had hoped that the interesting question of the introduction into common use of Arabic numerals into England might throw some light on the date of Bishop Jocelin's work in the West Front. The Dean further asked for information as to the use of the *privatum sigillum* by great personages, and of what material the seal itself commonly was, whether silver, copper, or stone, as being of interest in the progress of the art of seal engraving. As a small fact in the chain of evidence he might mention the fact that the existing Chapter seal, as far as he could tell, seemed to have come into use when the Dean and Chapter were re-constituted under the charter of Elizabeth, 1379, and the material of the seal was silver. The device on

he seal consisted of a figure of St. Andrew, St. Andrew's cross, and a legend stating that it was the seal of the Dean and Chapter. He regretted that he had been unable to find an impression of the episcopal seal of Bishop Ken.

Professor EARLE said they had been told that the lettering of the legends in black letter began in 1345, and left off about 50 years after—in 1500—when there was a return to the original Roman form. He could not help observing what a power of conservatism there was in the legend, in preserving the old Roman or Lombardic capitals, instead of following the habit which writing had developed, because the habit of writing in the narrow black letter was a hundred years older. He should think black letter began to be used in writing very soon after 1200. He had made an enquiry some years ago as what date black letter was used in various forms, and he believed he had found that on monumental effigies it began about 1324, so it had been so used much earlier than in seals. Black letter continued down to the 17th century in printed books. It was remarkable that in the British coinage the black letter was never adopted at all; Roman letters were introduced at the beginning of the series and had continued; never until the present century—when they had had a revival of mediæval habits and tastes—had black letter ever appeared on British coins; so that in their revival of mediævalism they had outdone mediæval things themselves. The florin, which dated from about 1851, was the first of British coins that exhibited the black lettering.

The DEAN OF WELLS asked if Professor Earle could say whether the first copies of the Geneva Bible and the authorised translation were not in black letter?

Professor EARLE said he knew the authorised version was originally in black letter, as he had a copy. As to the Geneva Bible, there were so many editions that it was difficult to say. He might mention an anecdote respecting the Geneva Bible. He had purchased a small copy, beautifully printed in Roman

Glastonbury Abbey: the Sculptures on the North Doors Deciphered.

Mr. HOPE said it was rather difficult to explain what was on the doors without a photograph. There were two doors towards the west end of the Lady chapel at the west end of the church. The south and north doors were of the same design—one was complete, the other incomplete—and both were of the same date, transitional Norman, and of the same scheme of ornament. The sculptures on the north door consisted of four concentric rings—

- (1). the inner, resting on jamb shafts.
- (2). A continuous band from the ground, round the arch, and to the ground again.
- (3). As 1.
- (4). As 2.

In (1) beginning on the left are—

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A woman kneeling. 2. An angel. 3. Two women embracing. 4. A large group under arches, denoting a house, with a bed in the centre, with sitting figure at head. All is much mutilated, but is clearly the <i>Nativity</i>, the sitting figure being Joseph, the Virgin and Child in the bed, and now broken away were probably the ox and ass on the right. 5. A large group, difficult to make out. On the left is a figure sitting with his back to, but his face turned to an angel with outstretched wings. On the right of the angel is a small barefooted figure, and beyond a large figure. 6. A standing figure 7. " " 8. " " 9. A sitting king | }
}
}
}
}
}
}
}
} | <i>The Annunciation.</i>

<i>The Salutation.</i>

All
crowned
is born King of the Jews?" |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Bands (2) and (4) are filled with miscellaneous sculpture of the usual things of the time.

had not been successful in getting anyone else to take his place at St. Cuthbert's church, which would, however, be open for anyone to see who wished to visit it. The Rev. Canon Church, the Dean, and Mr. Buckle would describe the Cathedral.

Thursday.

Many of the Archæologists took advantage of St. Cuthbert's church being thrown open to pay it a visit, and after service at the Cathedral a large party assembled in the nave of

The Cathedral,

around the pulpit, from which

The Rev. Canon CHURCH gave an interesting historical account of the fabric. He said they were in a building mainly of two styles; they saw the nave, transept, choir of three bays, and north porch of early work. The west front had been generally assigned to the 13th century, and it seemed to him that portions of the nave, transepts, north porch, and three bays of the choir correspond with the work of the latter part of the 12th century. The architecture of the west front corresponded with that of Salisbury and Lincoln, which was of the first half of the 13th century, corresponding with Jocelin's time, and it was the best form of Early English. After Jocelin (1242) to the end of the century there was a pause in the work, which was not resumed till 1286. The Chapter history fully accounted for that stoppage. The Church and the Dean and Chapter were heavily in debt in consequence of litigation between the rival Chapters of Bath and Wells, which had put them to enormous expense. Heavy loans were contracted on the Continent; within five years the whole of the common fund was mortgaged, and in 1248 the Chapter was "overburdened with an intolerable debt." But in 1265 the Church was again freed from debt by the enforced contributions of one-fifth of the income of each prebend and by private gifts

from individuals in return for obits, anniversaries, and so forth, to perpetuate the memories of the donors. In 1286, work at the fabric made a fresh start, with repairs which were necessary in consequence of the damage done by an earthquake in 1258, and with new buildings.

In concluding Canon Charch said the interest to him was not so much the stones as the men who worked the stones and made the building. That nave was not made simply to suit the fancy of the builders, but for a special and direct use. In the times of which he was speaking, every Sunday there came something down that nave a procession, which passed out of the north door of the choir, round the presbytery, down the nave, out at the south-west door, round the cemetery of the Canon to the chapel of the blessed Virgin near the cloister, and then taking their stand at the *pulpitum* in the nave—the *transeptum* under the tower—prayers were said, and the procession passed again into the choir. Surely they should not in these days leave to Salvationists and members of other societies only, what they saw was so full of interest to the people—the chanting of psalms and singing of hymns in procession down that magnificent building, which was meant to be a place of prayer and praise of God sung in unison by a band of men and women, whereby unity and brotherly feeling were kept among the members of the Church, and the hearts of men were warmed and strengthened by the sound of holy voices and good music.

Canon Charch's account of the Chapter House, and the views upon the Cathedral, are printed in the *Notes*.

At the window and the arms of Jasper, Duke of Bedford, which were placed in one of the windows (15th century), and in the arms of the tower.

The new vestry built to the Cathedral was finished with the year of the Queen.

Wells Cathedral—West Front.

THE DEAN said: We have all had occasion to regret during this meeting the absence of our friend Mr. Freeman; no one more cause than myself, for it has devolved upon me to take his place (in a region in which he is an expert, and I am but a novice), and with only forty-eight hours' notice to bring together such facts as were before floating loosely in my memory, and to combine them, with some newly acquired information, into systematic form.

The example set at Wells by Bishop Jocelyn in enlarging the capacity of a West Front for purposes of ornamentation, was one which was rapidly followed in the thirteenth century. It was followed, *e.g.*, at Lincoln and at Salisbury, both traceably connected with Jocelyn's influence; the former through Hugh of Lincoln, Jocelyn's brother; the latter, through local proximity and frequent intercourse. St. Botolph's, Colchester, has been named as presenting the same features on a smaller scale,¹ and Mr. Street suggests the chief churches of Santiago, Leon, and Signenza, as presenting, more or less closely, a parallelism of structure. The most interesting of these parallels is probably that of the Cathedral church of Drontheim, which was completed in 1248. "The plan of the western part of the Cathedral at Drontheim, where the two towers are placed in the same way, is said to be a copy from Wells."² But the Wells arrangement appears at Drontheim in a yet more striking scale. The nave is but 36 feet wide, each aisle 32 feet, but the addition of two towers north and south of the aisles gives a West Front of 124 feet, which is used, as at Wells, for the exhibition of master-pieces of sculpture, forty statues standing in rows, one above the other.³ It may be noted that

(1). *Som. Archæol. Proceedings*, xix, 19.

(2). *Ib.* See also Fergusson's *History of Architecture*, i, 659.

(3). I have taken my facts from Krafting's *Cathedral of Throndtheim*, Christiana, 1877. Unfortunately, he gives no engraving of the West Front, nor any detailed account of the sculptures on it.

the statues at Drontheim were originally gilt and coloured.

I have to ask you to exercise your imagination, helping you to picture to yourselves a state of things of which there is ample evidence, but which, through the influence of familiar prepossessions, you find it hard, almost impossible, to realise. You are accustomed to think of the glories of our West Front as worked out in monotone, varied only by the slate pencil whiteness of the modern Kilkenny marble shafts, and glowing at times—for a few minutes at the most—under the occasional brightness of a crimson or orange sunset. Well then, think what it must have looked like when the light of such a sunset fell on those sculptured forms, all gorgeous in their freshly painted hues of blue and scarlet, and purple and gold.¹ The splendour of that novel exhibition must have drawn travellers from all parts of England, and especially from all parts of Somerset, to gaze upon its beauty. Of its inner purpose and value I shall speak further on.

II. I have next to ask you to dwell for a few minutes on a fact not very generally known, for which we are indebted to Mr. Irvine. He noticed on examining the sculptures of the Resurrection group, that, with one or two exceptions, all those on the south side of the western door were marked with Roman numerals, those on the north side with Arabic.² They were clearly intended to guide the builders as they removed the sculptures from the stone-mason's yard to the Front. It is natural to suppose that these sculptures were in their places when Jocelyn dedicated the Cathedral, in 1239, after the completion of his work.

(1). I give briefly the evidence on which this statement rests. Mr. Cockerell, in his *Iconography of Wells Cathedral* (p. 28), states that he found traces of ultramarine, gold, and scarlet, in the figures in the Coronation of the Virgin in the tympanum of the west door. Mr. Ferrey, in his paper in *Som. Archæol. Proceedings*, xix, 82, found like traces on the figures of the Apostles, of a deep maroon colour, but not of gold, while the back ground of the sculptures of the Resurrection groups showed a dark colour powdered with stars. The like use of colour is found, as I have said, in the sculptures of Drontheim.

(2). See notes by Mr. Irvine at the end of this paper.

The history of Arabic numerals is briefly as follows.¹ They are first introduced into Europe by Leonardo Bonacci of Pisa, in his *Liber Abaci*, circa 1202. They were known to Roger Bacon and to Grossetête, who succeeded Jocelyn's brother Hugh, as Bishop of Lincoln, in 1235. They are found in a MS. given by William of Wykeham to the Library of his college at Winchester, and in one at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, of 1330. It was a long time before they became common in England, and merchants' accounts were usually kept in Roman numerals till the middle of the sixteenth century. These facts, as far as they go, point to the inference that some of the sculptors employed by Jocelyn were Italians, who availed themselves of the convenience of the new system of enumeration which Bonacci had introduced. How far is it probable, we may ask, that Jocelyn would come into direct contact with such artists in their own country? Canon Church has shewn in his interesting monograph on Jocelyn that the Bishop was absent from England from 1208 to 1213. With the exception of Nov. 12th, 1212, when he was an attesting witness to his brother's will at St. Martin's de Garenne,² we have no evidence as to the place in which he spent his exile, but it is in the nature of the case probable that he, who had supported the interdict against John, would find his way in the course of those five or six years to Innocent III, and may have learnt in Italy, rude as it then was in culture, something of the power of art as a religious teacher for those who were shut out from other channels of instruction.

France, too, would be the natural refuge for the Bishops who fled from the King's wrath. At Paris, famed as the University was for the high standard of its mathematics, and frequented by Italian scholars, he might well come in

(1). I follow Peacock's article in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, as the best summary with which I am acquainted

(2). *Hist. MSS. Report*, p. 187.

New Series, Vol. XIV, 1888, Part I.

contact with the numerals which Bonacci had introduced.

It is obvious that Jocelyn intended his West front to be a screen for the exhibition of sculpture, and for this purpose adopted the arrangement which extends the surface of its frontage beyond the aisles of the nave. This primary purpose must have been more obvious before its flanks on the north and south were surmounted by the towers added by Bishops Harewell and Bubwith. As it was, he obtained 147 feet of frontage, as compared with the 137 feet of Nôtre Dame, and the 116 feet of Amiens.

In tracing out the details of the ideal play on which I conceive Jocelyn to have acted, I shall chiefly follow the guidance of Cockerell's *Iconography*. It is a book of singularly unequal merits. It contains some startling statements, as *e.g.*, the Apostles being Nazarenes (*sic*) were all represented with long hair,—some wild eccentricities of conjecture, as *e.g.*, that the ten small female figures in the soffits of the central western doorway probably represented the Ten Commandments, as connected with Jocelyn's office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,—and throughout it speaks of the Cathedral as having been a conventual church, and of its clergy as monks. But on the whole it is the work of a man of genius, with an impassioned love of his subject, which leads not unfrequently to singularly happy identifications.

The leading thought of the whole series of sculpture is concentrated in the figures of the western porch: I, those of the Virgin and Child in the spandril of the arch, with acolytes (? angels) offering incense; and II, those of the Coronation

(1). And at Paris also he would see what was then its pride and glory, the newly finished Cathedral of Nôtre Dame, in which we find—specially in its statues of the twelve Apostles and of the French kings, from Childebert to Philip Augustus—not a few striking parallelisms with our own West Front. "This West Front," says Parker, *Introduction to Gothic Architecture*, p. 226, "was commenced in 1218, and finished in 1235. The choir was built by Bishop Maurice de Sully, who died 1196; but the nave and transepts are later, and are about the same age as the West Front, which was commenced in 1218, and finished in 1235." Some French authorities, however (*Paris Illustrée*, p. 150), place the completion of the nave and West Front between 1196 and 1208, and on this supposition Jocelyn, if at Paris during his exile, must have seen it.

of the Virgin above the arch. Jocelyn clearly shared in the glow of fervent devotion for the ideal of the "ever-feminine" which in the thirteenth century, for both good and evil, spread over the whole of Latin Christendom; for as the *Canonicus Wellensis* says, he ordered the 'Servitium B. Mariæ' to be chanted daily in this church.

In subordination to that central thought, his sculptures on the West Front were to be at once as the *Biblia Pauperum* and as the *Annales Angliæ*. They were to set forth the Divine education which, in the history of the Old Testament, had prepared the way for the mystery of the Incarnation, and in that of the New, had manifested the fulfilment of that mystery as recorded in the Gospels, from the Nativity to the Ascension; and in that of the Church at large, and of the Church of England in particular, had made known in the lives of saints, and kings, and heroes, the manifold wisdom of God.

Mr. Cockrell starts with the assumption that the spiritual and temporal aspects of sacred and Church history are represented respectively in the sculptures to the south and north of the central entrance; the former, therefore, including the long line of English Bishops, and the latter that of English Kings and Queens. This, he says, was in accordance with the invariable symbolism of mediæval art. His theory is, however, traversed by the facts—(1), that in the treatment of the scriptural subjects, all that belong to the Old Testament are found to the south, and those of the New Testament on the north; and (2) that he himself conjectures that the Apostles and other preachers of the Gospel in Britain were on the north, the Jewish prophets on the south, and places some of his kings in the latter, and some of his bishops in the former group.

Group I. Of the 62 niches in this, the lowest, tier a few only retain their figures. Speaking generally, he conjectures that the group included the chief heralds of the Gospel, prophets of the Old Testament, Apostles of the New Testa-

ment, and the chief instruments in the work of evangelizing the Britons and the Saxons.

Group II. Thirty-two quatrefoils contain angels holding crowns, mitres, scrolls; intended probably to represent the rewards prepared for the faithful heralds of the Gospel.

Group III. South of the western door, 17 subjects from the Old Testament history; north of the same, 17 from the New Testament; with 14 others on the north and east sides of the north tower, making 48 in all. Some of these are sufficiently distinct. Thus we have the creation of Adam and Eve, their life in Eden, the temptation, the dialogue with Jehovah after the fall, Adam delving and Eve spinning, the sacrifices of Cain and Abel, the wrath of God provoked by man's sin (represented by a demon putting out his tongue in derisive mockery), Noah working at the ark, the ark itself, the sacrifices on Ararat, the meeting of Isaac and Rebecca, Isaac blessing Jacob, Jacob blessing the Patriarchs. Four niches are empty.

On the north we have the New Testament subjects. We find the figure of an angel (?), with wings, with a book before him, on the back of an eagle, possibly meant for St. John; The Nativity, Christ among the doctors, S. John the Baptist, a preacher addressing nine persons (the Sermon on the Mount?), a single figure (Christ in the wilderness?), two persons at a table (the call of S. Matthew?), the feeding of the five thousand (?), and of the four (?); a tree, under which a man is crouching, with three figures standing by him (the call of Nathaniel, or the curse of the barren fig tree?); our Lord's entry into Jerusalem, riding on an ass; the compact of Judas with the chief priests, with one small devil holding up a money box, and another the garment of Caiaphas; the Last Supper; Christ bearing the cross; the raising the cross; an angel announcing the Resurrection to the women (?); the Resurrection; six figures majestically dressed (the Day of Pentecost?).

Groups IV and V. These two tiers together include 120

figures. In the north or temporal side Mr. Cockerell finds an epitome of English history, from Egbert to Henry II.

It would be idle to say that Mr. Cockerell's identifications can be received in any other character than as conjectural, but there can, I think, be little doubt that he is right in the main outline of his interpretation of this portion of the great sculpture gallery. Doubtless, as the figures were once seen, in the fresh brightness of their colours, and with the help of traditions as to Jocelyn's meaning, they were once as "words to the wise," uttering articulate speech to those who were trained to understand them.

Group VI, is the Resurrection series.

Group VII. Above the Resurrection series, nine angelic forms. These possibly represent the nine orders of the heavenly Hierarchy.

Group VIII. As raised to a higher rank even than the Angels, we have the twelve Apostles, some of whom are recognised by their symbols.

Group IX. The ideal symbolism of the West Front culminated, as might be expected, in the topmost tier of sculpture. Of the central figure we have but fragments—the knees and feet, while those on either side have entirely disappeared. There can be little doubt that Mr. Cockerell is right in assuming that the former contained the figure of our Lord in glory; and the latter, those of the Virgin and S. John the Baptist, as representatives respectively of the new and old covenants. Apparently the iconoclastic fury of the sixteenth century which spared the figures of kings, prelates, and Apostles, thought itself constrained, as in the case of the Coronation of the Virgin over the central west door, to remove the figures which brought with them, it was thought, more of the peril of idolatry.¹

(1). It is right to state that what is here given is but an epitome of a much longer paper, written by the Dean of Wells, which I have been compelled to condense. The Dean accepts it as giving substantially a fair representation of what he had said with greater fullness, and to that extent accepts a limited responsibility for its contents.—J.A.B.

Memorandum relative to the Arabic Numerals found on certain of the carved groups in the West Front of Wells Cathedral.¹

This remarkable use of Arabic numerals was discovered by the late E. B. Ferrey, Esq., the Cathedral Architect, while making his survey of the front for its repair. And on my first going over it with him he drew my attention to them.

They occur only on the Resurrection groups which fill the niches below the great marble string of front—north-west tower, and part of south-west one.

Each group, no doubt, originally had a number, such number being invariably cut in the parts representing the earth, out of which the dead are emerging. North of the centre of front the Arabic numerals are used; south of such central line, Roman numerals only.

Many of the numbers had become lost, from the decay of the stone, but a considerable part of them still remain. In neither set had strict regularity of placing been kept. Some Arabic numerals were repeated, and, I think, also some Roman ones. One Roman numeral had wandered among the Arabic ones. The Arabic numeral 5, save only one, was otherwise always represented thus, 4.

The accompanying table gives such Arabic numerals as remained, and shows how often certain are repeated. Why numbers so high should be found, when such a number of groups would have been greater than the number of niches on one-half of front, is singular.

The only earthly adornment retained by the rising figures was the retention by kings and queens of crowns, and of mitres by bishops. The monumental slabs which the figures are seen pushing aside, were in every case *plain*, without *cross* or other ornament on them.

No painting was seen on these groups, but during certain

(1). By Mr. Irvine.

1.	1	36.	36
4.	2	37.	3Λ.37
5.	4	41.	21
7.	7.Λ	43.	23
8.	8.8	45.	24
9.	9	46.	26
10.	10	47.	2Λ
14.	12.12	50.	30.40
16.	16	51.	41-?
19.	19	55.	44
30.	30	57.	4Λ
31.	31	71.	71
33.	33	76.	76
34.	32	79.	79
Arabic Numerals — Wells Cathedral.			

damp states of the atmosphere the tints of the back walls of their niches seemed to dimly suggest that they had been painted with a black or dark ground, powdered with flaming worlds and falling stars. It was, however, so shadowy a trace, that I could not be perfectly certain on the point.

At two o'clock a large party left the Market Place in carriages for

Pilton.

Here the Rev. T. HOLMES read a paper on

The Church.

He said there was no mention of a church at Pilton in the Domesday survey, but a monk, Alnod, held a hide of land here without service, from the Abbot of Glastonbury, by grant of the King. Of course this refers to the original parish of Pilton, which included Shepton Mallet, Croscombe, Pylle, and North Wooton. When the Abbey got possession of Pilton it would be hard to say, but they claimed twenty hides in the old parish of Pilton as part of the original grant of Ine; and possibly that was only a restitution of a still earlier grant. In 1174, Robert, Abbot of Glastonbury, granted the rectory to Bishop Reginald, to form two prebends at Wells, the Abbot becoming a Prebendary. After a short time the Abbot threw up the stall, and received in exchange archidiaconal powers over the Glastonbury churches in exchange; but the church remained with the Cathedral body. In the *Inquisitio* of Henry de Soliaco, 1189, the church is mentioned as holding about an acre of land in the parish. Bishop Savaric (1192—1205) gave the church to augment the *communa* of the Cathedral, so soon as it should fall in by the departure of Roger de Winton, Archdeacon of Winton. Two presbyters were to be provided for the church out of the *communa* fund, who should celebrate daily masses for all the bishops of the

See, and they were to receive as their stipend two and a half mares each, and commons of bread like the vicars of the Cathedral. On the anniversary of Savaric's death, 100 poor people were to be fed in Pilton church.

About 1323, we find that Bishop Drokensford confirms the Precentor of Wells' jurisdiction over Pilton, and from that time to the present the rectory of Pilton has been the prebend of the Precentors of Wells.

Portions of the south porch, and of the walls of the north aisle and the south side of the nave, are probably of the 12th century. But when the church was restored, about twenty years ago, so carefully was all life record of the building removed or scraped away, that it is very difficult to come to any decision on the various parts of the church. The pillars have been at some time or other so cut and altered that nothing definite can be said about them. In 1865, when the Society paid a hasty visit to this church, before it was restored, Mr. Freeman said that the nave was about the early part of the 14th century. The chancel was said by Dr. Gray, the vicar at the time of the restoration, to have been built by Amberson, Precentor of Wells; but I cannot find this name either in Le Neve or in the index to the *Catalogue of the Wells MSS.* Probably the first two stages of the tower are of the 13th century. The Churchwardens' Accounts, which begin in 1498, and have been transcribed for the Somerset Record Society, give evidence of a good deal of work in the church at the end of the 15th century and the early years of the 16th. All the windows of the north aisle, except the three western ones, were then inserted. The name of Overay in the shield at the extremity of the eastern gable of the chancel seems to prove that he, who was Precentor of Wells, 1471—1493, is to be credited with the raising of the chancel roof and the windows of the chancel. The piscina and sedilia are also of this period. A beautiful bit of glass in the south-east window of the chancel represents Overay at a fald-stool. Over his

head is the scroll "Sancta Trinitas Unus Deus, miserere nobis." The label underneath is a modern insertion, and the name is wrongly spelt Overall. I can express no opinion about the figures of the Evangelists and the *Agnus Dei* in the head of this window. They belong to a decidedly later time. The upper stage of the tower was clearly finished in the last years of Henry VII. Items of expense in pargytting and filling up the scaffold holes occur in the accounts of 1509. The clerestory windows are of this time, and probably the nave roof. In 1515 the Churchwardens' Accounts are full of items concerning the lead and gutters for the new roof.

I have no evidence concerning the screen in the north aisle. It has an English look about the scroll on the top, but a foreign look in the panels below. It is of the renaissance period. The chancel screen was clearly at one time one bay west of the chancel arch. It was removed from the church at the time of the restoration, and after certain alterations is now re-erected in North Cheriton church. Having proved by measurement the possibility of this tradition, I was afterwards told by a parishioner that he remembered distinctly its removal and sale. The accounts of 1498 mention a payment to Robert Carver, for the trayle under the rood-lofte, and in 1508, David Jonys, "the peynter," is paid for his work on the rood-lofte.

Collinson mentions a Jacobean pulpit, dated 1618, and a window in the north aisle, with figures of SS. Anne, Mary, and John; and figures kneeling under them, with the scroll, "Pray for the souls of Sir Thomas Broke, and Alice, his wife." Both these have disappeared. The Accounts for 1642 mention the erection of a sun dial, and this existed up to the time of the restoration of the church. Mr. Clarke, of Wells, reminds us that there used to be a very fine mural painting of three kings on white horses, riding through a splendid garden of flowers, meeting on the other side of a stream which flowed through it three skeleton kings, also

crowned, riding on white horses. He tried to save this, but "restoration had its way," the work was neatly plastered over, and the wall is now one uniform dead blank.

I would draw your attention to the recess or sepulchre on the north wall of the aisle, with its ball and socket ornament, and the deeply incised figure on the tomb below. Perhaps this is the tomb of Sir Thomas Broke. The huge chest now resting on it is that for the books of the church library, and was made in 1638. It cost 16s., and was made by John Powell, junior. The library consists of the following books:

1. *Black Letter Vulgate*, with S. Jerome's Prologues and Postills of Nicholas de Lyra, printed at Nuremberg, with additions by Bishop Paul "Burgensem," Anno Incarn. Deitatis, 1487. Five volumes. At the end of the *Apocalypse* is the date 1483, and a list of Epistles and Gospels for station days. On top of the first page of vol. i, is written "Orate pro anima Magistri Johannis Gaster.
2. *Enarrationes Dionysii Impensis Petri Quentell*, 1534. "Peter Palmer" on title page.
3. *Opera Sancti Cypriani*; folio 1519.
4. *Homilies of S. Chrysostom*; two volumes 1517.
5. *Origen*; 1536.
6. *Erasmus on the New Testament*; 1523.
7. *Preservatives against Popery*; two volumes, 1738.
8. *Andrewes' Sermons*; one volume, 1631.
9. *Quarto Prayer Book*, 1607. Dated on the binding 1604.
10. " " " 1671.

The church plate is of various dates. There is a small and very interesting paten, silver-gilt, with inscription, "Orate pro bono statu Johs Dyer vicarius (*sic*) hujus loci." He was vicar here in the early years of the 16th century; but his name does not appear in the Wells Registers, and there are institutions to Pilton between 1468 and 1512. There deep chalice and tectura of the usual Elizabethan patter

dated 1570. The Accounts of 1518 record the travels of one of the churchwardens, to Wells and Glastonbury, and finally to Bruton, to procure the blessing of a "littel chalys." This, however, has disappeared.

There are full inventories of Church ornaments, vestments, rings, and cows; these latter forming a source of revenue for the yearly expenses of the Church. In our local temporary Museum there is exhibited two pieces of embroidery belonging to this church. One is a hanging, made out of strips of two vestments sewn alternately together; the one of white silk, and the other of plum-coloured silk, with symbols and figures in high relief worked upon them. On one of the pieces of white silk is the inscription, "E dono Ricardi Pomeroy, cujus animae Deus propicietur." Pomeroy was *custos* of the Cathedral fabric in 1492, and for many years a member of the College of Vicars Choral. The other is a late piece of red cloth, on which have been appliquéd figures taken from older vestments or hangings.

In Abbot Beere's Perambulation, the boundary of the Glastonbury twelve hides runs through the church—in at the south door and out at the north. The mere stone is still *in situ* in the churchyard, in the path leading to the Manor House.

Mr. BUCKLE said the church had undergone great changes. The main part of the church was 12th century; the doorway on the south side a little earlier than the rest; the lower part of the tower was 13th century. The height of the walls originally was only up to the sills of the clerestory windows, and the next work was distinctly visible all round, the height of the whole church having been raised by Thomas Overhaye, who put on the magnificent roof. The screen was later than it looked, an imitation of Gothic work.

Mr. HOLMES next pointed out the old

Church House,

across the road to the north-east of the church, now unhappily

used as a stable and pig-sty. There is an item in the Accounts of 1512 for the thorough repair of the roof. After the days of Church ales, which in 1592 brought in to the churchwardens more than £9, the house was divided into several rooms by means of wooden partitions, and a ceiling was put in, and upper rooms, by way of bedrooms, were formed, and the house became the poor house of the parish, and was so used down to 1830.

The Barn,

to the east, is a very fine specimen among the very fine barns belonging to Glastonbury. It dates probably from the 14th century. It is 28 feet internal width, and 106 feet long. Possibly it was built by Abbot Adam de Sodbury, 1322—1334. Certainly he was a great builder, and of him it is said "*Cameras et capellas apud Mere, Pilton et Domerham fecit construi speciosas cum aliis sumptuosis ædificiis.*" In the gables there are four beautiful medallions of the evangelistic symbols.

The Manor House

has been almost entirely rebuilt, and contains nothing of special interest. The great dove-cot in the garden, built by Abbot John de Taunton, 1274—1291, has disappeared.

Croscombe Church.

At Croscombe, where there was not time to visit the Manor House and an interesting early house in the village,

Bishop HOBHOUSE read the following paper upon the church:—They were in a church, mainly of the 15th century. The south porch was older by a century, also the north door, now blocked, and probably the chancel arch. He proceeded to say that of some portions the dates are ascertainable.

1. The waggon roof of the nave bears on its bosses the arms of Palton (six roses) and the arms of Palton and Botreaux. The last Palton died in 1449. The Botreaux match was some

few years earlier. The roof, therefore, may be dated within 1420-40. 2. The east end of the south aisle, where it overlaps the chancel, was the Palton chapel and their burying place. In 1459, the representatives of the last (Sir William) Palton enfeoffed the rector and ten parishioners with lands for the maintenance of two chaplains to serve in this chapel. The deed has lately been discovered in the Record Office, and a summary kindly transmitted for preservation as a parish record. The chapel was built some few years before 1459. 3. In 1506-7, and onwards to 1512-13, the Churchwardens' Accounts record large additions. These were, firstly, the strongly-barred square chambers, upper and lower, at the south-west end, suited, not for worship, but for custody, and soon after 1520-1, called the treasure house and vestry; and secondly, the transeptal chapel at the north-east, now masked by the organ. This was St. George's. An Exeter Freemason, named Carter (in the Somerset language, a "Vre massyn"), was employed. In 1509 he was paid 30s. for "Jorge," i.e., the image of St. George; and he is styled the "Jorgemaker." In 1512-13, the wardens record the "whole cost of the Jorge" at £27 11s. 8d. 4. The parapet of long blind panels cusped, closely copied from St. Cuthbert's, and from the west cloisters, Wells, must belong to this date. It runs all round the outer walls, over all the work, of whatever date. 5. The carved bench ends are so like the bench ends of ascertained date in Somerset churches, that they may safely be dated within the last thirty years of the 15th century. 6. The chancel screen and pulpit bear their own date, 1616. They were part of the same benefaction, as the arms of Fortescue on the pulpit door and also on the screen proclaim. The Fortescues inherited the Palton estate in the parish, and held it till 1745. Hugh Fortescue, whose marriage with Mary Rolle is indicated on the escutcheon, on the south half of the screen, and who died in 1661, was the donor of this grand piece of wood-work. The arms of Bishop Lake, 1616-26, are

on the pulpit. It is much to be regretted that the lower portion of the screen was shifted one bay eastwards fifty years ago, to enlarge the nave at the cost of the chancel. 7. The chancel roof is also a piece of 17th century work. The tablet on the north wall, close under the wall-plate, may be taken as giving its date and donor. It bears three escutcheons—(1) Fortescue, (2) Fortescue and Granville,¹ (3) Fortescue and Northcote. Date, 1664. This closes the list of ascertained dates.

Of other features demanding attention, the following were named:—1. The roof of St. George's chapel, the vaulting being supported on stone ribs. The walls exhibit marks of an inner chamber at the north end, perhaps for the stowage of the chapel furniture. 2. The staircase in the north wall, leading to the rood-loft which spanned the whole breadth of aisles and chancel. 3. The bosses of the nave roof, and especially the one through which the chain of the chandelier passes. This bears the figure of a sacred personage with right arm uplifted in the act of benediction. On two neighbouring bosses (westward) are two kneeling figures, male and female, surrounded by rolls, which may be guessed to represent rolls of cloth. The figures are in adoration, facing the object of their reverence. The clothiers of Croscombe Valley doubtless co-operated with the Palton squires in the erection of this ceiling. 4. Monuments. The two most ancient are set up on end against the east wall of the chancel. They are of stone, incised, and the incising filled with lead. On one there is no inscription, nothing but a bold central cross of wavy outline. On the other is a plain Latin cross, whose arms touch the border. Above and below the arms are the words, "Misericordias Domini in eternum cantabo." The words on the border are too illegible to recover. Two brasses on the south

(1). Robert Fortescue, son and heir of Hugh, born 1617, married (1) Grace, daughter of Sir Bevil Grenville; (2) Susannah, daughter of Sir Jo. Northcote.

wall, 1606 and 1625, record the members of a family enriched by the cloth trade of this valley, throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, the Bisses.

Manor Court.

Time failed for inspecting the hall of the Manor Court, on the north side of the church. It is a small remnant of a small mansion, but it proclaims its connexion with its former lords, the Paltons, by their armorial bearings carved on a stone corbel in the south wall. The Palton shield in the centre is flanked by Palton and Botreaux on one side, by Palton and Wilington on the other. The last match shows the work to belong to the last of the family, Sir William, who married Elizabeth Wilington, the heir, by her brother's death in 1411, of Brompton Ralph; of which manor Sir William was found seized at his death, in 1449. The date of the hall is older; probably of Edward III's reign, as evidenced by the three surviving windows, all of one type, a single tracery light and four long lights divided by a transom. The blocked doorways on north and south are visible outside. The fireplace is gone. The corbel shafts of the original timber roof, rising into the gable, are visible below the plaster ceiling, which the Baptist worshippers, who have long owned the building, have added for their comfort. A view of the roof timbers can only be obtained by scrambling through a trap-door into the darkness. Two fireplaces in the outside of the east wall seem like a token that the withdrawing rooms were at that end, on two levels.

Bishop Hobhouse added some illustrative quotations from —

1. Henry VIII's *Valor*, 1537.
2. *The Report of the Chantry Commission*, 1542, lately published by Somerset Record Society.
3. The Endowment Deed of the Palton Chantry.
4. The Churchwardens' Accounts of Croscombe, from 1474 onwards.

As these last are about to be published by the Somerset Record Society, we do not print the extracts.

The Heraldry in the Manor Court.

1. *Az.*, on a bend engrailed *arg.*, cotised *or*, a crescent for difference. FORTESCUE.

2. *Or*, on a fess dancettée, between three cantons [or billets *sa.*, each charged with a lion rampant guardant of the first] three bezants. ROLLE.

3. *Sa.*, a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchée *or*, mullet for difference. LAKE.

4. *Gu.*, three clarions or organ rests *or*. GRANVILLE.

5. FORTESCUE (as No. 1), impaling—

Three crosses patée (*query, arg.*, a fess between three crosses patée *sa.*) NORTHCOTE.

6. *Arg.*, six roses *gu.*, seeded *or*, 3, 2, 1. PALTON.

Impaling—

Arg., a griffin segreant *gu.* BOTREAUX.

7. *Arg.*, three roses *gu.* (as No. 6). PALTON.

8. PALTON (as Nos. 6 and 7), impaling—

Gu., a saltire *vair*. WILINGTON of Brompton Ralph.¹

The Palton and other Chuntries.

"Abstract of Indenture tripartite endowing the Palton Chantry. Dec. 12th, 38th Henry VI, 1459.

"Parties—

"(1) William Courteney, Kt.—Thomas Kingston.

"(2) Ten Parishioners.

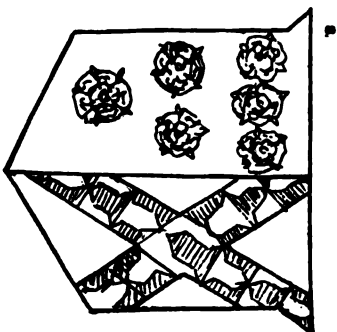
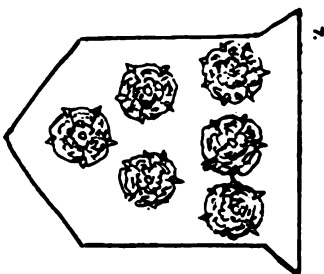
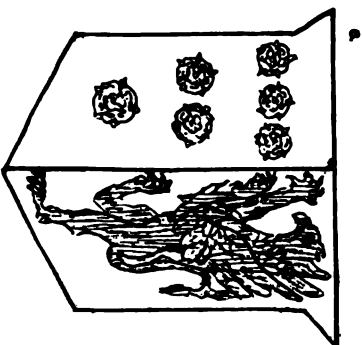
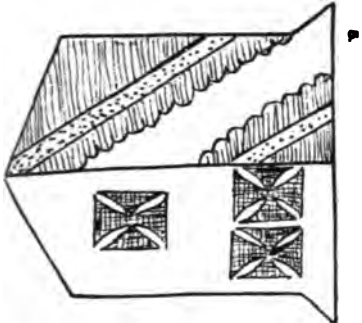
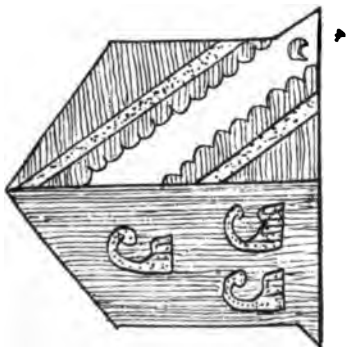
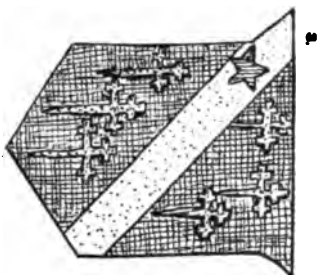
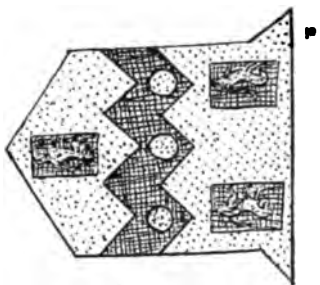
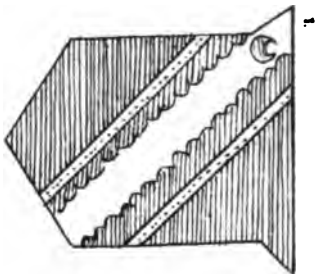
"(3) The Rector (Stephen Alvare),

And Wardens, { W. Christia
Jo. Hooper.

"Witnesseth,

"William Courteney and Thomas Kingston have by Dee

(1). "Raf de Wilinton" (Roll, A.D. 1262-92; Harl. MS., 6137). "Raf de Wilinton" (Roll, A.D. 1277-87; Harl. MSS., 6137 and 6589). "Sire Henric de Willington" (Boroughbridge Roll, A.D. 1322; Ashmol. MS., 831).



Dec. 1, 38th Henry VI, demised to the above ten men certain properties, to intent that they should maintain two Chaplains celebrating at an altar in Palton's Chapel built in the aisle of the Church by late Sir Wm. Palton, where he is buried.

"The Chaplains are to celebrate for his Soul and for the Brethren and Sisters of said Chapel, according to indenture of Nov. 15, 38th Henry VI.

"They are to enjoy the House and lands, paying nothing but the chief rent.

"And to celebrate also for Richard Denshyll and Ann, benefactors to said chapel.

"Surviving Trustees are to enfeof others, nominated by Rector and Wardens.

"Witnesses—

"Sir Walter Rodney,	"Nicolas Seyntlowe, Esq.,
"James Luttrell, Esq.,	"John Newton, Esq.,
"John Sydenham, Esq.,	"Rob. Stowell, Esq."
"Wm. Daubeny, Esq.,	

Hence it appears that the Palton chapel at the east end of south aisle was built by Sir W. Palton, *i.e.*, before 1449, that there was a guild of both sexes, maintaining services there, and two endowed resident chaplains.

In the *Valor*, 1536-7, there appear four chantries and four chaplains; of which No. 1 is endowed with various tithes, worth £8 13s. 4d. Nos. 2 (St. Anne's), 3, and 4 are endowed with £20 in even shares.

In 1547-8, the Royal Chantry Commissioners report:—

"A Guild, with the Free Chapel of East Horrington to the said Guild united, £27 6s. 8d.

"That it was founded for four priests, whereof one at East Horrington. [Advowson of East Horrington in Guild.]

New Series, Vol. XIV, 1888, Part I.

"Castlyn and Ayland (as in 1537) incumbents, at £6 each.
The other chantries vacant."

Endowment of Guild :—

"East Horrington ...	lands, Chapel, chaplain's } £3
	dwelling, tithes ... }
"Durcot ...	(a manor in Camerton.)
"Wells city ...	parcels."
"Lake in Wilts."	

[All these properties being part of Palton estate, they were probably given before 1449, when the last Palton died; and if so, they antedate the 1459 enfeoffment.]

"Walter Mayow's Lands, given for obit	} £1 10s. 8d."
and light, worth ...	

From Croscombe the party drove back to Wells, and this most successful meeting concluded with a conversazione at the Palace in the evening.

Cheddar Church.

The following notes were inadvertently omitted from the account of the visit to Cheddar church, p. 43.

The party then inspected the exterior of the church, the architecture of which was described by Mr. BUCKLE.

The tower bears a strong resemblance to the two towers of Banwell and Winscombe. In all three there is a niche on the east side, just over the ridge of the nave roof, containing a figure of the saint in whose name the church is dedicated; and on the west side are two niches separated by a window, with figures of Gabriel and Mary. In this case Gabriel is represented with wings, and bearing a scroll; Mary, with the book and lily. In the other two towers the lily is carved on a

blank panel of the central window. The idea of representing the Annunciation in this fashion must have been borrowed from Italy.

In addition to Mr. Coleman's description of the interior of the church, Mr. Buckle pointed out that the piscina was of the 13th century, the chancel and chancel arch being of the same period. When Mr. Butterfield restored the church, he raised the chancel arch three or four feet, to make a loftier opening into the chancel; the old arch being very low. The rood-loft went across the whole width of the church; the screen was left on each side, but the central part had been destroyed; a piece of it was built into the prayer desk. He pointed out a peculiarity in the nave arcade, the arch nearest the chancel being only about three-fourths the width of the others; the eastern side stopping quite high up, for the purpose, no doubt, of getting headway in the rood loft which passed under that arch. It was a curious piece of planning. The arcades and the clerestory over were of the latter half of the 14th century; and two windows in the aisles, and the two east windows of the aisles, were also of the 14th century. The large windows were a later insertion. The chantry of Cheddar Fitzwalter was a 15th century addition. The pulpit was a fine example of the same date, as was the fine tomb on the north side of the chancel, supposed to be that of Thomas de Cheddar. The screen was of unusual design, as regarded the arrangement of the foliage.

The Vicarage and the picturesque surroundings were much admired.

The Local Museum.

Documents from the Cathedral Archives ; Drawings of the Heraldic Glass in the Cathedral ; illuminated Psalter, 1514 ; fragment of a book of Rules of St. Benedict ; the *Liber Ruber* and *Liber Albus* ; the Cathedral Plate ; the Pastoral Staff of Bishop Savaric (?) and Ring dug up in the Cathedral yard.
—By the DEAN and CHAPTER.

The Wells Corporation Charters, Documents, Maces, Seals, etc.—By the CORPORATION.

The original Drawings, Plans, and Sections of Wells Cathedral, made by Carter, in 1799.—By the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Tabernacle work from St. John's Priory. — By Mr. HIPPISELEY.

A Map of "Mynedeepe Forest, with its circumjacent Villages, and Laws," painted on panel, 5 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft. 3 in.—By Mr. J. F. HORNER.

Drawings of the West Door of Wells Cathedral, by Buckler, and of the Shepton Mallet Market Cross, by Coney, 1813 ; a collection of Lepidoptera from the neighbourhood of Wells.
—By Dr. LIVETT.

Detail Plans and Elevations of portions of Wells Cathedral.
—By Mr. J. T. IRVINE.

Rubbings of Brasses in the Cathedral.—By Mr. JEWERS.

A large number of Photographs of the Cathedral Sculptures.
—By Mr. DICKINSON.

Drawings of the Bishop's Palace, the Cathedral, and Sculpture from the West Front, showing traces of the original colouring.—By Mr. A. A. CLARKE.

Plans and Sections of the Palace Buildings.—By Mr. E. BUCKLE.

Plan of the City of Wells, by Simes [1732], and some Casts of Seals.—By the Dean of Wells.

Drawing of the Choir of the Cathedral, before the alteration.—By the Rev. Prebendary GIBSON.

A collection of Casts of Seals of the Diocese.—By Mr. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.

The Pastoral Staff and Ring presented to the present Bishop, and a Brass Alms Dish.—By the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Altar Plate from St. Cuthbert's Church; and Figures from the Jesse Altar, 1470.—By the Churchwardens.

Chalice from Priddy Church, date 1573; An Altar Frontal, made up of 15th century ornaments sewn on to blue silk of later date; a "Breeches" Bible, 1589; *Latimer's Sermons*, 1584; *Dormi Sermones*, 1493.—By the Rev. J. PALMER.

Some Encautic Tiles, dug up in the Palm Churchyard, Wells Cathedral.—By Mr. FIELDER.

Two pieces of 15th century needlework, sewn on to material of later date, forming altar frontals; copy of the *Vulgate*, Nuremberg, 1483.—From Pilton Church.

Charter of Elizabeth to the Vicars Choral; Plate, consisting of a Chalice (1672), large Salt (1677), two small Salts, two Beakers, and Spoons, 1691; Silver Seal; pewter vessels and Candlesticks; MS. New Testament, 15th Century; Chronicle of Ivo de Chartres, formerly belonging to the House of St. Mary of Garendon.—By the Corporation of Vicars Choral.

Britton's *Wells Cathedral*, and Pugin's *Vicars' Close, Wells*, with notes and insertions by the late Mr. Thos. Serel; volume of Autographs, Seals, and Portraits of some of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, with notes by Serel; Grant of a House in the High Street, Wells, 1301; Seals and Autographs of the Archbishops of Canterbury, from 1576; Portraits and

Autographs of Bishops Mews, Bagot, and Auckland; Silver Seal, *Ad Causas*, of Bishop Berkley; Magna Carta.—From the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society.

Grant by W. de Fleming of a fardel of land in Dynder, 1298 (witnesses, Lord Thos. of Wellesly and Robert of Wellesly); Grant by Walter de Temedebury of a messuage in the High Street, Wells, 1360; Foundation of a Chantry in St. Cuthbert's Church, by Thomas Tanner, 1404; Foundation of a Chantry in the old Wells Alms Houses, by Wm. Gascoigne, 1466; Silver Tankard; formerly belonging to the Tailors' Company of Wells, "Ex dono Georgij Dodington de Civitat Welleñ. in Coñ. Somerset Ar. in usum Sociorum Scissorum ejusdem civit. Año. Dñi. 1690;" Leaden Bulla of Pope Clement VI, 1342, found on the site of St. John's Priory, Wells; Roll of Wells Volunteers, 1803.—By Mr. E. A. SEREL.

Six illuminated MSS.—Book of Hours and *Biblia Sacra*; Mirrour of the World, Caxton, 1481; The Golden Legende, Wynkyn de Worde, 1512; Newe Testament, R. Jugge, 1552; The Prymer, Englishe and Latin, after Salibury use, 1557; *Heures à l'usage de Nâtes*, Paris, 1519(?); *Heures*, block book, 1497.—By Sir R. H. PAGET, Bart.

Sketch Map, showing the larger estates of the county, A.D. 1086.—By the Rt. Rev. Bishop HOBHOUSE.

Twenty-two Tracts, principally of the 17th century, relating to Somersetshire.—By Mr. E. E. BAKER.

Earliest example of Shepton Mallet printing—a small Handbill, 1790.—By Mr. WM. GEORGE.

Hoard of 1496 Roman Silver *Denarii*, found at East Harptree, 1887.—By Mr. KETTLEWELL.

English Silver Coins.—By Mr. TUDWAY.

Roman Silver and Bronze Coins; Vase, in which 200 Roman silver coins were found, 1880; and a large collection of English Gold and Silver Coins and Medals.—By Mr. W. C. VONBERG.

English Coins and Tokens.—By Mr. PRATTEN.

An interesting collection of Roman Remains recently found at Shepton Mallet, consisting of Samian and other Pottery, Roofing Tile, Terra Cotta Lamp; Iron Implements, Keys, Horse Bit; Bronze Rings, Fibulæ, Pins, Spoons, Bell; Silver and Bronze Coins.—By Mr. PHILLIS.

A Bronze Figure from a crucifix, *circa* 13th century, dug up at Shepton Mallet, 1882;¹ and Flint Flakes from Shepton Mallet and Burrington.—By Professor F. J. ALLEN.

A Roman Bride's Ring of Bronze; Merchant's Signet Ring of Silver; Seal of Hugh de Pencriz, Canon of Wells, in the 14th century; Porcelain Chinese Seal, found in Ireland; carved Ivory Knife-handle and Cover of Snuff-grater; two-looped Bronze Celt, found in South Petherton; four old English Horse Shoes, dug up from three to five feet deep in the streets of South Petherton; African Ring (?) Money; and a flat Brass engraved Torque (? African).—By Mr. HUGH NORRIS.

A Molar of *Elephas primigenius* and Canines of Bear, from Wookey.—By the Rev. Canon CHURCH.

Bones and Teeth of Bear, etc., found recently in a fissure at Dulcote Hill lower quarry.—By Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE.

A List of the Flowering Plants, Ferns, and Equisetums found within a radius of five miles of Wells.—By the Misses MARY and FANNY LIVETT.

(1). This interesting relic has since been presented by Professor Allen to the Society's Museum.

Additions to the Museum and Library,

During the Year 1888.

THE MUSEUM.

Carved Stone Shield, bearing the monogram "R.B.," found in a wall at 53, North Street, Taunton; from Mr. A. HAMMETT.

Russian Soldier's Water Bottle, found in Sabastopol; Bamboo Basket, from Shan States, Upper Burmah; Betel Box, from Tounghoo, Lower Burmah; from Major FOSTER.

Sword, formed of Chinese Copper "Cash," used as a charm against the entry of evil spirits; Figure of Budha, with Burmese inscription at base; from Mr. THOS. JENNER.

Old View of Taunton, about 1780; from Mr. CECIL H. SP. PERCEVAL.

Counterpart of the Indenture executed by the Sheriff of Somerset, by which Benjamin Hammett, Esq., is returned as Member of Parliament for the Borough of Taunton, and Receipt for the Indenture from the Mayor of Taunton, 1782; from Miss MELHUISE.

Lias Fossils from Kilve and Lillstock; from the Rev. J. CREWDSON.

Skull of Andaman Islander and Lock of Hair; from the Rev. C. S. P. PARISH.

Specimens of Hematite, found about 20 feet below the surface in Dinder Wood; Crystals and Bones from a quarry in Dulcote Hill; from Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE.

Tokens of Bath, Glastonbury, Somerton, Sherborne, and a **Medal** of Admiral Vernon; from Mr. E. V. P. BARKER.

Borings from a Well, 400 feet deep, St. James Street, Taunton.

Deed relating to the parish of Kingsknympton, Devon; from Miss SANGER.

Water-colour Sketch of Langford House, Fifehead; from Mr. C. E. DARE.

Seven £1 Notes of the Bruton Bank, 1819-24; from Mrs. PUDDY.

Piece of Stalagmite from Holwell Cavern.

Manuscript List of the Flowering Plants, etc., found within a radius of five miles of Wells; from the Misses MARY and FANNY LIVETT.

Small Brass Coin of Carausius; from Mr. R. TAPP.

Fifty-two Anastatic Prints of Architectural and Archaeological Subjects; from the Rev. R. ST. J. GRESLEY.

Tusk of Walrus, obtained during the Franklin search expedition; from Mr. DIMOND.

Drawings of a Chest in Minehead Church; from Mr. W. NEWTON.

Sketches of Low Ham and Swell Churches; from Mr. R. W. PAUL.

Two fragments of old Crock Street Pottery; from Mr. SLOPER.

THE LIBRARY.

Western Antiquary, Jan., 1888 to Dec., 1888, and Index; from the Editor, Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

On the Edible Acorns, called Bellotas; from the Author, Dr. PRIOR.

The Part Borne by Sergt. John White Paul in the Capture of Brig.-Gen. Richard Prescott, 1777; Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, parts 37-40; from the Rev. B. H. BLACKER.

New Series, Vol. XIV, 1888, Part I.

Fortieth Annual Meeting.

Collection Relating to the Monasteries of Devon.

MR. A. T. NICHOLL.

Roman Walls of Clonster; from the Author, Mr. C.

WEST.

Incumbents of Bognall, Bishop of Bath, 1174—1181,

incumbent in the Building of the Cathedral Church of Wells;

Incumbent of Somer, Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury,

1255; from the Author, the Rev. Canon CHURCH.

Welshman Chronicle, vol. i; vol. ii, no. 1; *Wednesday*

with Registers, Marriages, 1561—1839; from the Rev. S.

A. JONES.

Essays of Therapeutics, or the Art and Science of Medicine;

From Mr. R. A. FLEMING.

Manuscripts of the West, Historical and Descriptive; The

Great Sals of England; A Collection of Pieces in the Dialect

of Somerset; The Orders of Clonster; from Mr. MARSHALL.

Literary and Philosophical Society's Transactions,

vols. 1, 2, 3.

A Chronicle of Leading Events in the History of Weston-

super-Mare: A True and Perfect Narrative of the late Extra-

ordinary Storm, Dec. 1824 (reprint); from the Author, Mr. E.

I. JAMES.

Volff's Latin Works—Sermones, ii; from Mr. STANDER-

VILL.

The Architect of Salisbury Cathedral; from the Author, the

Rev. J. A. BENNETT.

The West Somerset Ward Book; from the Author, Mr. F.

S. WATKINS.

Catalogue of British Fossil Crustacea; Catalogue of Fossil

Reptiles; Catalogue of Fossil Mammalia, parts 1—5;

Catalogue of Palaeontic Plants; Catalogue of the Blastoids;

Catalogue of Fossil Reptiles and Amphibia, part 1; from the

Director of the British Museum.

Magistrate West Corn. by W. Halpenny, 1731; from Mr.

FRICK.

On the Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles; On the Physical Characteristics of the Jewish Race; from the Author, Dr. J. BEDDOE.

Johnson's *Dictionary*, 1785; *Museum Britannicum*, 1791; Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, 1833; from Miss HARRISON.

Wallace's *Antitrinitarian Biography*, 3 vols.; also Murch's *History of Presbyterian and General Baptist Churches in the West of England*; *Mrs. Barbauld and her Contemporaries*; *Bath Physicians of Former Times*; *Ralph Allen, John Palmer, and the English Post Office*; *William Prynne*; from the Author, Mr. JEROM MURCH.

Catalogue of the Lepidoptera of the Bristol District; *On a Romano-British Interment discovered at Farnborough*; *On some Architectural Remains of Deerhurst Priory Church*; *Notes on the Early History of Deerhurst*; *The Saxon Chapel recently discovered at Deerhurst*; *The Hospital of St. Katherine, Brightbow, near Bristol*; from the Author, Mr. A. E. HUDD.

Poems on various subjects, by Henry Norris, of Taunton, 1774; *Life of Bishop Ken*, 1713; *The Prose Works of Bishop Ken*; *A Second Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury*, by the Rev. C. S. Grueber; *A Mirror of the Duchy of Nassau*; *The Otterford Book*; from Mr. BARNICOTT.

On Some Optical Peculiarities of Ancient Painted Glass; from the Author, Mr. F. F. TUCKETT.

Cyclopædia, or an Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 1741-3; *Cosmographie of the World*, 1669; *History of Wirral*; *Notices of Sculptures in Ivory*; *History of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury*, 1702; *Reasons for Abrogating the Test*, 1678; *Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statements*, April and July, 1888; from Mr. SLOPER.

On a Hoard of Roman Coins found at East Harptree; from the Author, Mr. J. EVANS.

Three Successive Tours in the North of England and part of Scotland, 1795; *Two Successive Tours throughout the whole of Wales*, 1798; *A General Account of all the Rivers of Note in*

Great Britain, 1801; all written by from Mr. H. D. SKRINE.

Battleton Rectory.

Gerarde's *Herball*, 1636; *The* 1604; *The Workes of that famous* 1634; from Mr. ALFORD.

A Guide to Institutions for the Bli *First Somerset Militia*; from Mr. H

Folio Bible, 1593; also, *Seven O* *English*; *Seven more Odes*; from t

Partical Amusement, by Wm. Mey *Mr. MEYLER.*

Camden's *Britannia*, 1594; *The* *and Holy Life*; *XXVIII Sermons* *by Jeremy Taylor*, 1651; *Military* *War*; *Eikon Basilike*; *The Parable* *Patrick*; *A History of Forde Abbey*; *of Somerset*; from the Rev. J. W. V

Rental Book of the Cistercian Abbey *lytical Table and Index to the Statu* *CHISHOLM-BATTEN.*

The Taunton Gazette and Farm *July, 1862: Journal of the Society* *from Mr. A. MAYNARD.*

Dorsetshire: Its Ancient Remains; *Captain Martin Pringe, the last of* *from the Author. Dr. PRING.*

The Cistercian Abbey of Stoneley *of Chesham Abbey*; from the Rev. B *Anales del Museo Nacional Repubi* *1887.*

The Dramatic Works of Edwin Att *Miss M. E. ATHERSTONE.*

Archæological Handbook and Map *the Rev. W. E. BLATHWAYT.*

Days Departed, or Banwell Hill; from Mr. J. TAYLOR.

Sunlight; from the Author, Mr. H. P. MALET.

Received in Exchange for the Society's Proceedings:—

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Archæological Journal*, nos. 175-8.

The British Archæological Association—*Journal*, vol. xliii, pt. 4; vol. xliv, pts. 1, 2, 3.

The Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. xi, no. 4; vol. xii, nos. 1, 2.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. xxi.

The Royal Irish Academy—*Transactions*, vol. xxix, pts. 1-4; *Proceedings*, vol. iv, ser. ii, pt. 6; vol. ii, ser. ii, pt. 8; vol. i, ser. iii, pt. 1. List of published papers. *Cunningham Memoirs*, no. 4.

The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland *Journal*, nos. 73-6.

The Associated Architectural Societies—*Reports and Papers*, 1887.

The Sussex Archæological Society—*Collections*, vols. xxviii, xxix, xxxvi.

The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History—*Proceedings*, vol. vi, pt. 3.

The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire—*Transactions*, vols. xxxiii, xxxvi, xxxvii.

The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Magazine*, nos. 69, 70. *The Flowering Plants of Wilts*.

The London and Middlesex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, pt. 20.

The Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society—*Report*, vol. x, pt. 1.

The Kent Archæological Society—*Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xvii.

Associated Architectural Societies—*Report and Papers, Trevelyan Papers*, pt. 3.

Copy of the Commission of the Peace for the County of Somerset, 17th March, 1841.

Visitation of Worcestershire (Harleian Society).

Cartularium Saxonicum, pts. 24, 25.

The Early South-English Legendary or Lives of Saints: Bradshaw's Life of St. Werburge of Chester; Virginal Virtues; Anglo-Saxon and Latin Rule of S. Benedict; Fifteenth Century Cookery Books (Early English Society).

Pipe Roll Society, vol. ix.

Somerset Record Society, vol. ii.

Glastonbury Abbey: A Poem.

Abstracts of Somerset Wills, 2nd series.

Mendip Annals.

From the Tone of Somersetshire to the Don of Aberdeenshire: The Spirit, Wine Dealer's, and Publican's Director.

Strictures on Mr. Parkinson's Observations on the Nature and Cure of Gout, by Robt. Kinglake, 1807.

The Second and Last Collection of the Dying Speeches, etc., 1689.

Woodward's *Geology of England and Wales*.

Palæontological Memoirs of Hugh Falconer, two vols.

Dana's *System of Mineralogy*.

History of the Old Church of St. John, Frome.

Whitaker's *Almanack*, 1889.

Woodforde's *Treatise on Dispepsia*.

Guide to Minehead.

Proceedings
of the
Wiltshire Archæological and
Natural History Society,
1888, *Part II.*

PAPERS, ETC.

Antiquary Evidence Relating to the Early
Architecture of the Cathedral.

BY REV. CANON CHURCH, F.S.A.

meeting of our Society at Wells—in 1851, 1863, 1873—references have been made to the registers and documents in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, and to the Bishop's registers, as containing a mine of information respecting the fabric of the church of Wells.

Professor Willis, in his lecture in 1863, made important extracts from the registers between the years 1286 and 1337, and he urged upon the Cathedral body the prosecution of further enquiries. At the last meeting of the Society at Wells, in 1873, the Right Rev. the President—your Lordship, whom we rejoice to see again as our President to-day, after an interval of fifteen years—laid a charge upon the Dean and Chapter to bring to light the history lurking in those unpublished manuscripts.

Since 1873, the Dean and Chapter have done something to fulfil their duty and to answer to your Lordship's recommendation. In 1880, mainly through the care of Canon Bernard,

the Chancellor of the church, the official keeper of the archives, a great mass of original documents, long neglected, were arranged and catalogued by experts from the British Museum, at some cost to the Chapter. In 1881 permission was given to Mr. Reynolds to make extracts from the Liber Ruber and from Chyle's manuscript history, for his work on Wells Cathedral. In 1883 the three great register books of the Chapter, Liber Albus i, ii, and Liber Ruber, were put into the hands of your present laborious Secretary, the Rev. J. A. Bennett, and as the result of three years' patient industry and antiquarian enthusiasm, without any cost to the Chapter or to the Society, the contents of these ponderous volumes have now been calendared and printed.

A report of the Historical Commission, which can be obtained for 2s., now contains a summary of every manuscript document in the registers and ledger books of the Dean and Chapter, and every one can see what is there and what is not. For the search after what one expects and hopes to find therein of local history is often disappointing. As in other mining operations, a great deal of digging is often necessary before a vein of good ore is struck. The documents in the registers do not lie there in order of time or subject. Many of them are undated, and their date can only be fixed by the names of attesting witnesses. They require to be arranged and sorted before a chronicle of any particular period can be drawn up.

Happily, there is in the Library a manuscript book, in Latin, of a Canon of Wells, Edmund Archer, Archdeacon successively of Taunton and Wells, who died in 1739—a contemporary of Thomas Hearne and Dr. George Hicks—who has left us a trustworthy chronicle of our early history down to Bishop Drokensford's death in 1329, based upon a careful examination and citation of the whole field of the registers, which corrects and supplements the meagre and inaccurate summaries of the so-called Canon of Wells of the 15th century, and of Bishop Godwin's *De Præsulibus*. Following

the guidance of Archer's manuscript, and examining the original documents cited therein, I have gleaned some matter bearing upon the early history of the Church, down to the end of Bishop Jocelin's episcopate, which I now lay before you.¹

The Canon of Wells is the title given in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra* to a composite document, two anonymous manuscript tracts of the 14th and 15th centuries, found in the Register No. 3, which Wharton has woven together to form one continuous history of the earlier episcopates, down to Bishop Bubwith's time, 1406 to 1424.

If Professor Willis had made a study of the earlier documents in our archives, and if he had published his own account of the fabric, there would have been little more to say. But he does not make any direct quotation from documents earlier than 1286, and the reports of his several lectures on the church in 1851 and 1863 are often so contradictory as to be hard to understand. For the early history we have hitherto had no other authority than Godwin, and the Canon of Wells in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*.

According to these writers, there is a blank in the history of the church, between Bishop Robert, by whom the church was consecrated in 1148, and Bishop Jocelin, whose episcopate extended from 1206 to 1242. Godwin describes the church to which Bishop Jocelin succeeded "as ready to fall, notwithstanding the great cost bestowed on it by Bishop Robert." He says, "he pulled down the greatest part of it, to witte, the west ende, and built it anew from the very foundation." No mention is made of any work or of any worker on the fabric between the time of Bishops Robert and Jocelin. But it is highly improbable, in the first place, that there should have been this blank of 40 or 50 years in this active period in the

(1). I am indebted to Chancellor Bernard for introduction to Archer's manuscript some years ago, and latterly to Bishop Hobhouse, for kind assistance in many difficulties in interpretation of original manuscripts. I deeply regret the absence of one, the historian of Wells and of so much else, who would give a judgment I should highly value—how much of my matter is new, how much of what is new is true.

history of the Church, or that the church should have been allowed to fall into ruins during the episcopate of Bishop Reginald, successor to Bishop Robert.

Reginald de Bohun was son of Jocelin, Bishop of Sarum, and nephew of Richard de Bohun, Bishop of Coutances. Reginald, a Norman, called also 'the Lombard,' from some Italian connection, was a great man with his master, Henry II, was employed in early life in political embassies, and took part in all the chief councils of the reign; he had seen men, and cities, and churches, in an age of building. Consecrated in 1174, on his way home from Rome in company with Archbishop Richard, the successor of St. Thomas at Canterbury, his first act was to induce Hugh of Burgundy—afterwards St. Hugh of Lincoln—to leave his cell in the Grande Chartreuse, to become Prior of the first house of the Carthusians in England, at Witham, in his own diocese at Bath; his next to consecrate a church to the newly-canonized St. Thomas the Martyr, in his uncle's diocese at St. Loe, which in its desecrated state still retains features of its semi-Norman architecture. Crossing into England with Archbishop Richard, the two arrived at Canterbury, on September 4th, 1174, the day before the great fire which fell in ashes the choir of Canterbury Cathedral. The rebuilding of Canterbury under William of Sens and William the Englishman, was going on during his frequent visits to Canterbury, and he himself succeeded to the See of Canterbury in 1191. During his episcopate, building was going on actively in his own diocese, at Witham, in the rise of St. Hugh's church and friary; at Bath, where he restored two churches and founded the hospital of St. John; at Glasterbury, where he consecrated the newly-built western Lady chapel in 1187. It is not probable that this active-minded Bishop, who was following the footsteps of his predecessor in making Wells the centre of the diocese, and in bulking up the constitution of his church of secular Canons by the addition of fifteen new Prebends, and by the increased

endowment of the Canons, should have allowed the fabric of this church to fall into ruins.

On the other hand, we have positive documentary evidence that he was zealously promoting the building of the church, and that the Church was rising in his time. In a charter of early date, before 1180, attested by Richard the Dean, the Precentor, and 'almost all the Canons' of the church, he expressly recognises his duty as Bishop to provide "that the honour due to God should not be tarnished by the squalor of His house," and so in full Chapter, and with the assent and counsel of his Archdeacons, he makes a grant in support of the fabric, until the work be finished, of the proceeds of all benefices in the diocese so long as they shall be vacant.

This grant formed at once a large "fabric fund," at that time amounting on an average to an equivalent of several hundred pounds of our money. It was an act of great munificence, and supplied a precedent to Bishop Joceline and to later Bishops, and was appealed to by the Chapter when Bishop Roger, in 1245, and Bishop Droghensford, asserted their claims, and sought to appropriate these sequestrations for their own use.

2. Following this charter of Reginald's grant of a fabric fund, there are charters of gifts from individuals towards the church, which contain evidence that the church was being endowed and the fabric was being built. One charter there is, which it is very pleasant for a Canon of Wells to read, in which Nicolas of Barrow, in Ruridecanal Chapter at Castle Cary (in capitulo apud Kari), "in consideration of the good conversation of the Canons of Wells" (consideratâ canoniorum Wellensium honestâ conversatione), and of the admirable structure of the rising church (et surgentis ecclesiæ laudabili structurâ), gives up his life interest in the temporalities of the church of Lovington, of which the advowson had been given before to the church of St. Andrew by the Lord of Lovington, Robert de Kari. So then the church of

3. There is another charter, which is dated "in the second year after the coronation of our lord the king at Winchester," most probably the second coronation of Richard I, after his return from captivity in 1194. If so, it will belong to the third and fourth year of Savaric, successor to Reginald. In this charter Martin of Carsecumbæ (Croscombe) gives three silver marks towards the construction of the new work of the church of St. Andrew, and two marks towards the repair of the chapel of St. Mary therein. "*ad constructionem novi operis . . . et ad emendationem capellæ beatorum Mariæ ejusdem loci*"

[illegible]

a little removed from the Early Norman style," and which, Britton says there could be little hesitation in ascribing to the reign of Henry II, 1154 to 1189, on architectural evidence, if it were not for Godwin's words.

I pass on to the documentary history of the fabric during Bishop Jocelin's time, 1206 to 1242. It is disappointing that there is so little. The documents are altogether silent about the fabric after 1196, during the years of Savaric's wandering and litigious life, and the early years of Jocelin's episcopate, down to 1219-20. Within that time Jocelin was being carried away into the current of political strife—himself an exile, and the property of the See confiscated (£200 a year, equivalent to not less than £4,000 to £5,000), paid yearly into King John's hands. After his return, in 1213, he was engaged in the civil war, and in the suit with Glastonbury.

One grant there is, during the time of Dean Ralph of Lechdale, 1217 to 1220, in which a Canon of Henstridge gives land and money, with the wish expressed that by his help the work may rise the more quickly. "*Ut fabrica celerius ad optatam consummationem mea sedulitate consurgat.*" This is the only charter in our documents of a grant to the fabric during Jocelin's time. This charter shows that the work had recommenced at that date (1220). It appears that the Prebends had been assessed for the fabric, and in this case a voluntary offering is made over and above the assessment, to hasten the work.

Outside our documents, there are other evidences of building operations. The Close Rolls of Henry III contain grants to the fabric in 1220, of sixty large oaks (*grossa robora*), from the forest of Cheddar; in 1224, of one penny a day, remitted from the rent of Congresbury Manor; in 1225, of five marcs annually for twelve years; in 1226, of thirty oaks; and of smaller wood (*frusta*) to repair the Bishop's houses at Wookey. But no mention is made of these grants in the Chapter documents.

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The fifth of these is the fact that the
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ground, notwithstanding the great cost bestowed upon it by Robert, he (Jocelin) pulled down the greatest part of it, to witte, all the west ende, built it anew from the very foundation, and hallowed or dedicated it October 23rd, 1239." So Professor Willis has assumed, on Godwin's authority, that "Jocelin himself asserts in one of his statutes that he pulled down the church and rebuilt it."

Do Jocelin's words in this charter justify this assumption? They certainly do not to my mind—not even as read by themselves, much less when read in connection with Bishop Reginald's words and acts, and with the history of the time intervening between Reginald and the completion and consecration of the church by Jocelin in 1239–1242. The words themselves occurring in the preamble to a charter relating mainly to another subject, the better endowment of the church yet remaining to be done, are general, not precise, in their review of what has been done. As it seems to me the words do not necessarily demand a more definite meaning than that, having begun, he brought to an end, the work he had undertaken in the repair and enlargement of his church, which he found unfinished, old and ruinous in parts, and suffering from neglect and dilapidations of time.

Reconsecration was necessary from the changes and additions which had been made both by Reginald and Jocelin since Bishop Robert's consecration, nearly 100 years before, in 1148; and it was enforced at this time by the orders of the papal legate, according to which several other churches were consecrated about the same time.

The state of dilapidation and partial ruin in which Jocelin says he found the church might well have been the effects of some twenty or thirty years of neglect of an unfinished building, in such times, under the wasteful episcopate of Savaric, the confiscation of King John, the civil war, the intolerable exactions of papal legates, and the local quarrels with the great rival power at Glastonbury going on to 1218–19.

efficiently completed in interior arrangements and endowment, he consecrated his finished work shortly before his death.

Professor Willis has told us that the date of the consecration of the church by Jocelin, 1239, agrees "with that phase of Early English work, which the architecture of the west front presents," and that the west front "is built in the fully developed Early English style in which Salisbury is built." We know that Jocelin was a frequent visitor at Salisbury, while Bishop Poore was building; he was present at the consecration of the choir, in 1225; he was one of the Commissioners named by the Pope to pronounce on the merits of S. Osmund for canonization, in 1228. The architecture and contemporary evidence lead to the conclusion that the west front was Jocelin's special work, while repairing and completing the unfinished nave of his predecessors. If this was so, it would have been a noble achievement for the last twenty years of a troubled episcopate. If he did this, and no more than this, it would not be difficult to imagine how the tradition would have grown that he was the builder of the whole church. Amidst the obscurity attaching to the early building in the troublous times of the 12th century, Jocelin's fame as benefactor, legislator, builder of the west front, and the finisher of the church, would eclipse the fame of his predecessors, and invest him justly with the title of the "the builder of church," "as if there had been none like him, nor would be after him." But with these documents before us I claim that those who went before and prepared the way for Jocelin's achievement should not be forgotten.

"*Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona.*" Jocelin is first and foremost, but Reginald de Bohun ought to hold the second place of honour between Robert and Jocelin as one of the "makers of Wells;" one of the "first three" master builders of our holy and beautiful house of St. Andrew in Wells.

The Early Architecture of the Cathedral.

BY EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A., HON. D.C.L., LL.D.

I AM sorry to say that, though I am not quite the helpless creature which the newspapers have chosen to paint me, though I am not "laid up" or "confined to my house," still I am held not to be equal to any appearance at public meetings. I am therefore, most unwillingly, obliged to give up my purpose of doing a good deal at the present meeting of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society. It was arranged that I should undertake, not for the first time in my life, the exposition of the two churches of Wells. This I cannot do; I the more regret it, because of the new light which has lately been thrown on the history of the cathedral church at an important part of that history, by its own Sub-dean.

Mr. Church's three papers on the episcopates of Reginald, Savaric, and Jocelin,¹ are specimens of the best kind of local work, and such as has never before been applied to this part of the story of the church of Wells. It is not everybody who knows how to treat a piece of local history, but the many years which the Sub-dean has spent under the shadow of St. Andrew's has enabled him to do it as it should be done. I wish he had done it sooner; I might then have put some things differently in the little book which I wrote some years back, from such lights as I had then. A work of that kind is not easy; the history of one of these ancient churches

(1). Mr. Church's papers are printed in the *Archæo*

ther of its buildings or of its foundation, the mere succession of its members, is not a task to be trifled with; it cannot be dashed off by a swift-going pen at a moment's notice, like the "Etcetera" or "The Sign of the Ship," by the ready scribe of a popular magazine. It needs some control of the "forward, delusive, faculty" of which Bishop Butler found something to say. It needs some practice in historic criticism, some notion of the nature of evidence, some restraint to be put on the popular belief that it is safe to say that a thing did happen, because it is not impossible that it may have happened. I do not know whether Mr. Church has written "charming papers," but he has at least written scholarly monographs. He has not given us the light bread which the soul loatheth, but the savoury meat of real work; and of that savoury meat I have swallowed somewhat; from those scholarly monographs I have learned something. I see that the dates of the buildings of the church of Wells—as I have understood them, as even Professor Willis understood them—must be thoroughly gone through again. I am not ready with a new theory; I cannot make theories all of a moment. Before I give any opinion whatever, I must go through the whole evidence again; and I must look it over again on the spot, which I am just now not quite in the case for doing. But I may throw out a hint or two, which some one may perhaps look to during the meeting, which I may myself look to some other time. I speak only of things which may be, not of things which I at all say were.

All that I have ever done in the matter has been from printed sources; manuscripts are not my line. At once to dig the stones and to build the temple does not fall to the lot of every man; one may say that it falls to the lot of the Bishop of Chester only. Whatever I build, I must have my stones dug for me, and, till Mr. Church took the quarry in hand, it seems that the stones have been dug in right order. Metaphor apart, I had to trust gave no true acco

When I wrote my little book, I asked that those records might be printed; Mr. Church's monographs supply a fresh reason for printing everything. From his report one thing is plain. In the architectural history of the church of Wells, we must not, as, on the strength of our printed authorities, we have hitherto been inclined to do, take a wide leap from Robert in the middle of the twelfth century to Jocelin in the thirteenth. It is now plain that, beside them, Reginald, in the intermediate time, later in the twelfth century, also did great works of building. That is plain from several records of his time; but unluckily those records give us no hint as to the part of the church on which his labours were employed. That we must make out as we can from our notices of the other builders and from the evidence of the building itself; and far be it for me to commit myself to any view as yet. But I may mark a few points for guidance. First of all, as the Sub-dean seems to have noticed, the conventional phrases about the church being well nigh ruined at such and such a time are merely conventional phrases, and go for next to nothing. The old builders took a very small occasion for rebuilding or recasting, if the fancy for rebuilding or recasting took them. Secondly, that we must remember that the Old-English church of Primitive Romanesque, the church of Gisa and his predecessors, clearly lived on till the time of Robert—as the nave of St. John of Beverley lived on till the fourteenth century—and that part of it may have lived on longer still. When Robert is said to have built and consecrated a new church, that might very well, in the exaggerated language in which such things are set down, have merely meant that he rebuilt the eastern part, according to the custom of his time, on a greater scale—as it was afterwards enlarged to a greater scale again. This work, be it noticed, would have made a fresh consecration needful. It is possible therefore—I do not say that it is more than possible—that the present nave, by whomsoever built, immediately supplanted the Primitive nave.

and it is tempting—I do not say it is more than tempting—
I suggest Reginald as the man who did the supplanting.
Only, to whomsoever we assign the nave, we must remember
that it is evidently part of a design which took in the eastern
amb and the transepts, and of which the nave would naturally
be the last part built. Again, we must remember that there
is one part of the building of quite different work from the nave,
at which looks still more like the time of Reginald. This
is the north porch, clearly too late for Robert, clearly too
early for Jocelin. Then again, it is perhaps not quite safe to
assume that the west front is necessarily later than the nave.
It is undoubtedly later in idea; but, as I said long ago, it need
not therefore be later in age; there are marks in the building
that look both ways, and, when the late Mr. Parker and I
examined it together, we came to the conclusion that the west
front was the older, and we gave up that view only in deference
to Professor Willis. It was not at all unusual to add on a
west front to an earlier nave, which earlier nave might in after
times be rebuilt or not. And it was specially usual in the
age which above all others indulged in building west fronts
which had no kind of relation to the nave, fronts which can
be spoken of in plain words as *shams*, though the word does
seem to grate on some specially delicate ears. I can only say
that, if any one objects to call the west front of Wells a sham,
it only shows that he can never really have looked at both
sides of it; that is all.

I simply throw out these few hints for any one to think
over who may be examining the church of Wells within the
next few days, as I hope some day to think of them more
fully myself. But whatever conclusion anybody comes to
at any time, he will equally owe his thanks to the Sub-dean
for having started him on his new tack. Mr. Church has done
a good work in reopening the question on a new ground; he
has further done wisely in not attempting to settle it in a
hurry, or by the help of guess-work.

We have usually, when the Society meets in Wells, to raise our moan over such of the smaller antiquities of the city and its immediate neighbourhood as have perished since the time of the last meeting. We have had a longer interval than I had looked for since our last Wells meeting. We met here in 1863; we met here in 1873; I fully expected that we should have met here in 1883, but, I know not for what cause, the time was put off till 1888. That is, this time of absence from Wells has been half as long again as the other time; a fact which cuts both ways. A full list of objects destroyed is likely to be longer; but it is harder to remember in 1888 than it would have been in 1883 whether a particular piece of destruction happened before or after 1873. I am thinking chiefly of the smaller objects, specially the small domestic buildings, the good old houses which are such a special feature of the district, and of which everybody in town or country thinks himself clever if he can destroy one or two. I am pretty sure that the bishop's barn at Wookey vanished some years before 1873; but I am not clear when the dovecot began gradually to decay, before or after. Nor have I kept the exact dates of the various stages by which so much of the traces of the grand unfinished design of the Wells marketplace has given way to the increased grandeur of a flaunting shop. How noble a feature in a street a series of mediæval shops were nobody seems to think. But I am quite sure that it is since 1873 that an ancient house at Burcot, which I used greatly to delight in, and which I used as a model for some work of my own, was suddenly swept away, seemingly out of sheer wontonness. Then further from Wells is the admirable, the unique, fish-house at Meare. Since our last meeting that has become a ruin. It is, I believe, strictly speaking, by nobody's fault that it has become so: but it has become so. And it surely should not stay as it was when I last saw it, last year. It was then not in the state of a ruin of past ages, but in the same grievous state of havoc as

he houses which I saw in Herzegovina in 1875 which had been burned by the Turks. Now surely the Society might make some appeal to the owner. Most likely he knows nothing about it; these things are commonly left to some agent or underling of some kind, "to save or consume things as seemeth him best." Surely we could ask the owner of that unique house, not to "restore" it, *quod absit*—the old house is ruined, and we don't want a sham one—but to take care of what is left and to save it from utter decay. And, within the city, it was a great many years after 1873, it was some years after 1883, that one of the stateliest of the domestic buildings of the city was worse than swept away. Every one here must know that grand old house which stood not far from Saint Cuthbert's church; not enriched, but grand in its simplicity, with its three gables, its ranges of mullioned windows, showing in what kind of house a burgher of Wells once could dwell. It was a noble object to rest the eye on, as we passed from the lower church to the upper. Now, for what reason I know not, it has been cut down to the vulgarest and most paltry type of modern house; the gables have vanished, the mullioned windows have given way to rectangular holes of the poorest kind. What kind of being it can be to whom this kind of change gives any pleasure I know not, and I forbear to guess. Some here may have more certain means of knowledge. And these things happen daily. People have begun to care for primæval and military antiquities; as for churches, they care for them rather too much; they are swept away by the subtler demon of restoration. But the small ancient houses of the land, really among the choicest of its antiquities, perish daily, and no man taketh it to heart. Our great houses perish by mysterious fires: our small houses perish anyhow. One of the most characteristic classes among the relics of old times will soon be wholly lost to us.

And there is another ancient building in the city about which strange and fearful rumours are going about. The

bishop's barn at Wells is not quite equal to the abbot's barn at Glastonbury as an example of a class of buildings which few surpass in interest. But it ranks high in the class; it is one of the precious relics of the old days of the city and its bishopric. In no way is the skill of the mediæval architects better shown than in their barns. To design a building for a lowlier purpose than that of a church or a palace-hall, to make it exactly suited for its own purpose and for none other, and yet to make it as truly a work of the highest art as any church or any hall,—that was exactly what the mediæval architects could do, but what I am quite sure that no modern architect could. Set a modern architect to design a barn, and he would either stick it all over with incongruous ornament, or else give it no artistic shape whatever. But look at the old one; mark well its low and massive walls, its mighty roof with its soaring gables, a wonder of timber-work within; mark its solid buttresses, its narrow slits for windows—the narrow slit as much in place here as the broad window of many bays is in the church or the great hall—all solid and plain, but everything good and finished, the little enrichment that such a building allowed kept carefully for one or two fitting places—to have made such a building as this is indeed a triumph of the builder's skill. And yet I hear whispers of some designs against this precious piece of our local antiquities. I hear something said about applying it to some other use, about changing its essential features in order to suit the purposes of that other use. I read in a local paper that it was a pity that so beautiful a building should be put to so mean an use as that of a barn. O the unwisdom of the ancient architect, who blindly deemed it his duty to put forth his best skill for every work that he took in hand—into whose head it never came either to design a mean building for any purpose, or that any true and honest purpose could be mean—who, being called on to design a barn, designed a building that was perfect for its own use of a barn, and altogether unsuited for any other use.

It is the glory of Wells that it keeps so many buildings, from its great church and its great house downwards, which are still applied to the uses for which they were meant by their first builders; let one at least of its ancient barns still keep its place, unaltered by any modern fingers, on a list so honourable to church and city, and so nearly unique.

One thing more. While we are dealing with rumours, what is this that is whispered touching something greater than the barn, touching the church of Wells itself? What is this that is whispered about a reredos? Some day or other there ought to be a fitting reredos in the church of Wells; but we may very well do without it for the present. For any reredos made now is likely to be on peepshow principles, to show the "beautiful view" from the choir into the Lady chapel. And a reredos made on peepshow principles would be a blow to the church which would perhaps never be got over. There is no greater misconception of the arrangements of a church than this notion of the "beautiful view" into the Lady chapel. But I really do not wonder at it as things are. Everything in the choir is so "cabined, cribbed, confined," that one does not wonder at an escape being sought for anywhither. Only the escape is generally sought for at the wrong end. Once more, as I have said so often, as the great brass lectern teaches us, "in season, out of season," break down the middle wall of partition that is against us; let the church of Wells be as the churches of Lichfield, Hereford, Chichester, and Llandaff; then, with the full length from west door to high altar forming one mighty whole, no one will be tempted to think about the pretty peepshow between choir and Lady chapel. A Lady chapel is built specially not to be peeped into; it is a thing of itself, a design of itself, designed to be kept quite apart from the great whole formed by the whole body of the church from the high altar westward. When the church of Wells has, like the church of Lichfield, its clergy and choir in their place, its laity in their place, and the light screen between the two,

then we will think of a new reredos—perhaps an old one—between presbytery and Lady chapel, one the very opposite to a peepshow, one like the grand work at Winchester and St. Albans and Christ Church Twynham. Till that can be, leave alone a thing which, if not good, is not conspicuously bad, certainly not worse than anything of the same kind is likely to be.

Why Wells should linger so far behind the rest of the world I never could understand. Why what is found perfectly easy at Lichfield, perfectly easy at Hereford, should be thought strange and impossible here is altogether beyond me. At all events, if we cannot hasten the day of deliverance, at least let us not put it back. As yet the wide windows of the barn, the Italian alabaster of the reredos, are only in the stage of rumour. May they never come out of that stage. May they never find their way into any chronicle of actual facts, along with the destruction of the prebendal house in the North Liberty, along with the overthrow of the house of the *informator puerorum*, along with the breaking down of the wall between close and city, along with the other merciless sweepings away of ancient relics and ancient memories which I can witness to during the eight-and-twenty years in which I have watched the doings of this city and its neighbourhood more narrowly than any other.

Hoard of Roman Coins, discovered on the property of
W. W. Hettlewell, Esq., of Harptree Court, East
Harptree, on the slope of the Mendip Hills.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY SCARTH, M.A.

DURING the course of the dry summer of 1887, the water supply of the village of East Harptree having run low, search was made for an additional spring, which might be brought as an increased supply to the village. This, it was thought, could be obtained from a piece of boggy ground about a mile distant south-west of the village. In cutting a channel, the spade of the workman employed in digging came upon a vessel of white metal, only six inches below the surface, which had been broken into two pieces, the lower portion fitting into the upper. When dug out it was found to contain a hoard of silver coins, some cast silver ingots cut into strips, and a silver ring having an intaglio of red carnelian bearing the figure of Mars carrying a trophy and armed with a spear. A drawing of the casket, as restored, containing the coins, and also of the ring and engraved stone, will be found in vol. viii (3rd series, pp. 22, 46) of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1888, which contains a full description of the coins, by the Secretary of the Numismatic Society, John Evans, Esq., P.S.A., F.R.S.

Hoard of Roman Coins discovered at East Harptree. 23

S.M.N.	...	Nicomedia	...	...	4
RP. RB. RT. RQ.		Rome	...	...	99
SIRM.	...	Sirmium (Pannonia In-			
		ferior, left bank of			
		river Save)...	...		6
SIS.	...	Silicia (Pann: Superior)			1
TSC.—TES....		Thessalonica	...	...	12
TR.—TRPS....		Trèves	...	...	207
Uncertain	...	...	...	...	18

More than three-quarters of the whole hoard were struck at the two mints of Arles and Lyons, and a seventh at that of Trèves. Fuller details will be found in the learned paper by Mr. Evans, already alluded to, and I cannot sufficiently express to him my thanks for the trouble he has taken in classifying this hoard, which was first placed in my hands by Mr. and Mrs. Kettlewell, and, with their approval, handed by me to Mr. Evans.

It is much to be wished that similar discoveries could at once be made known to the Secretary of the Numismatic Society, that the coins might fall into hands capable of classifying them, and drawing from that classification the historical information they contain.

The locality in which this interesting discovery took place is not far from the line of Roman road which traverses the Mendip hills, from the port at Uphill to the well known city of Sorbiodunum (Old Sarum). Along this line of road Roman stations exist, and in the neighbourhood of these many Roman coins, and also Roman pigs of lead, and other remains have been found, especially at Charterhouse on Mendip, which has yielded a rich harvest.¹ Coins of an early date have been found there, which show that the mining operations of the Romans reach back to the first occupation of this island.

The date of the latest coin found in the Harptree hoard

(1). See *Journal of Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxi, p. 129, 1875.

in heathen times, and the rites peculiar to the worship of springs were called "Fontinalia."

A very interesting discovery of a large hoard was made in Northumberland, at Carrawburgh (Procolitia), on the line of the Roman wall. Here was a well cased with masonry. The discovery of the coins is thus described by Dr. Bruce:—"The surface of the well became grass-grown, and it was lost to sight, and almost to memory, when some lead miners, thinking to strike upon a vein of ore, began their operations here. Coming in contact with the upper courses of the stone framework of the well, they rightly thought that further search in that spot was vain;" but a well known antiquary, and one who has for years past devoted himself to the study of the Roman remains along the line of the wall, and to their careful preservation—Mr. John Clayton of Chester—hearing that the well described by Horsley (B.R.), had been found, gave directions that it should be explored. This examination revealed a mass of treasure deposited in the well. When the stones were removed, a mass of coins, chiefly of the lower empire, was discovered, as well as carved stones, altars, vases, Roman pearls, fibulæ, etc., lying in an indiscriminate mass. These seem to have been cast into the well as a place of security, and committed to the tutelary guardianship of the goddess COVENTINA, to whom an altar there found was dedicated, bearing the following inscription:—

DIE. COVE
NTINE. A
VRELIVS
GROTVS
GERMAN.

But not only was this altar found, but a sculpture also, having three female figures, two bearing an urn in the left hand, and with the right pouring the water from a second, above which each nymph is seated; a third faces the others, and holds the urn in the left and pours out water from another

I cannot but express my thanks to that gentleman and lady for having called my attention first to this very interesting discovery, and then having permitted me to place the coins in the hands of the Secretary of the Numismatic Society, from whose careful and valuable investigation, published in their proceedings, I have been able to draw so largely in this paper.¹

Among the coins found in the well of Procolitia (Carrowburgh) were a very large number of the second brass coin of Antoninus Pius, struck on the 4th Consulship of that Emperor (A.D. 145). On the reverse of this coin, which has the legend BRITANNIA above, there is the seated figure of Britannia on her rock. She sits disconsolate; she has no helmet on her head, no sword, no spear in her hand, her banner is lowered, her head droops, and her shield rests on the earth! In the exergue are the letters S.C. This coin, of which 318 were counted, must have circulated in Britain, a sad token of her humiliation! But such coins were not uncommon under imperial rule.

In the collection of coins made by M. le Vicomte de Ponton d'Amécourt, at Paris, were two similar coins, not relating to Britain; but the one to Germany, the other to France. They have the head of Constantine the Great, crowned with laurel, on the obverse side; and on the reverse, GAVDIVM ROMANORVM. In the exergue, ALAMANNIA,

(1). See *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. viii, 3rd series, pp. 22—46.

At Saintes, the ancient Mediolanum Santonum, is a fountain named after Sainte Eustelle, a daughter of a Roman governor of Saintes, who, according to the legend of the place, was sought in marriage by many suitors, but had resolved to devote herself to a religious life, having been converted to the Christian faith by Saint Eutropius. One day, when hard pressed by her suitors, she stamped on the ground, and a *spring* issued forth. This fountain is still visited by women, and on the 21st May, which is kept in her honour, girls come thither and throw *pins* into the water. If these are found at the bottom in the form of a cross, a husband is expected within the year.

St. Euthropius suffered in the Decian persecution (A.D. 249—251), and is said to have been secretly burned by St. Eustelle. (See *L' Histoire Monumentale de la Charente Inferieure*, pp. 48—50; quoted in an article on "The Antiquities of Saintes," by Prof. Burmel Lewis; *Archæological Journal*, vol. xliv, p. 172, 1887.

The Seals of the Bishops of Bath and Wells.

BY W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.,


Assistant Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries.

I HAVE been asked by Canon Church to lay before you this evening some account of the seals of the bishops of Bath and Wells.

Before doing so, it will perhaps be as well if I indicate briefly the principal characteristics of episcopal seals generally, more especially as there is no text book on the subject of seals to which to refer you.

The seals of bishops possess one especial value that no other class of seals possesses—except the royal seals—in that they are practically *dated* examples, the engraving of the seal being coincident with the known date of the bishop's election or consecration. A long series of episcopal seals forms, therefore, a valuable comparative scale by which the approximate date of almost any medieval seal may be fixed. Nor is this all; the series also furnishes us with a chronological record of the progress of art in seals, and of the gradual evolution and development of the most elaborate seals from perfectly simple forms. That this is a very important matter is evident when we find, as we do, that the seals represent the best art of each period.

Looking at the great value of episcopal seals, it is very desirable that a more complete series should be formed than



...the great seal, was I pre-
sented the seal being tampered with for frau-
pense. It was frequently identical with the *secret*
illum priorem, the seal used for deeds concerning the
estate of the bishop himself.

The seal *ad causas* was essentially the ordinary business seal, and appended to copies of acts of court, letters of orders, marriage licenses, and similar instruments.

The signet, which was not necessarily an episcopal seal at all, was used for sealing the bishop's private correspondence. It is occasionally found as a counter-seal to the great seal.

Episcopal seals, like all others, consist of two parts: (1) the device or subject that occupies the field; (2) the marginal legend or inscription.

The seals of dignity are, with two or three exceptions, always pointed ovals in shape. This is not from any fanciful symbolism or supposed ecclesiastical significance, but simply because it is the most convenient shape for a standing figure, which was the chief device on the early episcopal seals, as it is, too, on many seals of ladies, which are also pointed ovals.

The pre-Reformation seals of dignity are divisible into two great classes: (1) That in which the device, or the chief part of it, is formed by the bishop's effigy; (2) that in which the device consists chiefly of splendid tabernacle work with subjects or figures of saints, the bishop only appearing as a small kneeling figure in base. Seals of the first class are found from 1072 to about 1375; those of the second class from 1345 till the Reformation, the two types occurring side by side for about thirty years.

The seals of dignity of the pre-Reformation bishops of Bath, and Bath and Wells, of which examples are known, are only thirteen in number, representing eleven bishops, two having each used two distinct seals. Few as they are in number, being about one-third only of the possible total, they very fairly illustrate the manner in which the simple seal like that of bishop Robert developed into the gorgeous canopied figures of saints that cover Bekington's fine seal.

The earliest of our series is the seal of bishop Robert (1135-66). It represents the bishop in albe, chasuble, mitre, etc., holding his crosier in the left hand, and giving the bene-

with orphreys and wide sleeves, fanon, and ample chasuble, with mitre and crosier. On the field of each seal, on either side the bishop, are two keys with the bows interlaced, for St. Peter, and a saltire for St. Andrew. The effigy stands on a carved corbel.

The seal of Burnell's successor, William de Marchia (1293-1302), is known only from a much mutilated impression appended to a deed at Wells of 1295. All that is left is the trunk of the bishop's figure.

Of Walter de Haselshawe's seal (1302-8) no impression is known.

The seal of the next bishop, John de Drokenesford (1309-1329), is only known to us by a much injured impression, which shows that it was of no ordinary interest. The device was the episcopal effigy standing under a rich trefoiled canopy or penthouse, without shafts. On the left side of the figure may be made out the hilt of an upright sword, with an object below like a figure with outstretched hands. The rest of the seal is unfortunately lost.

Ralph de Shrewsbury's (1329-63) seal is a fine example, and of interest as showing the increasing richness of the details. It bears a figure of the bishop standing on a rich corbel, under a cusped and crocketed canopy with pinnacles, but no shafts. The field is diapered, and has on one side a pair of keys, the bows interlaced, and on the other the saltire of St. Andrew.

Owing to the length of this bishop's episcopate, we find that the seal of his successor, John of Barnet (1364-66), is in an advanced style of art which bishop Ralph's seal hardly prepares us to expect. It is a most beautiful composition, the device being the bishop's effigy within a splendid pinnaced canopy, with elaborately panelled and buttressed side shafts. The bishop's effigy is represented three-quarter face, a most unusual arrangement on English episcopal seals, the only other example known to me being the beautiful seal of Richard de

Bury, bishop of Durham (1333-45). It is possible that the seals were the work of the same man.

Of the next six bishops no seals of dignity are preserved of the seventh, Thomas de Bekington (1443-65). A perfect impression is preserved at Winchester college.

Bekington's seal is the only Wells example of type 2. The device consists of three elaborately carved pannelled buttresses, containing figures of St. Andrew in the middle, and of St. Peter and St. Paul on either side. Above is a smaller series of niches, with Our Lady in the centre, and a demi-figure of an angel on either side. In base is an arch set in masonry, with a three-quarter figure of the bishop praying, and on either side a kneeling figure. That on the dexter bears the royal arms, and the sinister shield has some curious figure I cannot make out.

The seals of the six succeeding bishops are as yet unexamined.

Before describing the post-Reformation bishops' seals it will be convenient to notice a few of the characteristic seals already examined.

Owing to the small size of the figures, the seals do not appear to have been so careful to denote minutely the costume as we find on a monumental effigy, and the chasuble is almost always left plain. The crozier is usually with the crook turned indifferently inwards or outwards, and regards the figure, and is also found held in either hand, thus disposing of the silly theory that bishops and abbots can be severally identified by the way in which the staff is held.

On the subject of the legends I have as yet said nothing, and now let me first remark that the style of the lettering is of especial value in dating a doubtful seal; thus we find

- (1) from 1070 to 1175, Roman capitals, which almost invariably change into,
- (2) from 1175 to 1215, a kind of rude Lombardic
- (3) from 1205 to 1345 we have a good Lombardic which gives way almost universally to

s of Bath and Wells. 35

se from 1345 to circa 1425.

fine close black letter, which

itals.

's seal is unfortunately incom-

DI GRACIA] BATHONIENSIS

COPI.

Joscelin, Roger, and Burnell
themselves in the nominative.
im BATHONIENSIS EPISCO[PVS]
respectively. Joscelin, and pre-
rnell on one of his seals, style
Burnell on his second seal is the
ONIENSIS ET WALLANSIS: EPS.,
l by all his successors. Legends
atin till about 1750, after which

they appear in English.

The seals of dignity of the post-Reformation bishops need not detain us long.

The first of these, that of William Knight (1541-47), is of totally different style to those I have described, the ornamentation being purely Renaissance in character. In the centre is a figure of St. Andrew holding his cross and book, beneath a recess with horizontal lintel supported by triple shafts. Above is a half-length figure of Our Lady and Child, between two angels holding cords and tassels which hang down at the sides of the central subject. In base, held by two angels, is a shield of the bishop's arms—*per fesse, in chief a double-headed eagle rising from a demi-rose, in base a demi-sun in splendour.*

Knight's successor, William Barlow (1548-53) used a seal of somewhat similar character. In the centre, under a square-headed recess with rayed pediment and supported by two

baluster-shafts, is a figure of St. Andrew holding a large cross and book. The side spaces are filled in with flower work, and in base is a shield of the bishop's arms.

No seals of the next seventeen bishops have come under my notice.

The seal of Charles Moss has a somewhat elegant shield of his arms impaled by those of the see, surmounted by a mitre; and this device is followed, with the least possible degree of ornament, by bishops Law, Bagot, and Lord Auckland, whose seals may safely be pronounced to exhibit the lowest style of degradation of seal-engraving. The last of the series, that of the present occupant of the see, Lord Arthur Hervey, exhibits much more enrichment, and has the spiritual and secular jurisdiction symbolised by a key and crosier placed in saltire behind the shield. The field is also diapered, and the lettering of ornate character.

We now come to the counter-seals, with which may also be included the private seals or *secreta*, the use of each being interchangeable. Of pre-Reformation examples only ten are at present known. The earliest of the series is that of Reginald (1174). It is a small pointed oval bearing simply an effigy of the bishop, with the marginal legend:

+ RAINAVD DEI GRACIA BATHONIENSIS EPISCOPVS

This is the usual type of counter-seal in use from 1185 to 1207.

Our second example, that of Joscelin (1206), is an instance of the next type of counter-seal which was in use from 1205 to 1414. The device consists of the figures of SS. Peter and Andrew holding up a seat or throne on which is Our Lady and Child, with, in base, under a cusped arch surmounted by a tiny model of a church, a half-length figure of the bishop praying. The marginal legend is:

+ hII: TIBI: PATRONI: SINT: IOSCELINÆ: BONI

The next example, that of Roger of Salisbury (1244), is the same type as Joscelin's seal, but plainer. The device

St. Andrew crucified, with the *Manus Dei* above, and a half-length figure of the bishop praying in base. The legend is :

+ MÆ: RUVET ANDRÆAS . . | LINGNO VIRÆT TÆ GRĀS

The counter-seal of Robert Burnell (1275), which is our next example, is only known from a much injured impression appended to a deed at Wells of 1290. In the centre were sitting figures of SS. Peter and Andrew, and in base under an arch the bishop praying. The legend has gone, all but two or three letters. It is to be hoped that a perfect impression of this fine seal may come to light.

The fifth of our series is the beautiful counter-seal of John de Drokensford (1309). It is divided into three tiers, the central of which contains SS. Peter and Andrew under pointed arches: above is our Lady and Child sitting under a cinquefoiled canopy; and in base under a cusped arch is a three-quarter length figure of the bishop praying. The legend is partly destroyed :

• SERVANT INDEMPNEM & MI

Two fragments of this seal are appended to deeds of 1321 and 1328 at Wells.

The only known impression of the counter-seal of Drokensford's successor, Ralph of Shrewsbury (1329), is appended to a Wells charter of 1344. It is unfortunately mutilated. The device consists of three beautiful canopies with figures of Our Lady and Child, and SS. Peter and Andrew, and under an arch in base the bishop praying. The legend is all broken away. Possibly this is the bishop's seal *ad causas*, but the question cannot be decided until other impressions are forthcoming.

All the six examples I have just described are pointed oval in shape. The remaining four of the series are circular.

The first of the round seals is the *secretum* of John de Barnet (1364). It bears three canopies with figures of St. Paul in the centre, between a king and queen holding books.

In base is a shield of arms—a saltire and in chief a coronet with three fleurons—supported by two griffins. Legend:

S' IOHANNIS DE BARNET

The figure of St. Paul proves that this seal was engraved for John de Barnet while archdeacon of London, before his election as bishop of Worcester in 1361; and the royal figures therefore probably represent Ethelbert and his queen.

Our next example, the *secretum* of Ralph de Erghum (1388) was certainly made for him before his consecration as bishop. Device: St. Anne teaching the Blessed Virgin to read, in a traceried compartment, cut away on one side to admit a suppliant figure of Ralph de Erghum. In base is a shield of arms, bearing three chaplets. Legend:

sigillum: radulphi: de: erghum

The counter-seal or *secretum* of John de Stafford (1425) is somewhat larger than the two last described, being 1½ inches in diameter. It displays two eagles (in allusion to his Christian name) holding up a large shield of arms—on a chevron within a bordure engrailed a mitre. Legend:

[Si]gillum: joh̄is: stafford: bathoniensis & wellensis [epi]

There also exists appended to a deed of the bishop when lord chancellor, in the British Museum, a small signet bearing the same arms as on his *secretum* and a legend which cannot be read, the only legible word being STAFFORD. The lettering is in Lombardic characters and is one of the latest examples of such on an episcopal seal.

Of the post-Reformation seals of this class I have only met with the two signets used by Richard Bagot, bishop from 1845 to 1854. One bears a shield of the arms of the sees of Bath and Wells quarterly, impaling Bagot, the other a mitre and three shields for Bath, Wells, and Bagot arranged in cross.

Of seals *ad causas* only a few examples have been found. The single medieval example is that of John de Hare (1367-86). In the centre are St. Andrew and St. Peter,

above Our Lady and Child, all under ogee canopies with sprigs at the sides. In base under an arch is a full face three-quarter length figure of the bishop in cope and mitre with his crosier, praying. Legend:

· s' ioh̄is: de[i: gra]: b & Well ep[i: ad]: cau[fas]

The only other old example is that of Gilbert Berkeley (1560-81). It bears a figure of St. Andrew sitting on an elaborate throne, with flower work at the sides, and in base an ornate shield of the bishop's arms. Legend:

+ SIGILLVM * GILLBERTI * BARCKLEY * BATHON + ET +
WELLEN + EPI + AD: CAVSAS

The seals *ad causas* of four recent bishops, viz., Law, Bagot, Lord Auckland, and Lord Arthur Hervey are the same as their seals of dignity with the omission of the legend.

I have now described all the seals of the bishops of the see of Bath and Wells that have come under my notice. It is much to be regretted that the series is so incomplete, but I hope that these few remarks may be the means of bringing to light those that are not at present forthcoming.

P.S.—Since the above was in type, Canon Church has sent me for examination a deed dated 1263, with a seal of bishop William Bitton I. appended.

The seal is unfortunately much mutilated. It shows the remains of a fine figure of the bishop, in chasuble with pillar orphrey and diapered lining, on a field covered with a lattice diaper. On the dexter side of the figure is seen a church tower, surmounted by a spire; the other side is unfortunately broken away. Of the legend, only the letters "si" of *Wellensis* are left.

The counterseal was one of great beauty. It had in the centre two figures seated side by side; clearly St. Peter and St. Andrew, as a portion of the latter's cross is seen in his uplifted right hand. In base under a trefoiled arch, flanked by pinnacles, was the bishop praying. Of the legend, all that can be read is: RMANOR.

Brief Notes on the Heraldry of the Glass and other Memorials in Wells Cathedral.

BY THE REV. H. W. PEREIRA, M.A., M.R.I.A.

SOME uncertainty must necessarily attach to several coats of arms described in the following memoranda, partly because of the imperfect manner in which the heraldic colours have been painted in upon the glass, and partly owing to the reckless want of method in which various fragmentary portions of design have been thrust into vacant spaces, without regard to the question of fitness, either of form or position.

In the case of the majority of the *sculptured* monument and, excepting those of De Clare and St. Barbe, altogether in that of the encaustic tiles, no tinctures are indicated; but where the charges are known, the tinctures can generally be readily discovered, and the arms attributed to the proper owners.

I. (a)—WEST WINDOW, CHAPTER HOUSE.

In a field *or*, issuing from a crescent party per pale *az* and *az.*, an estoile of ten points wavy, of the second.

One of the badges of Richard I, John, and Henry III, as of the Lancastrian Princes and their friends, partisans, and dependents.

A collar of "SS," united by a double buckle, with another "S" of a more elaborate character, in an ornamented pendant encircles the above badge. The collar was worn by persons of both sexes and of various degrees. It appears on the monument of Catherine Swynforde, third wife of John Gaunt, in Lincoln Cathedral.

L



IV.



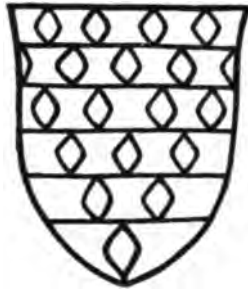
VI.



VII.



VIII.



XII.



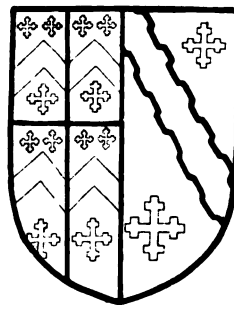
XIV.



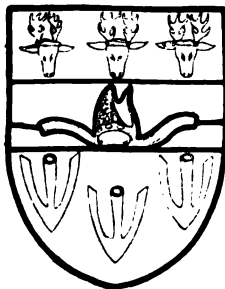
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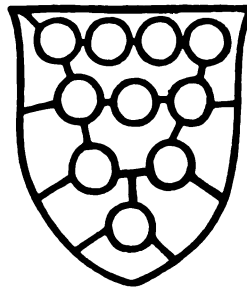
XVIII.



XIX.



XXI.



(b) EAST WINDOW OF CHAPTER HOUSE.

Quarterly, France modern and England. A label of three points *arg.*, differenced with three ermine spots on each. Borne by JOHN OF GAUNT.

This shield has been attributed to John, Duke of Bedford, third son of King Henry IV. But he bore a label of six points, charged with fleurs-de-lis, as well as with ermine, as may be seen on the monument at King's Langley.

II.—MONUMENT, ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL.

Erm., on a chief *gu.*, two buck's heads cabossed *or*. [Three bucks' heads.] JOHN DE DROKENSFORD, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1309—1329.

III.

Quarterly, *or* and *az.*, four chess-rooks counter-changed. DROKENSFORD.

Attached to a grant by Philip de Drokensford [Drokensford], A.D. 1332, is a round seal, bearing a shield with the following arms:—A cross cantoned with four chess-rooks; in chief over all a label of three points. The seal is in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

IV.—WEST WINDOW, CHAPTER HOUSE.

Az., three bars *or*; an inescutcheon *arg.* On a chief of the 1st, two palets [or pallets] between as many gyrons of the 2nd. MORTIMER.¹

V.—ON DEAN GUNTHORP'S TOMB; CHAPEL OF ST.

JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Attributed to Carrier of Gosport. But that family bore:—*Az.*, a chevron *erm.*, between three crosses crosslet *arg.*; where-as the charges on the above shield are crosses bottoneé.

(1). See a beautiful seal of Edmund Mortimer, A.D. 1372, in *Heraldry*, p. 418, No. 270.

New Series, Vol. XIV, 1888, Part II.

" . . . a chevron . . . between three crosses patonce . .
 Seal of MATTHEW DE SOTHWORTH, A.D. 1394.

The probability that the above coat belongs, not to Carr
 but to Southworth, is enhanced by the fact that two other
 examples of the same, or very similar bearings, occur
 the south aisle of the choir, both belonging to the family
 Southworth.¹

VI.—WINDOW IN SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *arg.*, a chevron between three crosses
 crosslet *sa.* SOUTHWORTH of Sandbury, co. Lancaster,
 Somerset.

2nd and 3rd, *sa.*, a chevron between three crosses crosslet
arg. DAYES.

Impaling—

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gu.*, a double-headed eagle displayed
arg. FITZ-STEPHEN, Norton, co. Devon (?)

2nd, per fess *sa.* and *arg.*, a lion rampant counter-changed
 LLOYD of Oswestry.

3rd, *arg.*, a chevron *gu.*, between two pheons in chief
 fessways, and one in base paleways, *sa.* LLOYD.

VII.—NORTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

Per fess *or.* and *gu.*, a double-headed eagle displayed
 having on its breast a demi-rose and a demi-sun conjoined
 one and counter-changed of the field.

Arms assigned by the Emperor Maximilian, and granted
 letters patent, July 14th, 1514, to WILLIAM KNIGHT, Prothonotary
 of the Apostolic See, and Ambassador from King
 Henry VIII to the Emperor. He was afterwards made Bishop
 of Bath and Wells, 1541; died 1547.

VIII.—NORTH-WEST WINDOW OF LADY CHAPEL.

Vert., three bars *or.*, semeé of lozenges counter-changed.
 [Barry of six *or.* and *vert.* BRAY, MOWLTON, MOYEN

(1). See Nos. VI and XVII.

**IX.—PULPIT BALUSTRADE, NORTH AISLE OF CHOIR
(WEST SIDE).**

Az., on a saltire engrailed *arg.* four crosses pattée fitchée, points downwards *sa.* RICHARD JENKYNs, D.D., Dean of Wells, 1845—1854; formerly Master of Baliol College, Oxford.

**X.—ON PULPIT BALUSTRADE, NORTH AISLE OF CHOIR
(EAST SIDE).**

Erm., on a chevron engrailed *gu.* three escallops *or.* TROTH, widow of Dean JENKYNs (No. ix) and daughter and heiress of Jermyn Grove of Moat Hall, co. Salop, Esq.

XI.—EAST AISLE, NORTH TRANSEPT.

Arms of the see of Wells, impaling—

Sa., gutté d'eau three roses *arg.* JOHN STILL, Bishop of Bath and Wells, A.D. 1593—1608.

XII.—WINDOW, NORTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

Or., two bars *az.*, in chief three escallops *gu.*, surmounted by a mitre with labels expanded, *or.* JOHN CLERKE,¹ Bishop of Bath and Wells, A.D. 1523—1541.

XIII.—EAST AISLE, NORTH TRANSEPT.

On a chevron, between three Cornish choughs, a mitre with the labels expanded. THOMAS CORNISH, Bishop of Tenos (one of the Cyclades), and suffragan to Bishop Richard Fox; A.D. 1504.

XIV.—WINDOW, NORTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

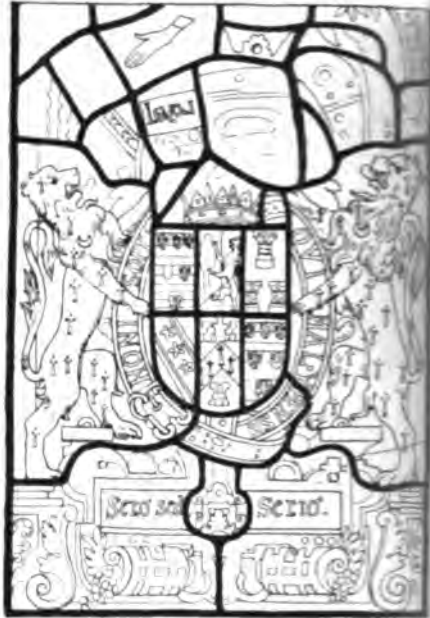
Arg., guttée de sang; on a chief *or* a rose *ppr.* between two leopards' faces *az.* RICHARD WOLEMAN (*alias* Woolman), Dean of Wells, A.D. 1529—1537.

(1). "The Bishop of Bath and Wells, John Clerk, carried and commended in an oration to the Cardinals the King's book against Luther with much commendation; but being afterwards sent in embassy to the Duke of Cleves, to show the reason why the King renounced his marriage with the lady Ann, the Duke's sister; for the reward of his unwelcome message, was poisoned (as they said) in Germany, and returning with much ado, died in England in February, 1540-1, *i.e.*, 32nd Henry VIII.—Sir Henry Spelman's *History and Fate of Sacrilege*, ed. 1853, p. 216.

XXII.



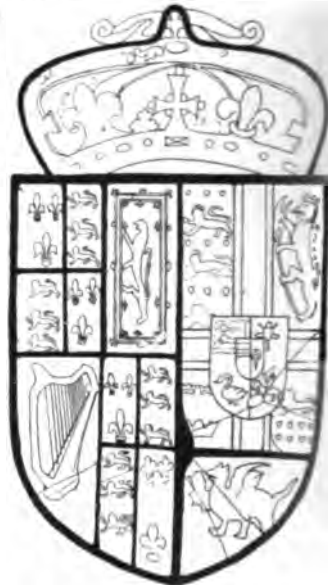
XXIV.



XXX.



XXXII.



Gu., a bend crenellée between two crosses crosslet *arg.*
LESANT.

Henry Southworth of Wyke Champflower married Elizabeth,
daughter of John Palesant of London, Merchant. A.D. 1607.

XIX.—WINDOW, SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

Arg., on a fess *az.*, a mitre with labels expanded *or*, between
three bucks' heads cabossed *gu.* in chief, and in base many
lecons *sa.* THOMAS BECKYNGTON, Bishop of Bath and
Wells, A.D. 1443—1443. (His 'rebus' was a *beacon on a tun.*)

XX.—FLOOR OF LADY CHAPEL.

Or, a chevron *gu.* between three gouttes de sang. GOOD-
ENOUGH.

Impaling—

Or, a leopard's face *az.*, ensigned with two laurel branches
pr., between two flaunches and two cocks, one in chief and
the other in base *gu.* COCKERELL.

Frances, fifth daughter and eleventh child of Samuel Pepys
Cockerell, of Westbourne House, Middlesex, Surveyor to the
East India Company, married May, 1821, Edmund Good-
enough, D.D., Head Master of Westminster School, 1819-28;
Prebendary of York, 1824; of Carlisle, 1826 (of which See
his father was Bishop), and of Westminster, 1826; Dean of
Wells, 1831. He died May 2nd, 1845. She died at Granada,
in Spain, August 5th, 1853, and was buried at Malaga.

XXI.—NORTH-WEST WINDOW OF LADY CHAPEL.

Gu., ten bezants—4, 3, 2, 1. DE LA ZOUCHE.

(Wm. De la Zouch was Archbishop of York, A.D. 1340-54.)

XXII.—WINDOW, SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

In a field diapered of cinquefoils *or*, a white hart, lodged,
attired, and chained of the first.

1. Henry of Bolingbroke employed this as the badge of
his Earldom of Derby.

Papers, &c.

is borne on the seal of Thomas Holland, Earl of
A.D. 1380.

3 adopted as a badge by Richard II, from his mother's
ance. It appears on his effigy at Westminster.

Among the few friends who attended this unfortunate
Prince after his capture by the Earl of Northumberland, was
Jen. Armois, a Gascoigne, that still wore the cognizance or
device of his master, King Richard; that is to say, a white
hart; and would protect him neither by persuasion
nor threats; by reason whereof when the Duke of Lancaster
understood it, he caused him to be committed to prison within
the Castle of Chester. This man was the last (as saith mine
author) which wore that device, which showed well thereby
his constant heart towards his master."—*Hollingshed*.

In connection with this note the following memoranda may
prove interesting:—

(a) The seal of Thomas Holland, K.G., Earl of Kent,
A.D. 1380, bears England within a bordure *arg.*, having the
guige buckled round the neck of a white hind lodged, gorged
with a coronet.

(b) On a slab of marble discovered some years ago at
Venice, but now in England, there is a singular collection of
heraldic symbols, which are presumed to be intended to com-
memorate the visit of Henry of Bolingbroke to Venice.

1. The crowned and chained swan of the Bohuns.
2. To the chain is attached a collar of "SS."
3. The Royal banner, France (ancient) and England
quarterly, without any mark of cadency.
4. The Royal crest, a lion statant, guardant crowned, on
a cap of maintenance, ensigned with another collar of "SS,"
which encircles the helm; which latter is, strangely enough,
placed upon the swan so as entirely to conceal the bird's head.
5. The white hart lodged within a fence, attached by a
chain to the helm—the badge of Henry's Earldom of Derby.

6. On each side of the Royal banner is a scrolled ostrich feather; and one at the sinister side of the helm.

[In his will, A.D. 1376, the Black Prince speaks of "*nos bages des plumes d' ostruce*," which seem to have been held by him in high esteem.]

XXIII.—ON THE WEST WALL OF THE BUBWITH
CHANCERY, NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.

A saltire, between a sword in pale, point upwards, and two keys addorsed, a crozier in pale passing through the saltire; for the See of Bath and Wells.

Arg., a fess engrailed between three sets of holly leaves conjoined, four in each. Blazoned also in the south window of the corridor of the Chapter Library, and sculptured on the external face of the north-west tower of the Cathedral, under a canopy. NICHOLAS BUBWITH, Bishop of Bath and Wells, A.D. 1408—1425.

XXIV.—WINDOW, SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR.

This shield—of which the second coat is sadly defaced and confused, while the glass surmounting the coronet is broken and badly pieced together, the word "*loyal*" being absurdly reversed—comprises six coats of arms.

1st and 6th, barry of ten, *arg.* and *az.*, over all six escutcheons *sa.*, 3, 2, 1, each charged with a lion rampant of the first. CECIL.

2nd, per pale *gu.*, a maunch *or*? DELAMER.

Impaling—

Az., a lion rampant *arg.*? CREWE.

3rd, . . . three castles *arg.* CASTEL, or MORGAN?

4th, *arg.*, on a bend cotised *gu.*, three cinquefoils *or.* COOKE.

The mother of Robert Cecil, the owner of this shield, was Mildred, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke.

5th, *arg.*, a chevron between three chess-rooks *ermine*s, two in chief and one in base. WALLCOT.

XXII.—WINDOW, SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR
arterly—

1st and 4th, modern France and England quarterly.

2nd, Scotland.

3rd, Ireland.

Impaling the following coats :

A cross *gu.*, surmounted of another *arg.*, being the white cross of Denmark.

In the first quarter into which this cross divides the sinister half of the complete

Or., semée of hearts *see* lions passant, guardant, in pale *az.*, crowned *or*, for

2nd, *gu.*, a lion rampant *ed or*, holding in his paw a battle-axe *arg.*, for NORWAY.

3rd, *az.*, three crowns *ppr.*, SWEDEN.

4th, *or*, ten hearts *ppr.*, 4, 3, 2, 1; in chief a lion [*al.* leopard] passant, guardant, *az.*, for JI ND.

5th, in base, below the cross, *gu.*, a wyvern, its tail and wings expanded *or*; the ancient ensign of the VANDALS.

6th, on the centre of the cross an escutcheon of pretence, charged with, quarterly—

1st, *or*, two lions passant, guardant, *az.*, for SCHLESWIG.

2nd, *gu.*, an inescutcheon, per fess *arg.* and *gu.*, having a nail in every point thereof in triangle between as many holly leaves, all *ppr.*, for HOLSTEIN.

3rd, *gu.*, a swan *arg.*, beaked *sa.*, gorged with a coronet *ppr.*, for STORMARN, or STORMERK.

4th, *az.* (*gu.*¹), a knight armed *cap-a-pié*, brandishing his sword, his helm plumed, his charger *arg.*, trappings *or*, for DITZMERS (*al.* DITMARS).

Over the whole, in an inescutcheon *or*, two bars *gu.*, for OLDENBURG; impaling—

Az., a cross pattée fitchée *or*, for DELMENHORST.

The whole being the arms of King James I, in

(1). Sic in a German "Wappenbuch," with "Stamm-Tafeln," A.

the quarterings of his wife, Ann of Denmark, daughter of Frederick II, King of Denmark and Norway.

XXXIII.—EAST WINDOW OF ST. CALIXTUS' CHAPEL.

Sa., four fusils conjoined in fess, *arg.* GIFFORD.

XXXIV.—WEST WALL OF CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

Arg., a saltire engrailed *sa.*, in fess point a crescent of the first for difference. HENRY HAWLEY, A.D. 1573.

On a plain shield without tincture an inescutcheon, charged with a fess dancettée, between three talbots. HUMPHREY WILLIS.

XXXV.—WEST WINDOW OF NAVE.

In the lowest compartment of the southernmost of the three lights on an elliptical shield

1. *Erm.*, a lion rampant *az.*, gorged *or.*

Crest: a naked arm holding a sword erect in bend sin.

Motto: "God send grace." CREYGHTON, or Crichton.

2. Over this the following shield:

Az., a cross moline *or.* MOLYNEUX.

In the lower compartment of the northern light of the same window:

3. *Az.*, a saltire, impaling—

Az., a lion rampant, ensigned with a crozier in bend sinister,
or. ROBT. CREYGHTON, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Above this the same shield as No. ii.

XXXVI.—IN THE CLOISTERS REMOVED FROM THE SOUTH AISLE.

Gyronny of eight, *or* and *erm.*, over all a tower triple towered *sa.* GEORGE HOOPER,¹ Bishop of Bath and Wells, A.D. 1704—1727. Previously Bishop of St. Asaph, 1703-4.

(1). Abigail, daughter of the above Bishop Hooper, became the second wife of . . . Prowse, Esq., of Axbridge, Somerset. Mr. Prowse bore, quarterly: 1st and 4th, *sa.*, three lions rampant *arg.* PROWSE. 2nd and 3rd, *or*, three bends *az.*, within a bordure engrailed *gu.* On an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of Hooper, as above.

Papers, &c.

XXXVII.—CLOISTERS.

St., three lions passant arg., between four crosses pattée . . . all in pale. RICHARD BEADON, Bishop of Gloucester, A.D. 1789—1802; Bishop of Bath and Wells, A.D. 1802—1824.

XXXVIII.—FLOOR, CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

ERM., on a chevron between three plates, three garbs or. GERALD SERRAPE, D.D., Archdeacon of Wells, and Canon Residentiary, died A.D. 1680.

XXXIX.—CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

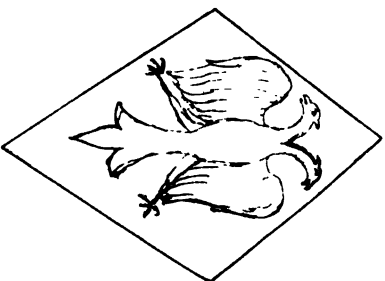
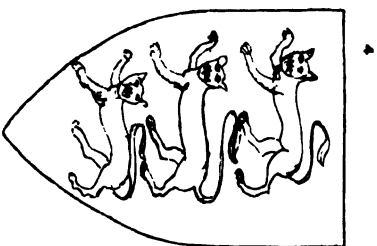
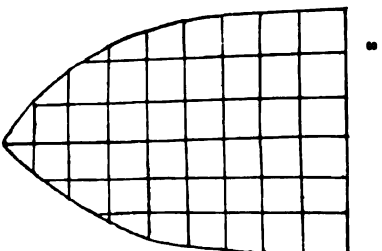
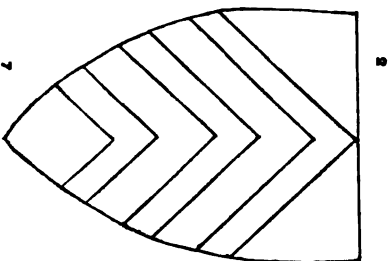
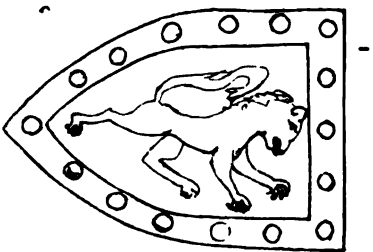
In the Chapel of St. John the Baptist is a small set of encaustic tiles, which, after having been left in a state of neglect and confusion in some external locality, were some years ago carefully collected and fixed on the floor of this chapel near its western wall.

As no tinctures are indicated on encaustic tiles of the age to which these remnants belong, some of the proposed readings of their arms may be considered as conjectural and uncertain; while others are well known coats; and from their connection with each other, we are not likely to err in fixing their owners.

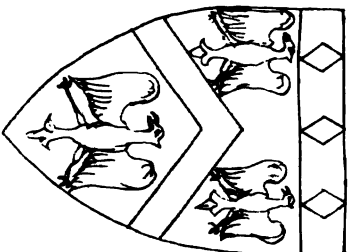
1. A lion rampant (contournée), within a bordure bezantée. THE ARMS OF EDMUND PLANTAGENET, Earl of Cornwall (son of Richard Plantagenet, 2nd son of King John, and King of the Romans). The lion is not crowned as it is on his seal, and is turned to the sinister side of the shield. The lion is for his father's Earldom of Poitou, and the bordure *sa.*, bezantée, for his own Earldom of Cornwall. He married Margaret, daughter of Earl RICHARD DE CLARE, whose arms appear on the next tile. *Viz* :—

2. Or, three chevrons *gy.* DE CLARE.

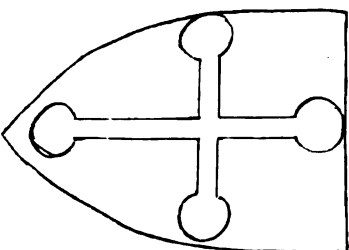
On Edmund Plantagenet's seal the dimidiated arms of Cornwall and Clare are united, as in the illustration No. 10. Edmund died A.D. 1300.



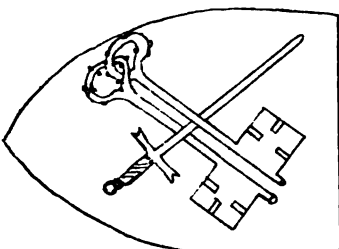
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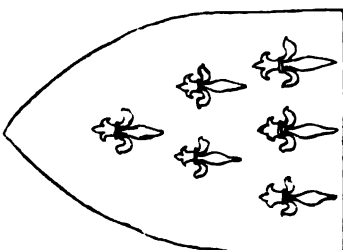
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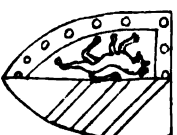
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9



10



ARMORIAL TILES, WELLS CATHEDRAL.

SEAL OF EDMUND PLANTAGENET
EARL OF CORNWALL, CHARGED
WITH THE DIMIDIATED ARMS OF
CORNWALL AND DE CLARE.
(See Nos. 1 and 2).

3. Checquy. On some of the tiles the tinctures are arranged *arg.* and *sa.*; on others *sa.* and *arg.* No dependence, however, can be placed either on the tinctures themselves or on the order in which they are ranged on the shields.

Arms of St. Barbe (*arg.* and *sa.*) or DE WARREN—Fitz-Warren, etc. (*or* and *az.*)

4. Three lions passant guardant in pale. ENGLAND, from A.D. 1154—1340.

5. A double-headed eagle displayed. Arms assumed by Richard Plantagenet (father of Edmund No. 1) as Emperor, or "King of the Romans." [On a lozenge-shaped tile.]

6. A chevron between three eagles displayed, on a chief three lozenges.

I have not been able to trace this shield to any satisfactory issue. The only two shields furnished by the late Mr. Papworth's very complete and useful *Ordinary of British Armorial*, are of too recent a date to serve as any explanation of this coat.

7. A cross bottonnée or pommée.

I have no doubt that this is designed to represent the arms of the ABBEY OF GLASTONBURY, viz., *vert*, a cross bottonnée *arg.*

8. *Gu.*, two keys in bend sinister, addorssed and conjoined in the bows, *or*, interlaced with a sword in bend dexter *arg.*; hilt and pommel of the second. BATH PRIORY.

9. In another part of the same chapel, on the edge of a sort of foot pace, are these arms, on an encaustic tile :

Six fleurs-de-lis—3, 2, 1.

(a) France, ancient (before 1405). The French Kings changed this to three fleurs-de-lis as early as A.D. 1364.

(b) Arms borne by Sir John Giffard, A.D. 1348. (In Bower Gifford church, Essex).

(c) *Az.*, semée of fleurs-de-lis. MORTIMER.

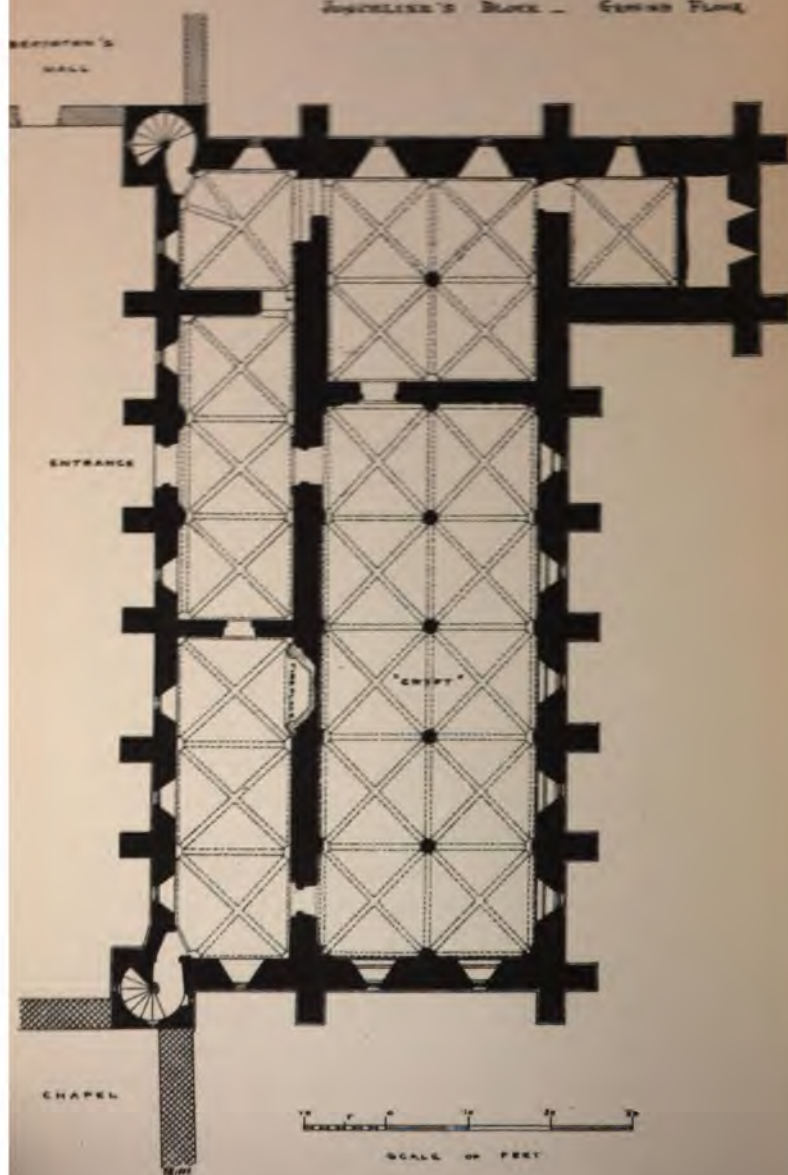
Wells Palace.

BY EDMUND BUCKLE.

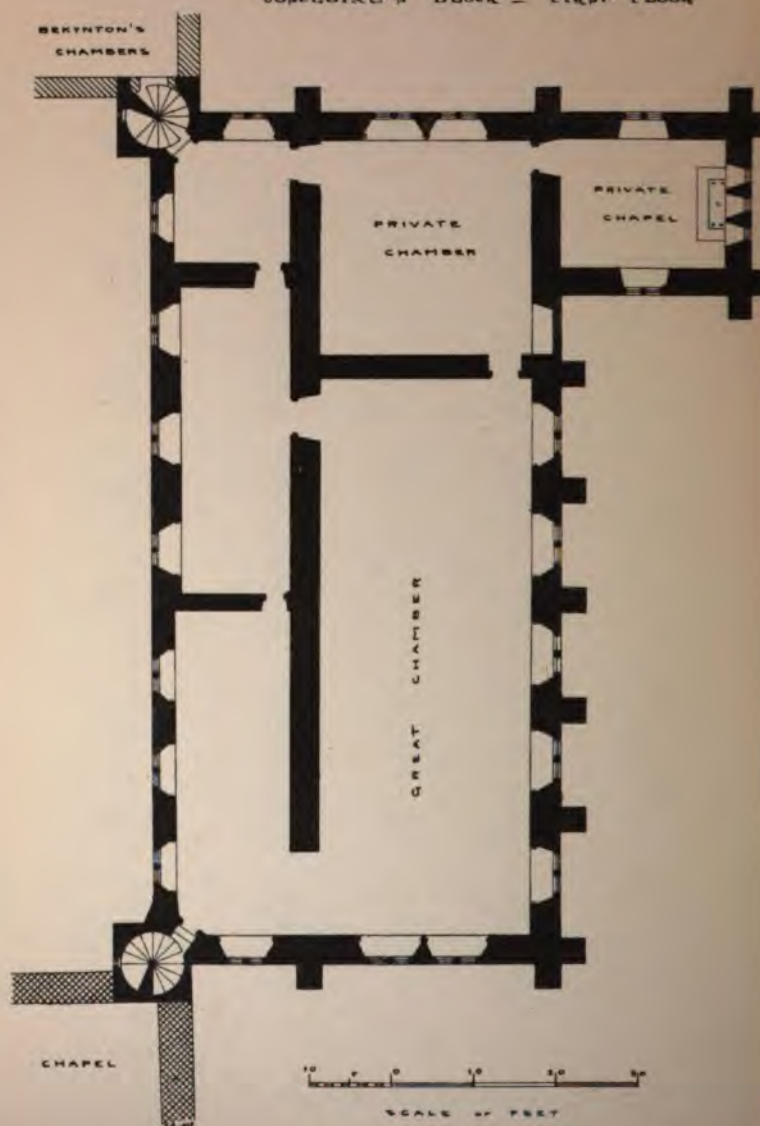
GISA was Bishop of Wells from 1061 to 1088. He introduced the Rule of Chrodegang into his Church, built the Canons a cloister, refectory, and dormitory, and compelled them to live in common instead of in their own houses, as they had previously done. But this change was of short duration. His successor, John de Villulá, pulled down these buildings and set up a house for himself upon the site. There must have been a house for the Bishop to live in at Wells much earlier than this, but we have no mention of it and no indication of the position which it occupied. It is clear, however, that John chose a fresh site for his building, since he took the ground which the Canons had previously occupied. The Canons' buildings doubtless stood round a cloister adjoining the Church, and Mr. Freeman accordingly states in his *Lectures on the Cathedral Church of Wells* that John's house must (unless the Church has since been moved) have occupied the site of the present cloister. But it appears to me that it is not necessary to assume this. The words of the Canon of Wells are, "Fundum in quo prius habitabant sibi et suis successoribus usurpavit, palatiumque suum episcopale ibidem construxit." If the whole area in which the Palace and cloisters now stand had been previously occupied by the Canons, and John took the whole for his own use, these words would describe the proceeding with sufficient accuracy, even though he did not build his house exactly where the Canons' buildings had stood. John was Bishop of Bath, and he lived at Bath; his Wells house was probably only a manor-

WELLS PALACE N° I

JOSEPHINE'S BLOCK - GROUND FLOOR



WELLS PALACE N° II
JOSELINE'S BLOCK - FIRST FLOOR



use. But the Canon of Wells, writing in the fifteenth century, and thinking of the Palace as it existed in his day, usually used the word *palatium*.

We do not hear of the Palace again until Josceline's time (106-42). Of him the Canon writes, "*Capellas cum cameris Wellys et Woky nobiliter construxit*;" and a great part of work still remains. What may be called the principal block of the existing Palace (that which contains the entrance doorway and the sitting-rooms) is mainly of the thirteenth century. On Plates I and II, I give plans of the two floors of this building as I imagine them to have been originally arranged. The doorway stood one bay to the left of the present porch, and its masonry is still clearly visible outside. Within this door was an entrance hall of three bays' width, and exactly opposite the outer door was a handsome doorway leading into the principal room on the ground floor, now the Bishop's dining-room, and called the "crypt." This room has a row of Purbeck columns down the centre, and, as has been mentioned, a rather ornate doorway. In my opinion this must have been a living room, and not a store, as many suppose; though against this view must be set the fact that it certainly never contained a fireplace until the present Bishop inserted one. Perhaps it was originally warmed by baskets of charcoal standing on the floor. The iron rings which are built into the ribs of the vault seem also to favour the idea that the room was a mere store, but it must be remembered that in the old times one room was made to serve many purposes, and I do not think much reliance can be placed upon the argument from these rings. I imagine that this was the living room of the Bishop's servants and his guests of an inferior station; in fact the most public room in the house. The two windows at the south end of this room have been altered from their original form; these were lancets, like the others. In other respects this room remains precisely as it was originally built. To the north of this room is a square room with a column in the

centre (now divided up by various partitions), and to the east of this a small room of a single bay, with a space at its extremity, now completely walled up. This space appears to have contained two closets, or possibly a pit below closets on the first floor. What now forms the gallery on the ground floor was originally divided by two cross walls into three rooms. In the centre was the entrance hall mentioned above; to the right and left of that on entering were two passage rooms leading to staircases at the two angles of the building. That to the right was three bays long and this I take to have been the principal entrance to the Bishop's apartments on the first floor; that to the left, which contains but one bay, led to a more private staircase. The windows on the west side of these rooms were doubtless lancets, like those in the crypt.

What I have called the principal stair still exists. It is that in the angle adjoining the Chapel. Ascending this, we should reach a lobby or waiting-room of three bays' length; for the first floor gallery was divided into three rooms, like the gallery below, as is clear from an examination of the different thicknesses of the outer wall. From this lobby there appears to have been a wide doorway into the Great Chamber; at any rate there is none of the ancient wall left for a space of about ten feet at the end of this chamber. This chamber was 68 feet long and 28 feet wide, and was open up to the rafters of the roof. But it must have been a chamber, not a hall. For there can never have been a kitchen or other offices attached to it, and it would have been most inconvenient to bring the food through the rooms below and up a turret staircase. At the end of the great chamber is a square room, which I believe to have been the Bishop's private Chamber, also open to the roof, and approached on the other side by a lobby from the private stair. The room within this, built out towards the east, I have little doubt was the Bishop's private Chapel: 1.7.2

the central room on the west side was very probably a robe.

If the disposition of the rooms which I have just indicated correct, there must have existed elsewhere a hall, with kitchen and other offices attached, and probably a chapel, if not other buildings; and the house must indeed have been a palace comparable with the King's palaces. We are dealing with the time of Henry III, and fortunately we have considerable information from the Liberate Rolls about the arrangements of Henry's palaces. From these rolls it is clear that the King's and Queen's apartments consisted each of a suite of rooms containing at least an oriel, a great chamber and a private chamber, while each had a private chapel, though generally separate from the other rooms; a wardrobe, often containing two rooms, and in the principal palaces a hall piece. Various other chambers are enumerated in the inventories of the King's palaces, so that it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the whole of the first floor of his building was devoted to the Bishop's suite of rooms. It may be said that the large room is too big to be described as a chamber; but this is not the case; there is an account existing in the Pipe Rolls of the cost of erecting a hunting lodge at Woolmer for Edward I, which is quoted in Turner and Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. i, p. 60, in which the great chamber is described as being 72 feet long and 28 feet wide, which is a trifle larger than the room in question; and as this occurs not in a palace, but a mere hunting lodge, the comparison seems not unfair. The thirteenth century houses, with which we are more familiar, consist merely of a hall and solar, but the remains which we have to deal with in the palace at Wells are undoubtedly much more extensive, and I can at any rate plead for my interpretation of these remains that it accounts for all the principal rooms, and that in a simple manner, consistent with common-sense planning.

The windows on the west front of this floor remain substantially as they were erected. In the year 1846 Bishop Bagot carried out considerable works of restoration and altera-

tion, with the late Mr. Benjamin Ferrey for his architect. At this time the marble shafts and bases were inserted in these windows, but the capitals and arches, and the stone of the windows themselves (except for certain repairs) remained as they were before. Originally there was probably a stone bench against each jamb of these windows. It is observed that the quatrefoils at the head of these windows were prepared for receiving glass, which was fixed in the stone but the jambs and mullions have a square rebate all round which was intended to receive a wooden casement in which the glass was fixed; when the Bishop was absent these casements were doubtless taken out and shutters substituted to avoid the risk of the glass being broken. Previously there were plain sash windows on the east side, and large openings at the north and south ends of the building. But Ferrey found the old capitals and arches embedded in the wall, and he inserted under them the present windows, together with the internal marble shafts and bases. These were

are probably very like the original ones, but as they have been arranged so as to admit of sliding sashes, they cannot be an exact reproduction. The windows on the west side have also had their sills lowered, as is manifest from the way the string course has been dropped, so as to lie under each of them. It will be observed that I shew in the plan two windows on the east side, where there are none at present, namely, in the two bays at the south end of the Chamber. It would be natural to expect windows in these bays, and previous to Ferrey's alterations there were no recesses in the wall in the positions which these windows now occupy; but I can detect no sign of them on the outer side of the wall, and I am by no means sure that these windows ever existed. The large double windows at the north and south ends of the building must be viewed in connection with the quatrefoil openings in the galleries over; the room was originally open to the roof, these quatrefoils were also

at the ends of the rooms, and the whole group of windows in each end wall formed a single composition. The quatrefoils have each double tracery, there being a quatrefoil on the inner as well as the outer face of each wall. The pair of windows at the north end differ from all the other windows in the building, and are of decidedly later character, having fully developed bar tracery, instead of the plate tracery employed elsewhere. The capitals inside these windows are of a very remarkable character, having the foliage growing horizontally round the bell, instead of vertically upwards from the necking, as is usually the case in Early English work. Perhaps they were left in the block, and not carved until a much later period. The three windows of the room to the east, which I believe to have been a chapel, are all modern. I have shewn the doors on this floor in their present positions, but I have no means of knowing whether these represent the original arrangement. The fireplaces I have omitted altogether, for some of these have certainly been altered; before 1846 there was one fireplace near the centre of the present gallery, instead of the two now at the two ends; but there are sure to have been some fireplaces from the first. The whole of the interior of this building was plastered over and whitewashed, and the surface covered with red lines, in imitation of masonry joints. A fragment of this covering remains in one place on the vault of the crypt, and a large quantity of it is to be seen in the roof, in one part of which can be detected three coats of this whitewash, one over the other, and each decorated with red lines in a similar fashion.

The west front of this building has been much altered by Ferrey, but the other three sides are very well preserved. The roofs had originally a steeper pitch, as is shown by a piece of weather course remaining where the Chapel roof abuts upon the main building, which shews exactly what was the original pitch of this roof; the roof over the Great Chamber had probably the same pitch. But the walls are perfect up

to the corbel table under the eaves; and this corbel table, it is interesting to observe, is precisely similar to that which finishes the north aisle wall of the Church, though this latter has since had a parapet added above it. The buttresses had a very delicate little moulding for the nosing of each slope, but, except round the staircase turret, this nosing has everywhere been shorn off, for what reason it is difficult to guess, since the alteration has completely spoiled the outline of the buttresses. This nosing is exactly reproduced in the buttresses against the south wall of the cloister, but in this case the slopes occupy only the face of the buttresses, instead of being also returned round the sides, as they are at the Palace. Curiously enough, Ferrey appears not to have observed the injury which the buttresses have received, for in the buttresses which he added on the west face he has copied the existing buttresses in their present mutilated condition. A plain round string course is carried all round the building, immediately below the sills of the first floor windows, and this string keeps at the same level everywhere, except where it has been dropped by Ferrey for the purpose of enlarging the drawing-room windows, and on the east gable wall of the projecting building, where it is stepped up to a higher level. This shews that, except in this gable, all the windows were placed at the same height; but in this single instance the window was at a greater height above the floor. This variation is strong evidence in favour of my theory that a chapel occupied this position, for it would be natural to raise the sill of the east window over the altar above the level of the sills of the other windows. The small turret between this chapel and the main block is an addition of Ferrey's, as are the conservatory and staircase at the south end of the building.

On the west front the porch, the buttresses, and the upper storey, were all added by Ferrey, who at the same time scraped off the stucco which covered this face of the building. told Mr. J. H. Parker that he had clearly seen the marks of the buttress slopes against the walls, and so had been ei

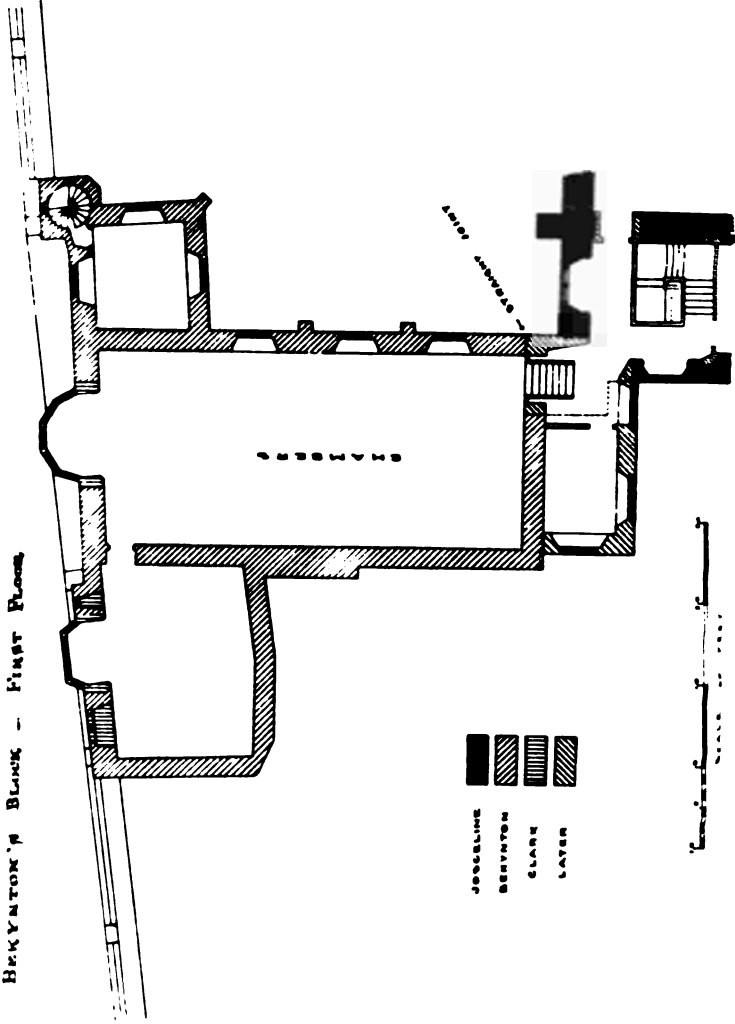
to restore them faithfully. It is plain that there were buttresses against the lower part of the wall, but I feel some doubt whether they rose so high at the new ones do, and it is difficult to believe that these buttresses had no plinth. The plinth on this side of the building remains only round the staircase turret, but there are clear indications of this plinth, shewing where it has been hacked off, for a distance of two bays starting from this turret, and also on the further bay at the north end; and this plinth probably returned round the base of each of the buttresses. The plinth is, however, completely missing in the centre of the front, as though some other building had been joined on here, but it is difficult to see how this could have been the case. The only suggestion I can make is that there may possibly have been a sort of open cloister along the front of the building. This plinth is entirely above the ground, so that the soil here cannot have been raised much. As we shall see that elsewhere the ground has been considerably raised, it follows that this building must have stood upon a sort of terrace, with the ground rapidly sloping away in front. The trefoil-shaped labels over the first floor windows were added by Ferrey, but these were probably a restoration; for he does not show them on the elevation which he drew before he removed the stucco, and so I imagine he was induced to add them on account of traces of them which he subsequently found. But it may be noted that the only one of this series of windows which remains absolutely unaltered, that at the north end of the gallery, has no label, and never had one. The upper storey is entirely new. How this part of the house was originally roofed it is not now possible to determine with certainty. We know that the Great Chamber and the private chamber beyond were covered by one large roof, with a gable at each end. There are only three possible ways in which the rooms which now constitute the gallery could have been covered; either, as at present, by a roof parallel to the main roof, with a gutter between the two of

the whole length of the house; or by a series of cross roofs, forming a succession of gables towards the west front; or by a flat. None of these methods were usual in the thirteenth century. The ordinary practice was to build houses of but one room in width, so that a single span of roof covered the whole, or if there was a second room at the side it was covered in at a lower level by a lean-to roof, like the aisle of a church. Of the three methods possible, the one which on the whole appears to me the most probable is that last suggested, the flat roof. We usually associate flat roofs with a much later period, but evidence can be deduced from the Liberate Rolls to show that they were sometimes employed in the time of Henry III. Thus we find an order to "joist that oriel at Clarendon with cambred joists (*gistis cambris*), and to cover those joists with lead (28th Henry III)." By *cambred joists* are meant joists with a slight rise in the centre to throw the water off to right and left. Again, at Winchester, "joist and cover with lead the small chamber at the head of the same chamber, and make a cistern over it (30th Hen. III)."¹ The word *joist* signifies a piece of timber laid horizontally in a floor or flat roof, and is opposed to the word *couples*, the mediæval term for a pair of rafters in an ordinary slanting roof; but in these two quotations the meaning is rendered quite unmistakeable by the addition in the first case of the word *cambred*, and in the second of the instruction to place a cistern on the roof. It is thus clear that lead flats were sometimes used at this period; but it is only fair to add that long lead gutters were also in occasional use, as, for instance, between the nave and aisle of Pilton Church, which we visited this year. There would, however, have been no convenient access to the gutter, whereas the flat could easily be reached by either or both of the turret stairs.

It will be observed that upon the accompanying plans I have shewn a turret stair at the north-west angle, similar

(1). Quoted from Turner Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. i, pp. 203, 2

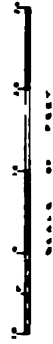
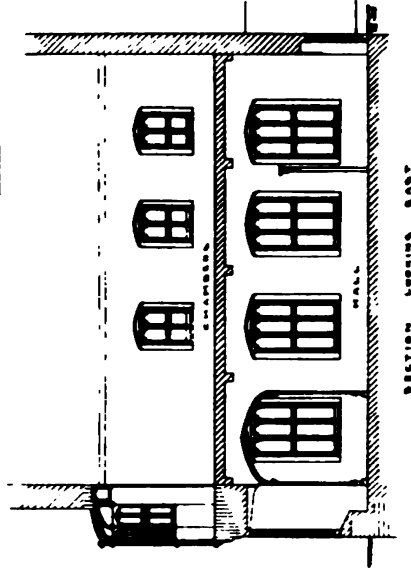
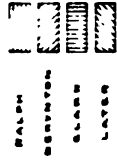
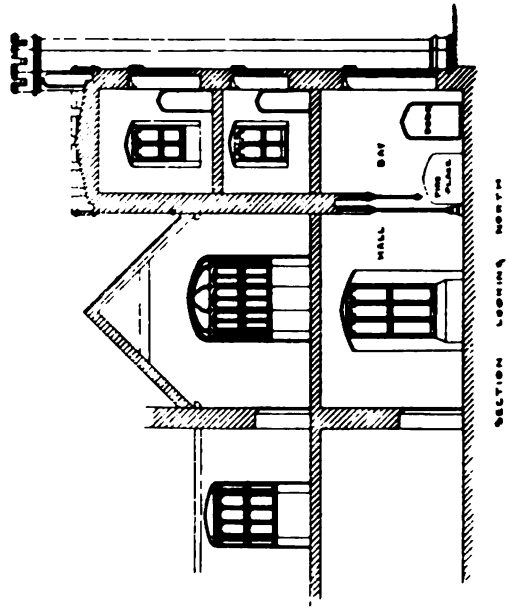
WALLS PALACE No IV
 BRYANTON'S BLOCK - First Floor



now existing at the south-west angle. No vestige of this yet remains, but I feel little doubt of its previous existence. Plates III and IV, I have shewn a straight joint where the east face of Bekynton's Hall joins on to the older building. A straight joint is very marked upon the face of the wall, and it extends the whole height from the ground up to the apert. Now there is a very curious feature about this joint; there are no quoins on either side of it, but the rough walling is built right up to the joint on either side, and there is no abruptness. This shews that when each of the walls on either side of the joint was built, there was already a wall on the other side of the joint for the building then being carried on to butt against. Consequently there must have been a wall taller than either of the present walls which stopped at this joint and was properly finished with stone quoins. Again, it is as a common habit of the thirteenth century masons, when erecting a building in rubble stone, to raise what may be termed *internal quoins* of freestone, wherever two walls met at right angles; for instance, they built in freestone the part of the main wall against which a buttress abutted. They probably did this for the purpose of finishing the work neatly at these internal angles. At any rate, this was the method they employed at Wells, and it was this which enabled Ferrey to restore the buttresses on the west front. Now such an internal quoin occurs at the very point of the main building from which starts the short wall leading to the straight joint in question; and I have shewn that an older wall must have existed on one side or the other of this straight joint. So that it seems indisputable that a wall of the original thirteenth-century building extended here as far as the straight joint. And the length of this wall differs by only six inches from that of the corresponding wall of the turret at the other end of the building. But this is not all the evidence. The staircase at present occupies the end bay of the galleries on the ground and first floors; but it is easy to see that this bay was

on the ground floor original the greater part of the wall and By carrying on the curve of the capitals, it appears that this angle of the building, but left the corner. This space gives a cutting off the angle of the room turret at the other end. It is : this bay cannot have corresponded bay at the opposite end; but we find date were not in the habit of mechanically. Taking into consideration there was a wall of exactly the right there was exactly space enough left natural position inside. I think there is such a turret having existed. More existed, the present plan has developed the other one. The building we are discussing is completely detached. In the south-west corner of the tower, the other building, which I formerly looked out on, the wall was similar; there are also no windows. So that the building can have got into position that now is at the other end of the wall was built up against the corner of the Hall against the northern one. The two were a part of these two buildings, and the fact that they were attached in a very similar fashion. Bekynuto was built by Burnell. On the first floor I find a doorway into the turret, so as to make it possible for the new hand-ers. This doorway was attached to the tower of Elizabeth's building in a similar fashion. The turret was a very small rough walling where Bekynuto

WALLS PALACE No V Buckington's Block - Section



butted upon it without quoins, and the corner was rebuilt as at present, the short wall forming the connection with Bekynton's Hall being rebuilt up to the straight joint, also without quoins, since none were needed; a handsome oak staircase was inserted, and a good approach formed to the chambers over Bekynton's Hall. All this seems very natural, but there is one fact which it does not account for, the presence of a genuine thirteenth century window on the first floor of this supposed Elizabethan building. The other windows are similar in general appearance; but these, like the windows on the ground floor of the west front, I believe to be actually of a much later date; but this is a subject I shall recur to later. The genuine window is of the same date as those on the first floor of the west front, and I can only suggest that the original plan differed in some respect from that shewn on my drawings, and that this window was preserved and re-used at the time of the Elizabethan alterations. I should add that the top storey of this building, connecting Bekynton's with Josceline's work, was added by Ferrey, who thus converted it into a sort of tower.

I have mentioned that Josceline's block stood completely detached, but I do not intend to imply that it formed the entire house. A hall with kitchen and offices there must have been, and stables and probably other sheds for storing and similar purposes. But it is quite probable that these may have been entirely of wood. Their situation we can only guess, but from the position of the Great Hall, which was the next permanent addition, it seems likely that the site of the Chapel was partly occupied, and that these buildings may have formed something of a quadrangle to the west of the main block, roughly corresponding to the inner court shewn on Plate VI. Then the Great Hall would have been the beginning of an outer court. The different buildings were probably all detached, but connected together by wooden covered ways. An examination of the various levels of floors and

plinths throughout the Palace shews that the ground generally within the wall of enclosure has been greatly raised, but round Josceline's block it has only risen a few inches, so that this block must originally have stood upon a terrace, whether natural or artificial it is now impossible to say.

I am indebted to Canon Church for the information that it was Josceline who first enclosed the park. On the north side the park extends to the southern wall of the cloister; and this wall and the doorway in it are of Josceline's date—indeed, the wall, as I have shewn, has the same mouldings upon the buttresses as occur in the buttresses of the Palace. So that this doorway was originally intended as a direct means of communication between the Church and the Bishop's Palace. At present the door opens inwards, towards the cloister, but it is easy to see that this was not the original arrangement. The rebate for the door remains on the outside, and a beautiful moulding has been ruthlessly destroyed to enable the door to be hung in its present position. Doors have always been hung so as to open *inwards*; consequently, the *outside* of this doorway was towards the cloister, which was regarded as the more public place, and the door led from that into the park. At present there is a flight of steps down into the park, but this is quite inconsistent with a door opening in this direction; indeed, such an arrangement would be both awkward and dangerous. The passage-way must have been on the level, and if the outside of the door was a covered cloister, the inside must also have been covered; otherwise the door would have been made to open the other way. Unless the cloister was merely a path enclosed by a high wall; if the cloister was, as is probable, covered in by wooden posts and roof, it seems to follow that a similar covered way of wood must have led from this doorway to the Palace. Of course the moat and wall did not exist at this date, and the passage-way could easily have been carried over the small streams which flow from the wells toward the town.

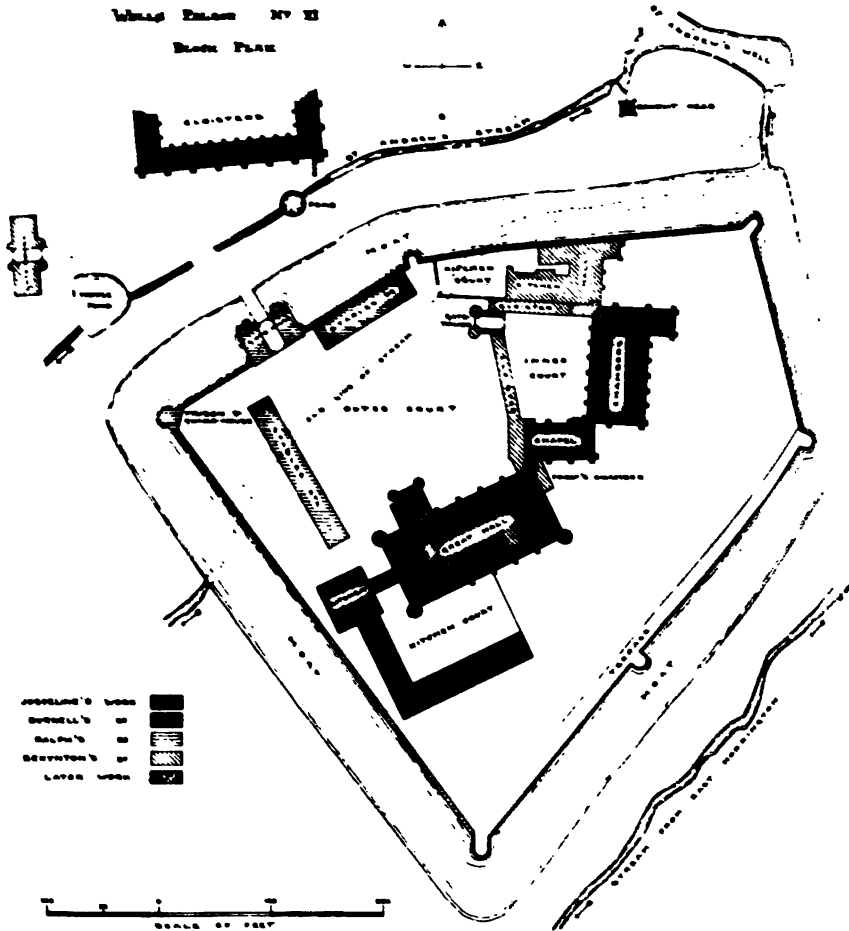
For convenience, I have spoken of this block throughout as Josceline's, but upon a closer examination it does not appear to be entirely of one date. The walls vary considerably in thickness, those in the northern part being the thickest, and therefore presumably rather older than the rest of the work. Under the windows of the first floor, on the west front, there is a change of masonry, apparently due to the blocking up of older windows at a lower level, for the sake of inserting the present range. In these cases the blocking up has been done with Douling stone, and it is very probable that some of this stone is wrought on the side embedded in the wall, having been taken out from an older building. A similar piece of stone, with dog-tooth upon it, is built into the wall lower down. Again, it has been pointed out that the great window at the north end is later than the rest of the building; this window is almost certainly later than Josceline. We are told that Josceline also added a chamber and chapel to the manor house at Wookey. The only thirteenth century work still existing there consists of a window jamb, which has been ornamented with a detached shaft and carved capital, and a doorway with detached shafts, carved capitals, and a moulded arch. Except for a slight variation in the moulding of the arch, these remains exactly correspond with the ornamental work at the Palace. And it is a fair conclusion that the ornamental work at the Palace is of Josceline's date. But it is quite possible that the main part of the walls was also built by him, and that he effected the alterations (if alterations there were) a few years afterwards. As he was at Wells for twenty-nine years, there was ample time for both. The Rev. J. A. Bennett read an interesting paper at the meeting of the Archæological Institute last year, in which he shewed that the distinguished architect, Elias de Derham, was closely connected with Josceline, and it therefore seems probable that he would have been employed to design the buildings erected by Josceline at Wells. It would be necessary to undertake a study of Elias's

known work before giving an opinion whether or not he the architect employed at Wells. But there is one difference between the architecture of Wells and that of Salisbury, the King's Hall at Winchester, which is very striking, and consists in the wealth of carving alike in the Palace and the West front of the Church, to which there is no parallel in the other buildings. In the case of Salisbury, this is easily accounted for. The undertaking was so great that we may well believe the architect had not the money at his disposal for carving many capitals. But it is not easy to account for the poverty of the hall at Winchester on any such hypothesis. Henry III spent money lavishly upon his buildings, and in particular we find him constantly giving orders for the adornment of Winchester Castle. But in this building I believe all the capitals are merely moulded, and the arch mouldings are very poor. At Wells, on the other hand, I doubt if there is a single capital of this period which is not carved, except those to the vaulting of the lower storey of the Palace, which was clearly an inferior storey. As a set off against this argument, it may be urged that the tradition was in favour of carving at Wells, for we have plenty of beautiful carving both earlier and later dates. I certainly am not in a position to give an opinion upon this question at present.

THE GREAT HALL.

Of the present buildings the next in point of age is the Great Hall built by Robert Burnell (1275-92). The account of Wells says of Burnell "*aulam episcopalem Wellensium sumptibus suis fieri fecit*," and there is no reason to doubt that the tradition is correct. This Hall is now a beautiful ruin, and sufficient remains to enable us to picture with considerable accuracy what was its original aspect. We have also a description of it by William Worcester (*Itin.*, Ed. Nash, 1778, p. 284): "*Memorandum quod aula episcopatus Willelmi I. Cantuariensis continet per estimacionem circa 80 gressus super i*

WALLS PALACE NO. 11
BLACK PLAN



duos elas. Latitudo ejus continet circa 40 gressus. Et bet pulcrum porticum archuatum cum volta." This passage rather difficult to understand. The first dimension of 80 steps must be intended for the length, in spite of the description that it is taken "over the nave and two aisles;" this phrase should apparently be transferred to the next line, which gives the width. The actual dimensions of the Hall are, according to Pugin's measurements, 115 feet by 59 feet 6 inches, internally; dimensions which do not agree at all with Worcester's figures. But the external dimensions, including the turrets, are about 163 feet by 80 feet; and these are, I imagine, the dimensions which Worcester intended, for I find from other instances that his step was about equivalent to two feet. And Worcester merely says that the length was "at a guess about 80 steps." But this method of measuring was hardly fair, since it includes in the Hall, the solar and offices under, which are enclosed within the main walls of the building. On Plate VI will be found a ground-plan of the Hall. The Hall itself, it will be seen, consisted of five bays, divided by piers into nave and aisles, as Worcester mentions (I have no authority for the exact positions of these piers); at the west end is a wide passage passing between the buttery and pantry and leading to the kitchen. Over these rooms was a large solar, and on the north side an ample porch, with a stair by its side leading up into the solar.

Even apart from Worcester's note upon the subject, we should have had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the Hall was divided up by two rows of piers; for we have abundant evidence, both documentary and from existing buildings, that such was the usual arrangement of the early halls; and we may feel considerable confidence that there was no carpenter in England in the thirteenth century who would have dared to throw a roof across a span of sixty feet. In fact there is but one medieval roof in this country which has so wide a span, the roof of Westminster Hall, which was

erected at the end of the fourteenth century. At the period we are speaking of Westminster Hall like that at Wells was divided into nave and aisles. There was, of course, no clerestory, and externally the roof would have appeared as though it consisted of but a single span; the pitch can be determined from the bottom stone of the coping at the east end, which still adheres to the north-east turret; this pitch was not far from 45° . Internally, however, the roof was supported by the columns as well as by the outer walls. These columns may have been of either wood or stone, for both were employed for this purpose. If of stone, they were probably connected by arches, so as to form a pair of arcades. Since, unfortunately, the two end walls of the Hall have completely perished, we are unable to determine this point with certainty; but from the vast size of the building, and the consequent great strength and height required for the piers, it certainly seems probable that they were built of stone and connected by arches. The walls are about 35 feet in height from the floor line to the roof plate, and about 45 feet externally, from the ground to the top of the parapet. The ridge of the roof must have been about 65 feet in height. The east end of the hall was of an unusual design. At the level of the parapet a gallery was boldly corbelled out, so as to form a passageway connecting the two corner turrets, as is clear from the remnants at the northern end. The principal windows in the east wall must have been kept below this gallery, and so could not have risen any higher than the side windows; though their sills being placed immediately over the high table, must almost certainly have been at a higher level. Perhaps there were no windows, or only one large circular one below the gallery. The triangular space formed by the gable end above the gallery seems to have been almost entirely filled with windows; at any rate, there were windows quite close down to the lower angles of the triangle, for the jamb of that at the northern end still remains. The west end of the Hall was formed by

wall four feet thick, just to the west of the two doorways, the position of which is marked by the scar upon the two side walls where this wall joined them. Over this wall rose the east gable of the Hall roof; a lead flat extended from this wall to the west end of the building. That this was the case is evident from the marks of beams in the west wall, showing that they were laid transversely to the main roof, and from the fact that this part of the building has a horizontal parapet round three sides (the fourth side being formed by the gable of the big roof); it may further be noticed that the change of roof is marked by a change of level in the parapet on the north wall, the western portion of which is of a less height than the rest. On the north side of the Hall was a large porch, which rose almost as high as the existing walls, as is evident from Buck's view, and from the fragments of gutter, etc., which remain embedded in the wall. This porch had a flat lead roof originally (though at some subsequent period a slate roof at a higher level was substituted, of which also the mark remains), and there are openings left in the main parapet to enable persons to pass easily from the one roof to the other. By means of the two broad gutters along the sides, and the lead flat at one end, and the gallery corbelled out at the other, it was possible to walk all round the roof of the Hall. The parapet is formed into battlements all round; and the porch was finished similarly with battlements, and with turrets at the angles. This treatment suggests the idea that the Hall was intended to be capable of withstanding an attack. But this defensive architecture is, in fact, purely ornamental. There are no loops in the battlements, and the turrets would be quite useless in case of an attack, while no effectual means could be devised for protecting the great windows, which come down almost to the ground. The turrets are actually utilized as follows: that in the north-east corner contains a stair from top to bottom; that to the north-west, a stair leading from the window jamb of the solar up to the roof; in the south-west

There is a small room on the first floor level, with a deep ground tank, which contained two closets, with a pit at the south end: there are, apparently, no openings into the south of the tower.

The solar was a fine room, 60 feet long by 23 feet wide, with a window at each end, and a window and a fireplace at the west side: on the east side there may have been some opening for looking down into the Hall. The doorway is in the west end of the solar, and was approached by a flight of straight steps which started from the outer end of the porch. In Buck's view the building containing these steps is shown; it was covered by a prominent roof against the side of the porch. We learn from Worcester that the porch was vaulted; over this tank was a room approached by the staircase leading to the solar, or possibly by a separate stair in one of the two porch towers.

Beneath the solar were the pantry and buttery, each with two windows at the side and one at the end, and each containing a curious recess near the corner, which appears to have been a cupboard. Between these two lay the kitchen passage as is proved by the doorway in the centre of the west end. The kitchen itself must have stood in the position indicated in Plate VI. and have been connected with this doorway by a covered way. The doorway on the south side would naturally have led to the kitchen court, and the Bishop informs that in a dry summer the foundations of extensive buildings make themselves apparent through the grass in this part of the garden: so I have roughly indicated buildings round a corner on this side of the Hall.

The plan of Hall and offices which I have thus sketched out is of the normal type, except in one point. It is not usual to put the solar at the lower end of the Hall, as in this case its ordinary position is immediately behind the high table, the present arrangement seems very inconvenient. There exists a small doorway in the corner of the Hall, by the

y which the Bishop and his principal guests could easily retire to the more private part of the house; but if they used the solar as a withdrawing room, it was necessary for them to pass down the entire length of the Hall and out into the orch. A possible explanation is that this solar was intended for use only upon grand occasions, when such a procession out of the Hall would have had a dignified effect. I shall have to recur again to this doorway on the dais after speaking of the Chapel.

It is right to mention that this same Bishop Burnell built himself a house at Acton Burnell, in Shropshire, of which much remains. This is a comparatively small building, but with some resemblance to the Wells Hall. It forms a square, two stories high, with a large square turret at each of the four angles.

THE CHAPEL.

The similarity of style between the Chapel and the Hall is apparent at a glance. Indeed, it would not be easy to say which was the earlier building, but that an examination of the angle turret connecting the two buildings reveals the fact that this turret belongs to the Hall, and that the Chapel has been built up against it. This turret corresponds in its design to the three turrets at the other corners of the Hall; and it has a window near the bottom in a position which would have been out of the question if the Chapel had been already built, looking out almost into the Chapel wall. In its upper part, however, the plan of the turret is slightly altered, so as to make it do duty for both buildings; and I imagine that before it had been carried to this height the design of the Chapel had been determined on, and perhaps part of the work had been already executed. In plan, the Chapel consisted of an ante-chapel of one bay, with a choir of two bays beyond the screen; it was doubtless furnished very like the Vicars' Chapel in the Close, with a few stalls along the side walls

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tural leaves are also introduced, and these leaves are sometimes arranged after the earlier fashion, growing upwards from the necking of the caps; sometimes they are disposed round the bell in the later fashion. The whole roof is an excellent example of a transitional stage in the history of roofing. It may be remarked that the vault over the steps leading to the Chapter House is of the same date, and of similar workmanship. The west window is of later insertion, and the Chapel has been twice restored—once by Bishop Montague (1608-16), and again in this century. The large orbels supporting the vaulting shafts must be modern, and the levels at the east end and the arcading on the east wall are clearly not original. The general floor level has been slightly raised, but even now it is two steps below the ground level outside. The Hall floor was also slightly below the present ground level. This shews how much the level of the ground has been raised over this part of the area.

On the north side there is an indication of some structure having been formed at a considerable height above the ground between Josceline's turret and the next buttress. That this was a late addition is clear from an inspection of the doorway in the turret by which access was obtained to it. It will be observed that this structure was thrown across the upper part of the easternmost window, and would have partially hidden this window from the outside. It is not easy to say what this was intended for, but I incline to the opinion that part of the window was taken out, so that this external gallery looked into the chapel, and formed a private pew, the occupants of which could see without being themselves seen. The position of this gallery corresponds exactly to that of the Royal pew in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, and the Duke of Buckingham's at Thornbury, and (except that these were on the ground level, and indifferently north or south) of the Royal pews in the *Saintes Chapelles* of Paris and Vincennes.

I have mentioned the possibility that in Josceline's time the

ess at the meaning of the straight joint to which I have led attention.

THE FORTIFICATION.

We now come to the time when the house was enclosed by tified walls and moat. This was the work of Bishop Ralph Shrewsbury (1329-63). Of him the Canon of Wells writes, the first edition, "*Radulphus de Salopia palacium iscopale Wellense muro lapideo batellato et carnellato cum satis claudere fecit;*" and in the second edition, "*Iste etiam iscopale palacium apud Welliam forti muro lapideo circumnxit et aquam undique circumduxit.*" The license to crenelate is dated 14th Edward III (1340), and is in these terms: *Cimiterium ecclesiæ Cathedralis Wellen. et procinctum domorum suarum et Canonicorum infra civitatem Wellen. muro lapideo circumquaque includere et murum illum kernelare batellare ac turres ibidem facere;*" from which it appears that the fortification of the Palace was only part of a grand scheme which included the fortification of the cemetery and liberty. Apparently, however, the only part carried out was that which still remains around the Palace. The style of the work agrees with the date assigned to it, and some of the windows in the gate house are exactly like those which remain of Bishop Ralph's original buildings in the Vicars' Close. The space enclosed forms an irregular pentagon, with a bastion at each angle and an additional one in the middle of the south-east side. Five of these bastions are hollow, but the sixth, that in the western angle, contains a building of two storeys. The lower storey formed a prison for criminous clerks, which was subsequently known as the Cow-house. "*Prisona domini episcopi vocatur le Cowe-howse infra palatium episcopale.*" (Harl. 6,966, A.D. 1510.) Parker says that it was also called the Stock-house, but this name I have been unable to verify. Over the prison was a guard house, entered from the allure of the wall on either side. The wall is four foot thick, of which 2 feet 6 inches forms the allure; the remaining 1 foot 6 inches,

the battlemented parapet. On the south-east side, however, the earth taken out in digging the moat has been banked up against the wall; so that on this side the allure consists of a wide terrace. The gate-house has a vault over the roadway, and vaulted chambers on each side. The gate was defended by a portcullis and drawbridge, as is evident from the slits for the former and the chains of the latter. This gate-house has since been altered by the insertion of some renaissance windows which add considerably to its picturesque effect.

The formation of this wall and moat must have made a great difference in the appearance of the Palace and its surroundings, and it may be worth while to pause here to consider what was the original course of the streams from the wells. There are now three streams through the town. One comes down the valley from the direction of East Horrington, and passes close outside the moat on the south-east side, being only divided from it by the Bishop's drive to the gate on the Shepton road; it then follows the line of Silver Street to Southover. Though so close to the moat, this stream has no connection with it. The second stream starts from a sluice near the middle of the south-west side of the moat, and, after passing round two sides of the recreation ground, falls into the stream first mentioned. The third is St. Andrew's stream. This starts from a sluice near the west corner of the moat, turns the mill in Mill Lane, and eventually joins the other stream in the fields towards Glastonbury. In comparatively recent times this stream was fed direct from St. Andrew's well instead of passing through the moat, as at present, and the upper part of this old stream still exists. Leaving the well near Bekynton's conduit, it flows in a westerly direction for about fifty yards, but it then disappears underground, and its waters are conducted at right angles to its former course direct into the moat. Formerly, this stream fed a small stone-lined pool midway between the cloister and the moat, and nearly opposite the cloister doorway (the purpose of which I do not know).

then passed underground, beneath the Bishop's drive, to a se-pond, close inside the Bishop's Eye; after which it took present course towards the mill. So that this stream was interfered with in any way by the formation of the moat; there was a good reason for leaving it alone, for this stream provided the power for both the Bishop's and the town mills. It appears to have been a natural stream, and not a mere drain; both from its name, and from the length of its independent course; if it had been artificial, it could have been turned back into the main stream much sooner. It appears, then, that the water of the moat was obtained by diverting the second stream which I mentioned; that which starts from a sluice near the middle of the south-west side of the moat. Bishop Hobhouse informs me that part of the wall nearly opposite to this sluice is built upon arches, which are visible only when the moat is emptied; and he suggests that these arches indicate the position of the ancient stream, where it might have been difficult to obtain in any other way a good inundation. If this surmise is correct, it would seem that this stream left St. Andrew's well near its east end, and flowed to the north of the inner court of the house, much where the north limb of the moat now flows; but afterwards turned towards the south-west, and intersected the outer court. That this second stream is natural, and not a mere drain to take the overflow from the moat, is clear; since the easiest way to form such an overflow would have been by making a connection with the stream from East Horrington, somewhere on the south-east side of the moat, where a drain of a few yards' length would have sufficed. Josceline's block was probably placed on the highest ground to be found in a site which was inclined to be damp, since its floor-line is 18 inches higher than any of the other floors in the palace; but Ralph's alterations destroyed all the natural contours of the land, for he doubtless used the earth taken out of the moat for levelling up the lower parts of the space enclosed within the walls. Since

his time the ground must have been again covered with the rubbish resulting from the destruction of the Palace from time to time, and by again using the earth to form the moat, when it has been cleaned out, and widened by Bishop Beadon.

THE BARN.

Before dealing with Bekynton's work, we must mention the Bishop's Barn, which was built probably in the fifteenth century. The barn formed the nucleus of the Bishop's home farm; in it was the park and any other lands in the vicinity had been farmed by the Bishop. The Barn has been used for the same purpose from the time of Henry VIII. till the present year, when the Palace has been built upon a fresh site, and the barn is, in consequence, now used by the farmer. The only features of this Barn are its great length—it measures 120 feet in length and 6 inches—and the large number of buttresses. These buttresses are only 6 feet apart in the middle; there are twelve of them (besides those on the ends) on each side, just double as many as at Gillingham. This Barn is only 25 feet shorter. This Barn has no sculpture or other carving, such as are found at Gillingham and Pilton.

BEKYNTON'S WORK.

Bekynton sate from 1443 to 1466, and his work is attested by the prevalence of his arms and rebus at Gillingham. But this coat and rebus are not found on the walls of the Palace, except upon some shields discovered and built into the walls of the first floor gallery during the time of the present King. In the same, Bekynton added considerably to the Palace, as the following quotations will show.

“[Ecclesia.] habet insuper adjunctum

andore decorum, fluentibus aquis undique vallatum, et spectabili murorum turrillorumque serie coronatum; in quo residet dignissimus ac literatissimus præsul, Thomas, hujus civitatis primus. Hic nempe sua industria et impensis tantum splendorem civitati contulit, tum ecclesiam portis, turribus, muris tutissime muniendo, tum palatium in quo residet, eaque circumstantia ædificia amplissime construendo, ut Fundator, imo potius decus ac splendor ecclesiæ, merito debeat appellari." (MS. cclxxxviii, Library of New College, Oxford.) This passage occurs in a manuscript edited by Thomas A. A. Fundator, Chancellor of Wells, A.D. 1452, and dedicated by him to Bekynton, by whom it was presented to the Chapter Library. It contains an illumination representing the city, cathedral, and Palace of Wells; but, unfortunately, it is very early drawn from memory, and I am unable to identify any of the Palace buildings. The passage quoted is in a very exaggerated style, and proves no more than that Bekynton did some work at the Palace.

Worcester was also a contemporary of Bekynton's, and he is not under the same temptation to flatter him. His notes are fortunately more precise:—"Item fecit fieri aliam portam introitum de le palays, et custus dictæ portæ fuit CC arcarum et ultra. Item fecit fieri de loco arborum in parte orientalium aulæ archiepiscopi viz claustrum,¹ parluram, cameras pro dominis advenientibus, cum coquina largissima ex magnis sumptibus ultra mille libr. cum conductibus aquæ ad coquinam, le botrye, cellarium, le bakehous, ad lez stues ad nutriendos pauperes. Item dedit communibus et burgensibus Wellens. conductum aquæ pro communi utilitate dictæ civitatis pro 20 libr." (fol. 212). I will return later to a consideration of the precise meaning of this passage.

Bekynton himself states in his will that he had received

(1). Nasmyth (p. 286) reads *claustrum*, but the word is clearly written *clausurum* in the MS. The width of the Hall should be stated as 40 steps; not as 6, as quoted above from Nasmyth.

nothing for dilapidations from his predecessor Stafford, although Stafford obtained for dilapidations on his accession from Bubwith's executors "in pecuniis 1600 marcas, ac bonis aliis, ut in mitris, jocalibus (jewels), et rebus aliis pretiosis ad valentiam 1200 marcarum Et nihilominus dictus predecessor meus omnia et singula pene mauerum, loca, ad Episcopatum meum pertinentia, nulla quasi reparatio pro temporibus suis facta, (quanquam 18 annis et amplius ista sede sederit) plurimum defectiva, ruinosa, et ad terram usque quasi pro majori parte collapsa, notorie dimisit, et super humeros meos onus omne reparationis ipsorum contra conscientiam reliquit. Veritas est, quod circa consecrationem meam circa reparationem, refectionem, ædificationem maneriarum et locorum, ad Episcopatum meum pertinentium, expendi de meis plusquam 6000 marcarum, libri annales et rotuli ostendere possunt." Consequently he leaves to his successor a hundred pounds, provided he will accept that sum to cover all dilapidations, otherwise the money is to be used by his executors to fight his successor's claim for dilapidations.

There are two points in this interesting document to which it is desirable to call attention. In the first place the dilapidations spoken of refer not to the Palace, but to the *manerium and places* belonging to the see. In the second place Bekyn makes no claim that he is leaving the buildings in a condition to need no repairs; indeed it appears to be his opinion that the hundred pounds will not cover the necessary repairs, though he considers that this is as much as he is in equity required to find towards that object. This is important, since the dilapidations had been assessed at 2800 marks 20 years before his accession, and nothing, or very little, apparently been expended upon repairs during that period. It is probable that a large part of the 6000 marks he had would have been swallowed up in mere restoration, and he should expect to find no great quantity of new work

popacy. It is, however, quite consistent with this document to suppose that he may have left some of his manors in ruinous state in which he found them, and may, at the same time, have added considerable new buildings to the palace. Unfortunately, Leland seems never to have got inside the palace, and Godwin has no information to give, but what he derives from Bekynton's will. But there is an important passage in Chyle's *History*, circa 1680: "In the palace besides the great Tower he only added that middle Tower or Gate, under which is the passage, going from the great Gate to the Palace, as also that Cloister, which heretofore joyned thereunto, and reached to the end of the Greate Hall, as does and appeare by his Coate of Armes and Rebus thereon infix't." These passages clearly shew that Bekynton spent large sums upon the Palace, and did much building there. I shall presently recur to these quotations, and explain what I believe to be their exact meaning. Meanwhile, I will describe the buildings to which I understand them to refer; and I will begin with the block on the north side of the inner court. Plates III and IV shew plans of this block; and Plate V, two sections through it. These drawings do not shew the buildings as they were originally erected, but as they appeared after certain alterations were made in them. Bekynton's work may, however, be distinguished by the hatching. On the ground-floor we find a Hall, entered direct from the court-yard, as appears from Plate I, where the original arrangement of the end of the building is shewn. The Hall was 52 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 17 feet high, and was covered with a flat tiling. There were three large windows on one side, and a fireplace opposite; a similar window at the end, cut through Ralph's enclosing wall; and a large square bay at the upper end, containing two large windows and a fireplace, which was separated by an arch from the main room. This arch still exists but it is hidden from view, being now enclosed, together with the heads of the windows of the bay, in a small cistern

room which has been formed in the space between the ceiling of the ground floor and the floor above. The fireplace opening here has been turned into a cupboard, but the flue above it remains. Beyond this bay is a small room, obtained entirely in the thickness of the wall, which is here very great; and this room seems to be original, though its window is later. This little room was subsequently used as the Bishop's wig room. From this room starts the turret stair which leads to the two small rooms in the turret over the bay. On the other side of the Hall from the bay is another room, which I am inclined to think may be of slightly later date, but which I shall for convenience describe along with these buildings. This is entered from the Hall, and must have had its window on the side opposite the door looking into the kitchen court. This room has a curious bend in the middle of one wall. At present the Hall screen is of Jacobean date, but it is probable that this screen replaced an older one in the same position. The hall fireplace occupies a position which was formerly filled by a window, and it will be seen from the plan that a window here would have looked out into a narrow court between the other buildings. Whether the Hall was originally built with a window here, or whether this old window is a sign that the wall is older than the Hall, I am unable to say. The line formed by the jamb of the window is now exposed in the servants' hall. The kitchen block extended along the side of the inner court of the house, and this block is difficult to understand. There is a large fireplace in the middle of its length, and a thick wall at the end, which must have contained further provision for cooking; but the difficulty consists in the three doorways opening into the court, which are shewn upon the plan. These doorways can be clearly seen upon the outside face of the wall, and they appear to be of the same date, but each is a different width. And I cannot see how the partitions can have been arranged so as to account for the presence of three doorways in this position. Two

ral enough; one into the main kitchen, the other to the kitchen or scullery. There was also, without doubt, a between the kitchen and the Hall; the position I have guessed to this is that of a door which has been recently closed, owing to a re-arrangement of the kitchen offices. Apparently the present kitchen court follows the old lines, the entrance to it is through a gateway of the fifteenth century.

The approach to the first floor was, I believe, by the old turret stair, in the manner shewn on Plate II. The large space over the Hall was no doubt divided by partitions into a suite of chambers. Probably there was no doorway through the small chamber in the tower, which was reached by its own turret. In the tower there was another chamber over; the rest of the building was of two storeys only. It seems probable that there was no upper storey originally over the kitchens. It was not usual, and there remain traces of a broad string-course below the first floor window, which may well have been originally an eaves-course.

This building is now divided into three storeys in height, at the levels of the old floors can easily be traced. The design of the east front is also obvious. Over each of the large windows on the ground floor was a two-light window with a transom on the first floor. The eaves-course was surmounted by a parapet which was probably battlemented, and a large pinnacle rose from the top of each of the buttresses. The tower was likewise finished with a parapet and pinnacles, and was covered with a lead flat instead of the present slate roof. There is more difficulty about the north front overlooking the moat. The large bay windows are later, and the Early English windows are all modern. Probably there was one large flat window in the place of the great bay over the Hall window. But I think the room on the west of this one was lighted by a couple of two-light windows on this side. For a drawing by Hearne, in 1794, shews a square label in

the position where I have indicated in Plate IV a closed window. Just to the east of the bay window of this room there still exists a narrow loop, which must have lighted a small closet, since there cannot well have been a turret stair in this situation. The doorway and the bay window on the ground floor are both later insertions. It will be noticed that the upper storey of the building stands upon the top of Ralph's wall, and one window on the ground floor has been cut through this wall, shewing that at this period it was felt that the fortification was no longer necessary.

Buck's view, taken in 1733, shews the tower between the inner and outer courts which is mentioned by Chyle, and I have laid it down in Plate VI, as well as I can from that drawing; but since Buck's perspective is not perfect, it is not possible to ensure the accuracy of my plan. Chyle asserts that this tower, which was standing when he wrote, was decorated with Bekynton's rebus and arms, so that there can be no doubt that this was Beckington's building. Chyle also mentions as Bekynton's work "that Cloister, which heretofore joynd thereunto, and reachd to the end of the Greate Hall, as did appeare by his Coate of Armes and Rebus thereon infix't." Chyle is not to be depended upon as an antiquarian, but we may fairly infer that he is here writing about a building which had recently perished, and of which the tradition was still fresh; so that I feel no doubt that his statement in this instance may be believed, and that Bekynton either built a cloister here from the ground, or else repaired and adorned an older cloister, which had been erected at the end of the thirteenth century. Parker states, in his account of the Palace, that foundations have been found which seem to indicate the existence of a cloister also along the north side of the inner court. If there was such a cloister, it is probable that that also is of Beckynton's date, and I so shown it upon Plate VI.

. Bekynton was fond of handsome gate

er of the Dean's Eye and Penniless Porch; and, besides
 inner gate tower I have just mentioned, he built the outer
 house, forming the entrance to the park from the market
 square, now called the Bishop's Eye. This is clear from his
 inscription upon it. This gate house is a large symmetrical
 structure with a wing on either side of the tower over the gate.
 It is possible that one wing was originally intended to contain,
 and now does, the Bishop's Registry, and the other the rooms
 required for the transaction of Bishop's civil business, holding
 Manor Courts, and similar purposes.

The conduit head near St. Andrew's well is certainly of
 Bekynton's date. Besides the note in Worcester's *Itinerary*,
 which I have quoted above, we have the Agreement between

Bishop and the Mayor and Burgesses, by which the Bishop
 agreed to supply the town with water, on the condition of
 certain prayers being said for the benefit of his soul; this is
 quoted in full in Serel's *History of St. Cuthbert's Church*.

It is a small building—square without and circular within
 in the construction of which no timber has been used; the
 inner vault carries a stone roof, surmounted by a large finial
 in the form of an animal of uncertain shape.

Of the buildings which I have described, there can be no
 doubt that all should be ascribed to Bekynton, with the excep-
 tion of the large northern block. Of the three notes which I
 have copied from Worcester, the first refers to the Bishop's
 Eye, the third to the conduit, the second is, I believe, intended
 to describe this northern block. But there are considerable
 difficulties about this explanation. There is the word *archi-*
piscopi. This, I think, must be a clerical error. The passage
 occurs in the middle of a long list of Bekynton's works, all the
 others being easily identified with Wells buildings, and on a
 folio entirely devoted to Wells, except for two notes about
 Glastonbury. But if it be supposed that this work alone
 was not situate at Wells, it is incredible that Bekynton should
 ever have laid out a thousand pounds upon an Archbishop's

Palace, for he was never raised to the dignity of an Archbishop; he died Bishop of Bath and Wells. *De loco arborum* appears to indicate that there were trees previously upon the site, whereas I believe that older buildings had stood upon the north side of the court. It is probable, however, that these older buildings did not extend as far as Ralph's wall, and the trees may have occupied the space behind them subsequently covered by Bekynton's extension. The passage then reads as follows:—"Also, he had made of the place of trees on the north side of the Bishop's Hall a cloister, a parlour, and guest chambers, together with a very large kitchen, at the great cost of over a thousand pounds, with conduits of water to the kitchen, the buttery, the cellar, the bakehouse, and the tanks for breeding fish." By the parlour must be meant the ground-floor room, which I have called a hall; the rooms on the first floor would be the guest chambers; and we still have the kitchen adjoining the parlour, though the epithet *largissima* seems rather exaggerated. The bakehouse was probably at the end of the kitchen, but it is difficult to see where the buttery and cellar stood, though, of course, there must have been such offices, whether or not this passage refers to the building I have been describing.

But I do not rely entirely upon this passage. It is true that, at first sight, this block appears to have little in common with the rest of Bekynton's work about Wells. But there is one building to which it has a remarkable resemblance, and that is the conduit head in the garden. There is such a complete agreement between the mouldings employed in these two buildings, that I feel confident that the same masons were at work upon both at the same time. Probably, however, Bekynton employed another architect for all his other works. And if this block was not built by Bekynton, by whom was it built? Clearly not by Stafford, whom Bekynton so **ro** **abuses** in his will; and the **syle** of the architecture **prever** **ascribing** it to Bubwith. Indeed, the building looks,

scribe the beautiful oak staircase, which is apparently Elizabethan work. In order to insert this staircase it was necessary to remove the vault over the ground floor, and to take down the wall which divided the end bay where the staircase stands from the old entrance hall, and the wall above on the first floor. This was the period when long galleries were in fashion, and it seems highly probable that the other wall across the present galleries was taken down at the same time, and the two galleries thus formed. When the whole length on the ground floor was thrown open, it would also have been a natural proceeding to move the door to the centre of this length, whereas previously the door would have been more conveniently placed, as it was originally. If the old lancets still remained on this front, it is only natural that the Elizabethan Bishop should have taken them out, and replaced them by larger openings. Each of these changes seems to follow naturally from those preceding it, so that it is a probable hypothesis that all were carried out at the same time. The only difficulty lies in the windows. These have the form of thirteenth century windows, but they appear to contain no thirteenth century masonry. Certainly not one of the heads is of that date, as is apparent by the system of jointing employed. In the thirteenth century there would have been a joint over the centre of each light, and none over the centre mullion; and the backs of the stones would have been left irregularly shaped, instead of being neatly finished with a vertical and horizontal joint. Then, the whole of the masonry is very thin; it will bear no comparison with the massive work of the windows above. Also, the stone is everywhere prepared with a groove for glass, unlike the windows above, which have a rebate for a wood casement; and it is very improbable that windows in this position should have been permanently glazed in the first half of the thirteenth century. If the design is of the date to which it pretends, the complete set of windows must have been taken out, and a copy

sibus quam Wellensibus. Ac Welliæ quidem capellam illam Jocelino Episcopo constructam, sed Episcopatu ad pauperem redacto, neglectam per annos jam collapsos sexaginta, nimo haud dubie sumptu curavit purgandam, reficiendam, ganis musicis aliisque ornamentis instruendam, sic ut pulchritudine et magnificentia paucissimis Angliæ capellis hodie cedat, ne saltem hactenus visis." This restoration of the Chapel must have been carried out quite in the same manner as a modern restoration; for, except that the west window is probably of this date, the whole of the old work has been beautifully preserved, and no one would guess that anything had been done to it at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Montague also completed the Abbey Church at Bath, adding the fine star ceiling in the Perpendicular style, which has since been removed by Scott. From these instances it is clear that he had a fondness for the old Gothic, and perhaps it was he who was in the Early English windows above referred to. Godwin's reference to the poverty of the See for the last sixty years points in the same direction. Montague also, no doubt, inserted the Jacobean screen in Bekynton's Hall, and cut the Jacobean arch which forms the communication between this Hall and the principal part of the house. These later alterations were, perhaps, the more necessary now that this was the only Hall left to the Palace. The formation of this archway involved the alteration to which I have already referred—the taking down of the stair turret in this corner, and the building of the present walls in place of it, to enable a passage-way to be obtained between the two buildings upon both ground and first floor. These new walls, it may be remarked, are the only ones in the whole Palace which are faced with ashlar. But I am by no means clear about this part of the building. There is one undoubtedly thirteenth century window upon the first floor, which now lights the back staircase, and the two other windows (those on the stairs up to the second floor), though not so old, certainly look genuine. But the thinness of the

walls, and the character of the facing, and serve to corroborate the theory which I have advanced. Such windows as are of greater antiquity were served from the building which was taken down for the present one.

MODERN TIMES.

During the Commonwealth, Cornelius Brouncker, the first Earl of Brouncker, the Deanery, and other ecclesiastical buildings. He set to work to despoil the Palace. He took only the Lead thereof, but taking away the Lead, making what money he could of them, the Palace was unsold he removed to the Deanery and the Palace was in Ruins of the palace, leaving only bare Gate Houses, which he tenanted out to several persons (Chyle, Bk. II, Chap. II.) At the Restoration, Sir John Burges was ejected, and Bishop Piers repaired the ruins of the Palace. At what time the Palace was restored I do not know, but they shew no remains of the Great Hall) in Buck's drawing of the Palace, dividing the two courts had disappeared. The tower still remained. When this tower was taken down, I can say.

During the present century there have been several alterations made. Beadon (1802-24) re-arranged the Palace so as to obtain three storeys in place of two. A view, taken in 1794, shews the appearance of the Palace previous to this change. Probably Beadon inserted Early English windows on the south side of the Palace, at any rate, these are not later than the reign of Henry the 8th, for they are shewn on a drawing published in 1828. Law's contribution to the restoration, apparently, only in pulling down two walls and carefully repairing what he left standing. Mullions and tracery bars were inserted

red Ferrey to make the additions and alterations which have been previously enumerated, and he also put in the plaster decorations of the rooms on the first floor of Josceline's block. Lord Arthur Hervey has converted the crypt into a splendid dining-room, by paving it, inserting a fireplace, and other works; and he has also made some alterations in the offices, which involved the building of a new kitchen, and the consequent destruction of a short length of Ralph's wall.

I cannot conclude this sketch of the history of Wells Palace without acknowledging the great obligation I am under to the Bishop and Lady Arthur Hervey, for the facilities which they have so kindly allowed me for exploring the whole building, and without which I should have been unable to write even this imperfect account of its history.

APPENDIX.

THE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE REFERRED TO.

1. The Canon of Wells. Two MSS. in the Chapter Library. *Hist. mi.*, circa 1380; *Hist. ma.*, circa 1420. Printed in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra* where the two are fused into one narrative.
2. *Itinerarium Willelmi de Worcester*. In Library of Corpus College, Cambridge. 15th century. Printed by Nasmith, 1778.
3. Two MSS., edited by Chaundler, dedicated to Bekynton, and by him presented to the Chapter Library.
 1. In Library of New College, Oxon. Part printed in Williams's *Bekynton*, Roll Series; also (translated) in Britton's *Wells Cathedral Church*.

2. In Library of Trinity
Contains an illumination which
presenting his work to Bekynt
the Palace. This is by the sar
nation in the last MS., and it
Re-produced in Mr. Reynolds's
4. Bekynton's will, 1464. Part quoted
Episcoporum Bath. et Well., q.v.
5. F. Godwini *Catalogus Episcoporum*
Printed in *Duo Rerum Anglicar*
viz., Otterbourne et Whethamsted
6. F. Godwini *De Præsulibus Angliæ*
There are two previous English
1601 and 1614.
7. Chyle's *History of Wells Cathedra*
In the Chapter Library. Part pri
8. S. and N. Buck's *Antiquities*, 1774.
the Palace from the roof of th
dated 1733. Re-produced by Mr.
9. Hearne and Byrne's *Antiquities*, 18
of north side of Palace, drawn in
10. Neale's *Views of Seats, etc.*, vol. i
view of the front of the Palace.
11. Pugin's *Examples*, vol. ii, 1839.
drawings of the Hall, of Bekynt
one of Josceline's Windows, and o
present Entrance-hall.
12. Two sheets of drawings of the Palac
alterations by Mr. E. Hippisley,
first floor, west elevation of Jos
elevation of Kitchen block, and sec
block. In the possession of the Bi
13. Three sheets of drawings, shewing
alterations, 1846.
 1. A general ground-plan.

2. Ground-plan of Josceline's and Bekynton's blocks, with west elevation of Josceline's.

3. First floor and second floor plans. In the possession of Mr. James Parker.

Two tracings shewing Ferrey's amended elevation of the West Front (as it was carried out), and his addition of the Conservatory. In the possession of the Bishop.

Parker's *Ecclesiastical Buildings of Wells*. Contains an account of the Palace, with several illustrations.

Dollman's *Ancient Domestic Architecture*, 1864. Contains measured drawings of the Chapel.



Wells Cathedral

BY THE REV. CANON CHURCH

IN a paper on Tuesday evening last I presented documentary evidence that building of the church in the latter half of the 12th century was begun by Reginald, 1174—1191, and in the early part of the 13th century under Bishop Jocelin, 1206—1242.

Now we find ourselves in that part of the church which contains architectural evidence of the work of the 13th century. We see around us nave, transepts, three aisles, and north porch, bearing marks of the architecture—plain, simple, massive in general character, with square abaci, and capitals, some rude, some of fanciful design and wild imagery, characteristic of Norman work in Glastonbury, even to the foliage as we approach the west.

When we come to the West Front, we find work of a different character, corresponding to the work at Salisbury and Lincoln of the 12th century, the time of Bishop Jocelin at Wells. There is a difference of detail and of junction indicating different builders; but, speaking generally, we have in the first section of this building a unique, example of Transition work, between what is called Early-English; and in the 13th century English in its best form.

The church at Jocelin's death occupied

, north porch, transepts, and three western bays of present ; the three towers were carried up to the level of the of nave ; the 'pulpitum,' or rood-screen was under the ern arch of central tower ; the choir under the tower, and vard of it the presbytery, to the high altar at the square ern end dedicated to St. Andrew. Before the high altar Canons laid the body of Bishop Jocelin ; choosing the honourable place in the newly consecrated church for own Bishop, who had established the supremacy of Wells ho had left his body to the church he loved so well—the

Bishop buried at Wells, and not Bath, for 150 years. and, in 1540-2, describes his tomb as in the middle of the r ("tumba alta cum imag. ærea"). Godwin says that he laid in a marble tomb ; probably a stone coffin, with added slab of dark Purbeck marble, such as covers the ve of Bishop William 2nd of Bytton (d. 1274), in the south e of the choir. He also says that the tomb was 'mon-rously defaced' in his time. No mention is made of it by r writers, and no man knew of his burial place until, on asion of an opening of the pavement of the choir, in 1874, ancient freestone coffin was found in the midde of the ir ; the covering stone had been broken and the bones turbed. The stone was renewed, and the name of Jocelin s then inscribed upon it—"Jocelinus de Welles Ep., 1242." I pass on to the next period—the latter half of the 13th ntury. From 1242 to 1286, the Registers tell us little about e main fabric of the church. There appears to have been a ssation of work for more than forty years. What occasioned is stoppage in a time of such general activity ? The Registers ve us much detail of Chapter history which accounts for it. he Church, Bishop and Chapter, were heavily in debt.

Immediately on Joceline's death the jealousy of the rising eatness of Wells, and the legacy of the body of the Bishop o the church of Wells, had prompted an audacious attempt of e Chapter of Bath to set aside the constitution under which

Bishops Reginald and Jocelin had been Chapters, and to snatch the royal sanction for their own nominee to the see—with the Chapter of Wells. The monks, the promptitude and decision of a snatched in one house, were first in the Chapter had fathomed their purpose and of Chapter from around the diocese to Bath obtained their end by the royal confirmation of Roger, precentor of Sarum their nominee. But the Pope made a decree that henceforth the dual election must be strictly carried out, and that the be henceforward for ever, "Bath and V

We have record of the bills for this Courts of King and Pope. The ex Members of a thrifty Chapter, with sea insufficiens," may shudder at the reck two rival Chapters in sending out their men in London, to the King at Bourde cellery at Rome, to the Pope at Lyons, The Wells Chapter sent out Dean, A other Canons, authorizing them to contr Florentine, and Roman merchants and money freely' and 'to gain powerful —98.)

But the Chapter of Wells was equal 1245, the Chapter bind themselves to p marcs, "for business in the Roman Co by mortgaging the common fund of the In 1248 they provide for "the intolerable now 2,600 marcs, by a further assessm prebends for seven years; the goods distrained, and the persons excommunic

We realize the greatness of the debt

the sums to modern value of money.¹ We realize the meanness of the resources of the Church, when we find that in 1263 the Bishop, William Bitton 2nd, thanks God that the church was nearly relieved from the late burden of debt, and accordingly he makes over the sequestrations of vacant benefices to the fabric fund of the Chapter. (R. ii, f. 16; iii, f. 11.)

We may date from 1263 the preparations for further building. The common fund of the Chapter, the assessment on the priests, the private gifts, and the endowments of private obit houses, the favourite altars, were the local sources of recovery.

In 1286, we reach another stage. A general Chapter was called by the Dean, Thomas Bytton, to "contribute to the finishing of the works now a long time begun, and to repair what needed reparation in the old works." Then the Canons bound themselves to give one-tenth of the proceeds of their benefices for five years, subject to penalty of half a marc for non-payment on the appointed day; the penalties of distraint and excommunication to follow. (R. i, f. 198 *in dors.*) Evidences are not wanting that these penalties were severely enforced.

The work was two-fold—repair and new structure. What were the works of repair at this time? One thing we know from Matt. Paris (*Hist. Angl.*, iii, 42), who reports what he had heard from Bishop William Bytton—himself not an eyewitness, but at Rome at the time—that, in 1248, an earthquake had shaken down either the vaulting, or a stone capping the tower ("tholus lapideus magnæ quantitatis et ponderis"), which was being raised at that time upon or above the roof of the church ("qui in summitate ecclesiæ ad decorem ponetur"). The earthquake was also felt in the disturbance of the buttresses, and of the capitals of columns, rather than of their bases, or of the foundations of the church.

(1). *E. G.*—

1765 marcs = £1,176 13 4.

2600 marcs = £1,734 0 0, multiplied at least by 20, might give an approximate amount.

The repairs of injuries caused by the earthquake and the crashing in of the roof—may well have been long a *Chapter*, encumbered with debts. The would be damaged by the falling of the stand by that the stone capping of the the roof of the transepts and nave. The earthquake would be more general. B observable in some of the capitals of the septs, giving evidence of later date, which work of this time. The repairs certainly and carried on for several years. For the in 1298 (R. i, f. 198 *in dors.*), there is still 'of the dangerous defects in the roof' another assessment is then made, of one to carry out the repairs necessary.

But, beside repairs, other and new were constructed in 1286—works long since begun—"jam diu incepta." Professor Willis, from of the architecture, and the indications pointed out that these 'new works,' the "have been the Chapter house. The sust work, and the 'new construction' of the the works which were occupying the and Canons, at the end of the century—and prepared, and partly executed within Church had thrown off the load of debt in tion with Bath, and had been stirred up the enthusiasm and energy of such men, la Cnoll—like Jocelin, "a man of the soil, in Wookey, who rose to be Dean, 1256—1 Bishops, members of the Bytton family, Avon valley, who had made themselves and gave largely of their substance to works were done by the munificence and p

tesmen-Bishops of the day. Robert Burnell, the first d's Chancellor; William de Marchia, another states-rained under Burnell in the King's service; and lastly, of her own sons, Walter de Haselshaw, brought up in church of Wells, to be successively Canon, Dean, and Bishop—1303-8. These were the men famous in the egation, and in the court of the King, who helped to ge and to adorn the church of Jocelin in the two ations which succeeded him.

alter de Haselschaw has left his mark on the history of church by the statutes he put out as Dean, at the closing of the century, 1298. His statutes aim at enforcing a er stage of ritual and greater order and reverence in the ch. The desecration of the nave is denounced; it is not e made a place of merchandise, of idle loiterers, and noisy ers; and the duty of the sacristan to keep order there is rced by warning of increased penalties. The Ordinale vided for the proper use of the nave in its stately ritual, ording to which on each Sunday and festival the procession n the nave, of clergy, and vicars, and choristers, chanting nies and singing hymns, was the prelude to the great service the day.

CHAPELS AND ALTARS OF THE CHURCH.

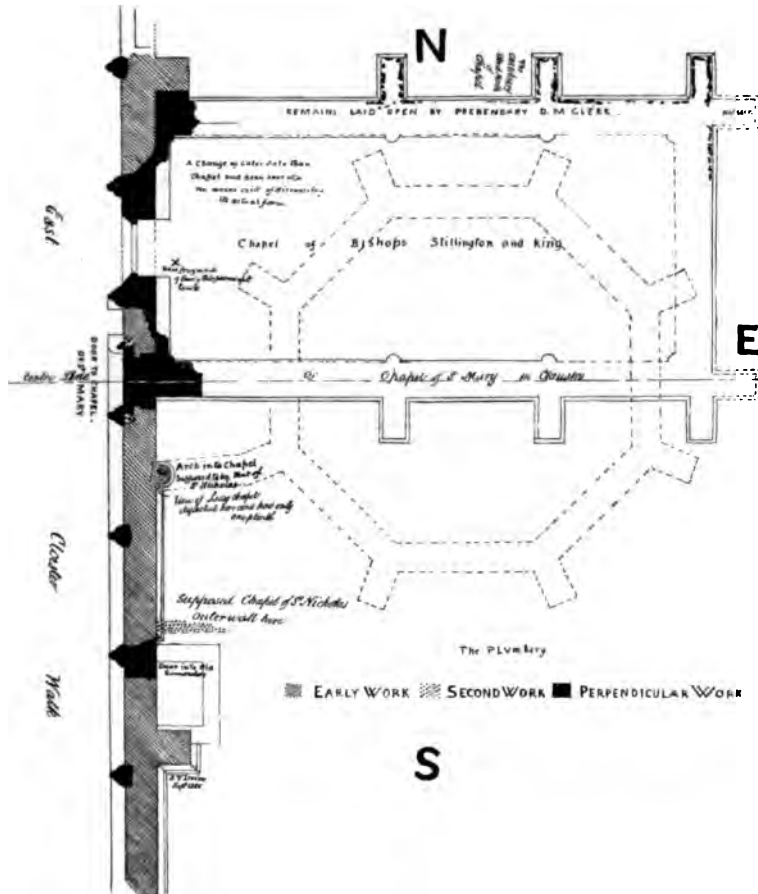
The Chapter Registers help us to form a more complete a of the interior arrangement of the chapels and altars of e church at this time of the 13th century. The belief in e communion of saints, living and dead, and the desire for ntinued remembrance after death, and for the intercessions the living, led practically to the endowment of chantries d obits, whereby not only the church was enriched, and the rvices of many priests provided for, but also attachment to e church of their fathers was greatly strengthened, as being ae common home of the dead and the living.

We find mention at this time of the chapels of S. Calixtus,

and of S. Martin, "juxta fontem," in the south transept. The one the but in 1237; in the latter the obits of B were celebrated. Near to S. Marti stands, the ancient font; sole relic or pre-Norman times. Two chapel Cross were in different parts of the in the north transept, described late Chapter house; the other 'near th under the north-west tower.' The h S. Andrew. There was another al entrance to the choir,' in 1215. C altars—of S. Saviour, "lately com Mary Magdalene, in 1263; of S. J These two last altars probably stoo choir, where two figures in the je century may mark the sites of these of S. Edmund of Canterbury (canoni in the nave, where now is the chant later date. (R. i, f. 87.)

THE LADY CHAPEL "BY

There is one chapel which deserves because it is so often named in the The chapel of S. Mary, near the c "juxta claustrum"—on the southern australi parte ecclesiae." Here was antiquity, the ancient Lady chapel devotion; the favourite chapel of the latter half of the 13th century. of Bishop Gisa's building, which was his successor, when he pulled down G on this spot. Bishop Robert, in the sions of the church of Wells, in 1 the Blessed Virgin, which Gisa had





nd in Wotton" (R. i, f. 31). In an undated charter, giving either to 1174 or 1196, two marcs are given to the rs of the chapel of S. Mary here (R. i, f. 41 *in dors*).¹ n Savaric instituted, and Jocelin confirmed and endowed,aily services before the altar of the Blessed Virgin, this the Lady chapel. Certain it is that the chapel stood in 1243, when the burial grounds were laid out. The etery of the Vicars is marked out as being 'behind the el of the Blessed Virgin near the cloister;' "retro capellam f. V. juxta claustrum." (R. i, f. 64.) Here the Canons meet hapter, in 1244 (R. i, f. 97 *in dors*); here obits are endowed, 250, and it became, as it were, the family chapel of the tons from 1251. Bishop William Bytton 1st is buried e, and in 1271 his obit, and those of others of the family, e endowed with repeated gifts by Bishop William 2nd.² an de Bytton, brother of the first Bishop William, Provost Combe, built an altar of S. Nicholas in the chapel, and tituted a chantry there for himself and the Bytton family . i, f. 22; R. iii, f. 124, under date 1276). Here one of e two obits instituted by Dean Godelee in 1330, before his ath, was to be celebrated with special daily services (R. i, 179).

It is mentioned in Chapter Acts of the 14th century—in 128 (*e.g.*, R. iii, f. 278)—as the meeting place of the clergy 1379 (R. i, f. 274 *in dors*); in the licence to the vicar f the chantry, in 1389 (*e.g.*, R. i, f. 294, *in dors*). Here lso was the Court of the Dean's official, where wills were roved, 1390—1403. (*Original Documents*, 512.) Here, by he side of the chapel, or perhaps out of its now dilapidated

(1). The only note of time in the charter is the second year after the coronation of the King "at Winchester"—either Henry, son of Henry II, in 1172, or Richard I, in 1194.

(2). R. i, f. 4. The ordinance appointing the obit in this chapel for Bishop William expressly says "ubi corpus requiescit." Later tradition places his burial place in the eastern Lady Chapel. So Leland, Godwin, and Hearne, Preface to *Adam de Domerham*, p. 27. He must have been translated to the new Lady Chapel at some time. Bishop William 2nd was buried in the south aisle of the choir, 1274.

state, Bishop Stillington and Oliver King, in 1491, a new chapel, which is still called the Lady Chapel, here, in 1491, Bishop Stillington was buried. "Lady Chapel in the cloister," Godwin says, "where Stillington was entombed; but rested not there who saw the building of his chapel and the celebration of his funeral there, saw also tomb and chapel destroyed. The bones of the Bishop that built them turned out of the walls in which they were interred."¹

So we can trace the life of that first Lady chapel on the southern side of the church, from its beginning to its end, years of sacrilege, and the day of its complete overthrow, when, on June 20th, 1552, Bishop Barlow, Chapter (Dean Turner was absent by dispensation) granted to Sir John Gates, the notorious spoiler of the hall, "of that chapel by the cloister on the south side of the Cathedral Church, commonly called 'the Lady Chapel,' with all the stones and stone-worke, lead, timber, iron, 'the soyle that the saide chapell standeth on,' accepted," on condition 'that he rydde the ground' of such stone, lead, etc., but—"of all rubble," 'the ground fair and plane within the space of four a quarter next ensuing." (The original document in the Cathedral Library, No. 773.)

Before those four years were completed, the spire was cut off, and he was laid in the dust. But the ground was made 'fair and plane,' and from that time let out to the ground. Some years ago excavations were made, and the chapel laid bare, and foundations of an octagonal tower, and also of a later building, running east from the cloister wall, were seen; the bosses of the vault of the later Stillington chapel were found buried in the ground, and are now in the crypt of the Chapter house. The form of the building is unusual for a Lady chapel.

(1). See Plans in this volume.

suggested that it was not a chapel, but an early Chapter . But the documents shew that the early Lady chapel here, and also on occasions served for the meeting place of the Chapter, before the great Chapter house was built. The octagonal form is common at Wells, both to the later Chapter house and to the later Lady chapel; and the form of the earlier Lady chapel may have given the suggestion for the form of the later chapel. The cloisters, in their present form, are of the 15th and 16th centuries. It is clear from the Statute prescribing the ritual of the church of Wells, that the Lady chapel, and the cloister of the 13th century, probably of the 12th, were equally with nave and aisle scenes of processions on days of festival. An arch of Early-English date midway in the western walk of the cloister was the entrance from the cloister to the great south-western porch of the church, perhaps through an Early-English cloister. The area of the Canon's cemetery, now surrounded by the cloister, is marked by the northern wall, which fences it in. In 1286, Bishop Robert Burnell, the builder of the great hall of the Palace, obtained licence from Edward I to raise an embattled wall round the cemetery and precincts of the church, "for the security and quiet of the Canons and ministers of the church, and of those who rest therein;" and that noble bulwark, the south wall of the Palm churchyard," that fences in the cemetery, is a portion of his work at the close of the century.

We must go to the north side of the church, to the "new structure" that was rising there between 1286 and the end of the century, to see some more of his work in the earlier portions of the Chapter house.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE.

With the year 1286 we have a fresh starting point in the new buildings of the church.

(a) On March 15th, Bishop Robert received a charter from King Edward, giving him permission to raise an em-

staircase, and the upper room. Professor Willis says that in 1286 the crypt or under-part was completed in the same style as the under-part of the Palace. Mr. Willis says that the staircase is in a style later than the crypt, "contains in its windows some of the best examples of the earliest forms of Geometrical tracery." The Chapter-house itself, with Geometrical tracery of a later type, and details of more advanced style, is one of the best examples of a type which belongs to the end of the 13th century. See Salisbury, Lichfield, Westminster, and Lincoln for examples.

We may conclude, therefore, that the statutes of Haselshaw were read at the convocation of the Chapter assembled in the present Chapter house in February 1297.

There is mention also in 1298 of

THE LIBRARY.

"Placebo" and "Dirige" were to be said "in oratione in librario. Some indication of the character and extent of this Library may be given in a Chapter Act of the year, 1297, which regulated the opening and shutting of the doors in the church.² It is ordered that (*a*) the great door of the church under the bell-tower towards the cloisters, *num ostium ecclesiæ sub campanile versus claustrum*, which I understand the great South-west door, to be kept shut, except on great occasions, when the Chapter approach from the town before the West doors were opened—was now to be kept shut, except on great occasions of processions into the cloisters; (*b*) another door, the door of the south transept, which led to the "camera necessarii," or cloister ground, was to be kept open during the saying of the Mass every night, for obvious reasons; "*ostium versus claustrum*"

(1). *Proc. Brit. Archaeol. Institute, Bristol, 1851*; Freeman's *Church of Wells*, p. 97.

(2). R. i, f. 126. Both these doors on either side of the choir were called "*de la Karole*;" words defined as a recess or chamber in the walls. Such recesses do exist in the northern and southern walls of the two transepts.

clauistro propter cameram necessariam." (c) A door on the other side of the choir, the door in the north transept, now to be seen at the foot of the Chapter stairs, was opened from the first strike of matins, for admission into the choir; this door is said to be "on the side of the Library," and was ordered that it be shut during the day, to prevent the choir being trodden upon by those coming in, "per extraneos," so that laymen may not hear the secrets of the Chapter. We learn from these notices that there was a door in the north transept, through which there was passage from the choir of the church directly into the choir; that it was the Chapter room, probably at the foot of the stairs; that books were kept in the eastern aisle of the north transept; that this door was kept open for the night and early morning services for convenience of the clergy and Vicars, but was shut by day to the outside world for the reasons given. In the north transept aisle I put the first "library," where the books were kept; and here, at the foot of the stairs, and at the entrance of the church, "Placebo" and "Dirige" were to be said, but not said "in capitulo," in the Chapter room above stairs. There is interesting evidence that the Library consisted at that time of books of value, as well as the service books for the choir. In 1291, acknowledgment is made by Dean Bitton of the Chapter, of books borrowed and returned by the Dean of Salisbury, on August 29th, 1291, viz., *Beda de Temporibus*, *de de Sacramentis*; and at the same time the Dean of Salisbury had transmitted to the Chapter a legacy of books from a former Chancellor of Wells, John Strong, viz., *Augustin's Exhortatio Dei*, *Augustin's Epistles*, *Librum Johannis Damasconi*, *Speculum Gregorii*, in one volume, and other books of the same author. (R. i, f. 16.)

Before leaving the Chapter house, a collateral evidence as to the date of this building may be observed in the coat of armorial bearings in the west window over the door of the Chapter room, belonging to the family of Mortimer. Roger

Mortimer had been the colleague of Robert Burnell in the Council of Regency in 1272.¹ A William Mortimer (de Mortuo Mari) appears in our Register (R. i, f. 115), as a witness to a grant of land to Bishop Robert Burnell, in 1272. Roger Mortimer (de Mortuo Mari) was a Canon connected with Dean Golelee and Bishop Drogheda, and a Canon of Wells, in 1338. (R. i, f. 201.) This family of such great political influence at this time, of whom were thus connected with Wells, have a very important place in the great work, to which doubtless they have contributed.

So now the end of the century had seen the work which had been long begun—"tam diu incepta"—brought to completion in the erection of the Chapter house.

The Chapter house was now completed: an octagonal building with a single pillar, branching out palm-like to the centre, and supporting the vaulting and its surroundings. The "domus capitularis," where the assembled body of the Church—Bishop, Dean, and fifty Canons—were to meet together. Then, as Mr. Freeman says (*Cathedral and Chapter-house*, p. 98), by the end of the 13th century "the church of Wells was at last finished. It still lacked much of that perfect outline which now belongs to it, and which the new century was finally to give to it. The church itself, with its two towers, must have had a dwarfed and stunted look to the point." 'The Lady chapel had not yet been reared up to apse alike to contrast with the great window of the presbytery above it, and to group in harmony with the lofty Chapter house of its own form.' "The choir was confined within the narrow space of the crossing and the central tower. The central lantern,—not yet driven on ungainly props,—with the rich arcades of its upper story still open to view, still rose in all the simple majesty of four arches over the choir below." The presbytery

(1). Stubbs's *C.H.*, ii, p. 107.

toward of the tower, and the altar stood at
of the older church ; behind which was a
at this time, most likely, a small chapel of

self, though still lacking somewhat of ideal
had been made perfect in all that was

es of the proceedings which resulted in the completion of
chapel in 1326, and the raising and danger of the central
must be deferred.

The will of William Chedde (brother of Robert Chedde, of Bristol in 1360-1) is registered in "The Great Book of Wills," now in the Council House at Bristol. It is dated November 21st, 1382, and was proved February 27th, 1383. The testator desired to be buried in the chapel of the Blessed Virgin in the parish church of Cheddar, and left legacies to the prior and convent, "domus Cartus' in Selwode;" to the prior and convent of "Worspyng" [Woodspring]; to poor people living in houses and lands in Cheddar and Axbridge, and the poor near to those parishes; and to the fabrics of the churches of Cheddar and Holy Cross Temple, at Bristol.

The residue of his goods he left to Agnes, his wife, and appointed his brother, Robert Chedde, one of his executors.¹ The will of Robert Chedde, dated March 21st, 1382, and proved June 30th, 1384, is also registered in "The Great Book of Wills." He directs that he shall be buried in the chapel of St. Mary, in the parish church of Cheddar, "de no fundata." He left legacies to the four orders of Friars at Bristol; to the Sisters of St. Mary Magdalene, Bristol, and to those of "Mochenbarugh" [Barrow Gurney.] To his son Richard, "vi Ciphos vocat' Bolles de argento," and other plate; to William Draper, clerk, a third best cup, which was given at Cheddar. The residue of goods to Joan, testator's wife. She, William Draper, clerk, and William Bierden to be executors.²

By his wife Joan, Robert Chedder had four sons: Richard, born at Bristol, 9th September, 1379,³ who was returned as one of the Knights of the Shire for this county in 1407, 1413, 1417, 1421, and 1426; Robert, born at Bristol, 28th October, 1380,⁴ and was living in 1425; William, born at Bristol, 14th December, 1381;⁵ and Thomas, of whom see below.

(1). Rev. T. P. Wadley's *Notes of Bristol Wills*, 1886, p. 10.

(2). *Ibid.*, pp. 10, 11.

(3). Cheddar Charter, *Harl. MS.* 316, in the Calendar.

(4). *Ibid.*

(5). *Ibid.*

Joan, the young and rich widow of Robert Chedder, secondly, Sir Thomas Broke, or Brooke, of Broke Ilchester, Knight, by whom she had issue two sons: Sir Thomas Brooke, in right of his wife Lord Cobham, and Michael Brooke. At her death, 15th Henry VI (1436-7), Lady Brooke *inter alia*, the manor of Cheddar "vocat' Chedders" and the advowson of the chantry of the Blessed Mary in the parish church there.² A fine brass, containing effigies of Thomas and Lady Joan Broke is in Thorncombe church, Axminster.

Thomas Chedder, Lady Brooke's heir, was her father by Robert Chedder (died 1384), and not, as stated by the son of Robert Chedder, born in 1380;³ the latter was Thomas Chedder's elder *brother*, and died *s.p.*⁴

At the time of his death, 21st Henry VI (1442-3), Thomas Chedder held 84 messuages in Bristol, the manor of Yatton and several others in Somerset; also estates in Gloucestershire, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall.⁵ Joan and Isabel, his daughters by Isabel, his wife—who survived her husband for more than twenty years—were his heirs. At the time of their father's death, Joan was the widow of Robert Stafford (she married secondly, John Talbot, Viscount L'Isle), and Isabel was the wife of Sir John Cradock, *alias* Newton, of Court in Yatton parish.

This Thomas Chedder was the last heir, male, of the Chedders of Bristol and Cheddar. The brass on the tomb in the chancel of Cheddar church is said to be in memory of his widow Isabel.

(1). W. H. H. Rogers, *Ancient Sepulchral Effigies of Devon*, I.

(2). *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, 15th Henry VI, No. 62.

(3). *History of Somerset*, iii, p. 576. Collinson's account of the family is vexatiously inaccurate.

(4). *Harl. MS.* 6157, f. 11.

(5). *Cal. Inq. P.M.*, 21st Henry VI, No. 55.

A Glastonbury Reliq.

BY REV. J. A. BENNETT, F.S.A.

the course of last summer I had the opportunity of carrying out a long cherished wish of paying a visit to North Castle, in Cumberland, for the purpose, amongst other things, of seeing what I had somewhere seen described in a few pages of a MS. history of Glastonbury.

Fortunately, Mr. Howard was at home to direct me other-

I might very possibly have passed by the object of my search without noticing it. Instead of handing to me a MS. in the usual form he led me into a room away from the library, and pointed out what looked like a wooden fire screen standing in the middle of the floor. It was a folding wooden frame, 3 ft. 8 in. in height, and 3 ft. 6 in. in breadth when opened flat, containing two wooden leaves somewhat smaller so that they may fold within the outer case when closed, like the pages of a book. All the six interior faces were covered with MS. written upon parchment affixed to the surface of the wood. The form and arrangement are well shown in the photograph which forms the frontispiece of this volume.

The unusual form of this MS. at once suggested the idea that it could not have been intended as a mere historical record but that it had some special purpose, and this purpose, as it seems to me, is pretty clearly shown by internal evidence. Other evidence I have not been able to find. No one of those to whom this photograph has been submitted have ever met with anything similar.

By the great kindness of the Rev. T. Lees, F.S. of Wreay, Carlisle, who lent to me a transcript of the making, I have been able to go deliberately through the whole, and find that it does not contain a word of annals, but is a record of the early mythical history of which the Abbey of Glastonbury prided itself so much. It founded its claims to super-eminent sanctity, and in this respect with the histories of William of Malmesbury and John of Glastonbury, with the exception of a few sentences at the end, to which I will refer presently. Glastonbury himself draws the moral of this story. Queens (he says), Archbishops, Bishops, Princes, Knights, men and women of every rank and position—have considered themselves fortunate if they could either dwell in the place, or be its benefactors, if they might rest there, or at least have some of its holy earth within their grasp, if they lay elsewhere. There are three notable reasons why burial therein is so eagerly sought for. One, that King Alfred Himself in Person dedicated this place for the burial of His servants. Another, that to all who are buried in, or in any portion of holy earth from this sacred place, if they lie elsewhere, there is granted remission of sins by the prayers and merits of the saints who are resting here. And a third, because they are sharers in the benefits of the many prayers which are here offered for them daily. Such was the virtue of that holy place, cried the great Soldan, that one in a thousand, no matter how great a sinner he might have been, if he be buried there shall suffer the pains of hell.

The monks of Glastonbury, therefore, being very anxious to promote pilgrimages and burials, I would suggest that this was the motive of the *Tabula*. And this idea seems supported by the fact that there are three pairs of nails in the upper, and four pairs in the lower, edges of the plate upon the left side only. These seem to show that it was affixed to a wall in such a way that it might be opened.

c, and probably in some public place such as a guest
er, so that the attention of visitors might be drawn to
he mutual advantage of themselves and the Abbey.

o whole MS. takes up about sixty pages, closely written,
linary exercise book size. As it is already in print it is
ecessary to give more than a very short account of the
al subjects dealt with in it.

ie first six pages of Mr. Lees's MS. contain the miraculous
of Joseph of Arimathæa.

P. 7. The lines "Josephaen ab Arimathæa nobilem decu-
rionem," etc., from the "Gesta Arthuri."

P. 8. A quotation from the "Book of Melkin."

P. 9. "Versus de S. Joseph de Aurora," etc.
"Versus de Arvirago," etc.

"Hec scriptura testatur quod rex Arthurus de
stirpe Joseph descendit," etc., etc.

. 10-13. "Quo modo 12 discipuli SS. Philippi et Jacobi
primo ecclesiam Glastoniensem fundaverunt."

. 13-16. "De SS. Phagano et Diruviano."

. 16-22. "De S. Patricio:" his charter, his burial, etc.

. 22-27. "De SS. Benigno, Bridgida, Kolumkill, David,
Paul et Acca."

P. 27. "De Translatione S. Dunstani."

P. 28-30. "De venerabili Cruce que locuta est."
"De Alia Cruce de quo cecidit diadema."
"Alia Crux antiquissima."
"De Cruce vulnerata."
"Imago Beate Marie."

"Imago de qua narrat Ed. Stowton."

PP. 30-35. "De Sanctis ibidem requiescentibus."

PP. 35-38. "De Arturo et aliis regibus requiescentibus."
"Inventio Arturi in diebus H. de Soilli."
"De Archiepiscopis."

PP. 39-40. "De Glasteng et fratribus suis."

PP. 40-47. "De Sanctitate Vetuste Ecclesie."

P. 48. "De Fundatoribus."

"De capella argentea quam Ine fecit."

PP. 49-50. "De duabus pyramidibus."

PP. 50-52. "Nomina sanctorum requiescentium Gla"

PP. 53-54.

The following passage is not in the Glastonbury and is, I think, new, and a further proof that the intended to make known the advantages of pilgrimage burial at Glastonbury:—

"De Capella Sanctorum Michaelis et Joseph et in cimiterio requiescentium.

"Scientes igitur sancti patres nostri dignitatem tatem hujus sancti cimiterii quandam capellam ejus struxerunt quam in honorem Sancti Michaelis et S inibi requiescentium dedicari fecerunt, sub cujus a mortuorum ac sanctorum reliquias licet incognitas multitudine cumulaverunt, et missa de cimiterio in celebrari constituerunt. Capella siquidem illa A.D. MCC pre vetustate pene consumpta per preceptum domini Chinnock Abbatis in predictorum sanctorum honore est reparata, viz in honore Sanctorum in predictis et capella requiescentium, quorum primus fuit J Arimathæa ille nobilis decurio qui et dominum sepe ejus memoriam predictus abbas fieri fecit in eadem c ymagines, quo modo Joseph cum adjutorio Sancti dominum de cruce deposuit atque sepelivit, et secun quod ex traditione patrum didicimus facta est yma secundum longitudinum stature Corporis Christi, omnibus hic et ubique in Christo requiescentibus e pro eis orantibus vitam et requiem sempiternam. A

This passage raises a question of some interest suggests that there was another chapel in the ce well as S. Mary's chapel. If it were so this ma account for the common application of S. Joseph's the existing building, which ought rather to be

s chapel. But the architectural questions which might upon this passage hardly belong to our subject and ore I pass them by.

s contents of the *Tabula* end with a double column of gences, as will be seen in the fac-simile. This list, though ways in exactly the same order, is printed by T. Hearne s second volume of his *John of Glastonbury*.

ow and when this *Tabula* came to Naworth Castle I have een able to ascertain, but can add a few references to it ly supplied by Mr. Lees, which show that it was there in time of the great Lord William Howard (Belted Will), that it was known to Archbishop Ussher.

ntiquitates, p. 9 of the London edition of 1687:—"Est n penes nobilissimum virum D. Gulielmum Howardum omæ Norfolciæ Ducis filium) ingens Tabula, Glastonienses quitates undique conquisitas eomplectens, in quâ, inter alia ulosissima, et ista legimus Joseph ab Arimatheâ," etc., etc. He refers to it again as "Magna tabula Glastoniensis," on . 12, 13, 15, 29, 58, 60; and on p. 56, after a long quotation m William of Malmesbury, he adds, "habentur ea quoque anonymo quodam Glastoniensi monacho . . . in magnâ lastoniensi Tabulâ eisdem verbis descripta, una cam addita- ento isto, Illic duo sancti Phaganus," etc., etc.

Mr. Lees adds, "I have searched in vain in the *Archbishop's life*, but found no reference to it, and have not been able to nd how it came into Lord William's hands. It is not men- tioned in the catalogue of his books in *The Household Book*, ublished by the Surtees Society. The first mention of it I ave been able to unearth is in Pennant's *Tour to Alston Moor*, made in 1773. On p. 174 of the 4to edition of 1801, he writes, "In Lord William Howard's bedroom, arms and motto over the chimney. His Library is a small room in a very secret place, high up in one of the towers, well secured by doors and narrow staircase. Not a book has been added since his days. In it is a vast case, three feet high, which opens into three

leaves, having six pages pasted in ; being an account of Joseph of Arimathæa and his twelve disciples, who were buried at Glastonbury, and at the end a long history of saint's lives, number of years and days for which each could obtain indulgences.' "

Mr. Lees has also pointed out to me that the Proclamation of Henry VIII, June 9th, 1534, "to cause all images, prayers, orisons, rubrics, canons, mass books, and other books in the churches wherein the said Bishop of Bath and Wells named, or his presumptuous and proud pomp and pride preferred to be eradicated and rased out, and his memory to be never more, except to his contumacious and proud proach, remembered, but perpetually suppressed and forgotten, has been carefully obeyed in this case, but that in the Proclamation "papa Celestino" has been written in a corner over an erasure.

Another passage from the *Antiquities* may be produced, though not bearing directly upon the *Tabula*, in order to draw attention to another Glastonbury relic, which was in existence in 1639, and may be so still :—

"Habetur et hodie Welles in adibus D. Thome equitis aurati, Tabula ænea, columnæ Glastoniensis, olim affixa, cui incisum legitur, anno post passionem etc., etc.

In Memoriam.

the decease of Mr. Thomas Serel of Wells, in 1887;
of Mr. Henry Badcock, in October, and of the Right
Viscount Portman, on Nov. 19th, in this year, the
Society has lost three of its original Members.

Viscount Portman was Patron of the Society from its foundation, in the year 1851. His residence was at Bryanstone, Dorsetshire, but the acreage of his property in Somerset was far larger than that in Dorsetshire. Indeed, the family of Portman is properly a Somersetshire family, and Orchard Portman, near Taunton, was their seat. The family is traced to Burke up to the reign of Edward I, at that time living at Orchard Portman. By inter-marriage the name Berkeley was added, and the first to be mentioned as of Bryanston was Henry William Berkeley Portman, who died in 1761.

Viscount Portman's long life of 90 years was an active one in every way. In politics, in county business, in all matters connected with agriculture and the management of estates, in port, and in many public matters he took an active and energetic part. He represented Dorsetshire from 1823—1832 as a Liberal, and was the first member for Marylebone in 1832—1838. In 1837 he was raised to the Peerage as Baron Portman, under Lord Melbourne's Government, and acted for some time as whip to the Liberal party in the House of Lords. He was Lord Lieutenant of Somerset from 1840—1864, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Dorsetshire, from 1861—1882. In the early days of the present reign he was appointed a Member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, probably

on account of his extensive acquaintance with the mass of property, and later he was made Lord Ward of Stanneries, an office which he retained till his death.

In Mr. Henry Badcock the Society has lost one of its earliest friends and officers. He was, jointly with his brother, Mr. Robert Badcock, who died in 1872, original Treasurer of the Society, and always felt a warm interest in its development, from its modest inception to its present state of prosperity.

The Society has also to lament the loss of one of its active Members by the death of Mr. Thomas Serel, who died in 1887, at the age of 73.

Mr. Serel was an ardent and painstaking antiquary, who succeeded in accumulating a large number of valuable manuscripts relating to the See, the Corporation of Wells, the College of Vicars Choral, and the principal county families, as well as other relics of the past, which threw much light on the history and social customs of Somerset, and were preserved for his vigilant care and unostentatious labours, would otherwise have been lost or destroyed. Many of these MSS. have from time to time been exhibited in various public places in the county, and the bulk of them have now found a safe place in the Museums at Taunton and Glastonbury respectively.

Mr. Serel's knowledge of local and county history, genealogy, and folk-lore was almost unique. From his extensive information he frequently enriched the columns of the *Wells and Glastonbury Gazette*, and occasionally he gave lectures in the towns in the neighbourhood upon subjects of local interest, which displayed considerable research. In the year 1885 he published by subscription *Historical Notes on the Church of St. Andrew at Cuthbert*; a book of 150 pp., which contains a mass of

teresting information; and he has left behind him a complete list of the Mayors of Wells, the Recorders, the Clerks, and the Churchwardens, and to many of the is attached a short biography of the individual. His interest in the welfare of the city, and in the preservation of its ancient features never faltered, and the destruction or "restoration" of ancient land-marks now and again to the city and neighbourhood was a sore grief to him. His easy disposition and unassuming manners, and his attainments as a local antiquary and historian, gained for him many friends in every walk of life, and his death has left a void which it will be difficult to fill.

Notes.

The Editor regrets that he has been compelled by want of time and space to omit several papers, including the Old Hall at Nunney, now destroyed, with plans and drawings, by Rev. E. Peacock, and communicated by G. Esq., our Local Secretary. It is proposed to publish these in a future volume.

N.B.—The Committee will be glad to receive any matters of archæological interest for publication.

Bronze Figure from Crucifix, found at Shepton

BY F. J. ALLEN.

This image was found in 1882, lying several feet underground, in the garden of Mr. James Allen, Parsonage, Shepton Mallet. There is no clue to the circumstances which brought it thither. The spot is not near the church, which has never been built on, and the adjacent house is only about a hundred years old.

At the time of finding the right arm was much bent, and an attempt to straighten it produced a crack; but in every other respect the condition of the figure is perfect. Its length (including the arms) is nearly six inches. The body is slender and angular, girt with a loin-cloth. The head and features are executed in a simple but pleasing manner. The coarse treatment of the hair and beard betokens an early date. The arms are very long and thin, the legs on the contrary are short. The right leg is crossed over the left; the right is pierced, but not the left. The body of the figure is cast in the back, and the surface has been finished by touch-polishing.

(1). This crucifix has been presented to our Museum at Taunton by J. Allen.

corresponds in character to that of the thirteenth century. The British Museum has a figure (minus its limbs) which appears to have been cast from the same model. This appears to be of Irish workmanship. Whether it is so, I know not: but at all events one cannot but be struck by the resemblance between these bronze figures and those on the West Front at Wells; and in the absence of evidence I should be inclined to attribute them to the work of workmen.

Carving of Saxon Sun Dial on the South Porch of North Stoke Church.¹

BY REV. FREDK. O'MELIA, *Rector of North Stoke.*

A sun dial of which I have the honour to enclose a rubbing for the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, was discovered on the south porch of North Stoke church, by the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A. He assigns the dial to be Saxon. It is on the east side of the porch, and stands at a perpendicular height of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The official area of stone on which dial is carved, 13 inches by 13 inches. This stone forms part of the edge of the porch way. The stone is the stone of the locality; same as that of which the church is built. The dial is what is termed an erect direct south dial."

I beg to draw the attention of the Members to the mark to which the four o'clock afternoon ray extends. It measures 13 inches by 4 inches, and lies east and west, declining towards the west. In a pamphlet by Mr. Calverley, on *Ancient Dials of the Diocese of Carlisle*, there are diagrams of dials, many of them very like the North Stoke dial. That of Caldbeck church, Cumberland, has a mark opposite the four o'clock line very similar to this mark on the North Stoke dial. The

(1). Communicated by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth.

general outline of the mark is that of a Latin cross very much worn by the weather. The gnomon is the holes in which it was fastened are clearly marked. The diameter of the circle (which is complete) is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is a round mark, but no line in the dial to indicate the position of the sun in the afternoon. There is a smaller mark at the line for three o'clock in the afternoon.

Since communicating an account of the discovery in the *Bath Chronicle*, I have heard that there are two dials of the same character on the south porch of the church of *St. Loe* (Decorated period), and another on a Perpendicular buttress of *Stanton Prior* church. These churches are only a few miles from North Stoke. Should the dial at North Stoke be, as Mr. Calverley asserts, an early Saxon dial in position, I beg to suggest that very great local interest attaches to the discovery.

Mr. George V. Du Noyer, M.R.I.A. (*Achæologia*, vol. xxv, p. 207), states that dials of early mediæval type are of great rarity. He instances four churches in which they may be found in position, viz., Bishopstone, near Emsay, Sussex, and Kirkdale, Edstone, and Swillington churches, Yorkshire. At Swillington the circle is complete, but at North Stoke dial. The Rev. Prebendary Scarth adds to the list, viz., that of Aldborough, near Hull.

Mr. Du Noyer quotes an opinion of Mr. Edmund Sharpe as to the dial of Bishopstone church, which, I think, in some important respects be applicable to the dial at North Stoke: "This dial," Mr. Sharpe says, "was probably added at the time of the Norman or Transitional addition to the church of Bishopstone."

The font at North Stoke is generally considered to be of the early Norman or Saxon period, and in the restoration, ancient steps to the rood-loft and the jamb of the door above have been discovered.

The chancel arch, our Architect, Major Davis, con-

very early Norman or Transitional date. It is a very **interesting piece of work**, and is a blending of the round and **dial arch.**

Last year, in excavating the foundations of a mediaeval **that stood** at a distance of 150 yards from the church, **s, pottery**, and other undoubted indications of the **existence of a Roman villa in loco** were discovered. A few months **near the church** (about a quarter mile distant), a massive **an sarcophagus** was also excavated. I beg to suggest the village of North Stoke grew around this *Roman Villa*. **The Roman bricks** are to be seen in the walls of the church. **On the porch** are *two heads* carved in stone. One, that of a **man knight** in chain armour. May not this Norman **ornamentation** be a subsequent addition to the porch, the builder **at the same time** exhibiting the Norman animus against the **icon by obscuring the dial**, as ill understood or despised?

In conclusion, I may state that the visit of Mr. Calverley to North Stoke church, and the interesting discovery he has made, realise in an unexpected manner and place the inference of the Rev. Prebendary Scarth in reference to ancient dials in England and Ireland. In an interesting paper "On Ancient Methods of Measuring Time," which he has kindly sent me, he says, "I feel assured, from what I myself have seen in different churches in England, that many such dials of a remote period, with their primitive markings, might be discovered."¹

(1). *Vide Proceedings of the Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club*, p. 207.

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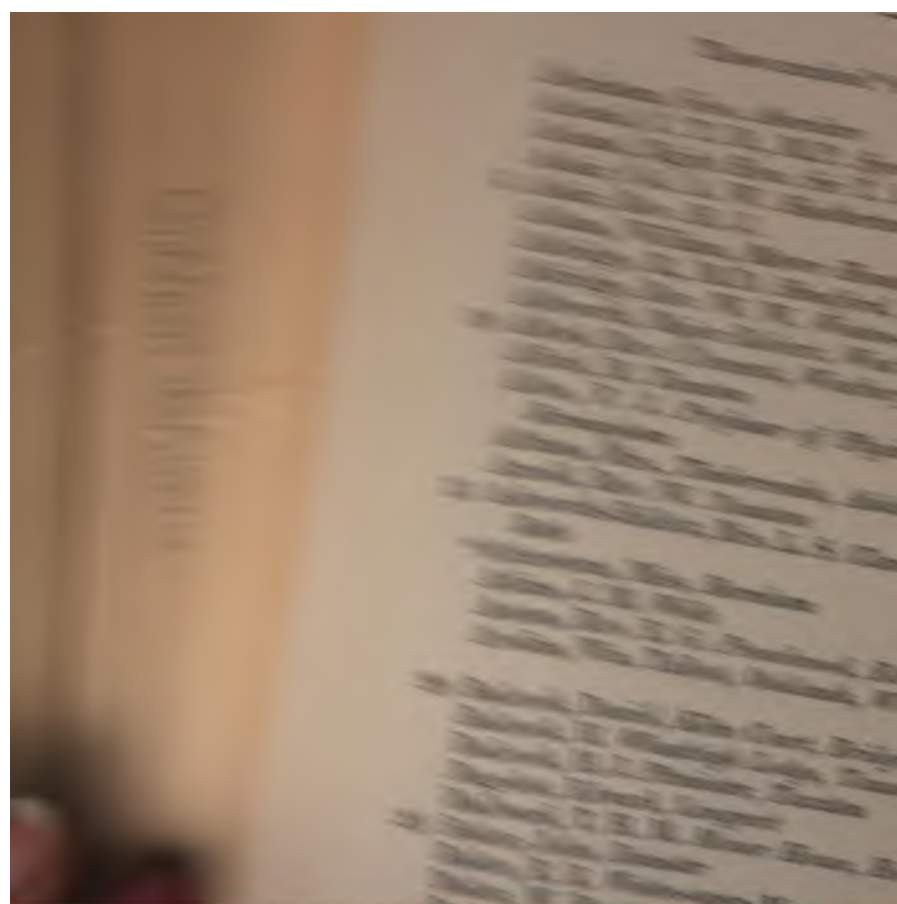
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 Moorsom, Warren M. *Linden Lodge, Clevedon*
 Morgan, Sir Walter, *Naish House, Nailsea*
 345 Morgan, John, *Langport*
 Morland, John, *Glastonbury*
 Moss, Rev. J. J. *East Lydford*
 Moysey, H. G. *Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe*
 Müller, W. *Bruton*
 350 Murch, Jerom, *Cranwells, Bath*
 Murray-Anderdon, H. E. *Henlade, Taunton*
 Neale, W. *Kingsdon, Somerton*
 Nelson, Major W. F. 6, *Paragon, Clifton*
 Newell, Rev. F. C. *Chiselborough*
 355 Newell, Major H. L. "
 Newnham, Capt. N. J. *Blagdon Court, Bristol*
 Newton, F. M. *Taunton*
 Newton, F. W. *Barton Grange, Taunton*
 Norman, C. E. *Taunton*

- Norman, G. 12, *Brock-street, Bath*
Norris, Hugh, *South Petherton*
Nunn, E. S., M.A., LL.D., *The College, Weston-super-Mare*
- Odgers, Rev. J. E. *Horton, Cavendish Road, Bowden, near Manchester*
Odgers, Rev. J. Collins, *Wood Leigh, Brook Lane, Alderley Edge, Cheshire*
O'Donoghue, Henry O'Brien, *Long Ashton*
Ommanney, Rev. G. D. W. 29, *Beaumont-street, Oxford*
- Paget, Sir Richard H., Bart., M.P. *Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet*
Paine, Jas. *Springfield, West Monkton*
Palairot, Rev. R. *Norton St. Philip, Bath*
Parish, Rev. C. S. P. *Roughmoor House, Taunton*
Parr, Lieut.-Col. T. R. 10, *Sumter-terrace, London, S.W.*
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Pass, A. C. *Rushmore House, Durdham Down, Bristol*
Paul, R. W. 21, *Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.*
Paul, W. Bond, *Langport*
Paynter, J. B. *Hendford Manor House, Yeovil*
Peake, Rev. George Eden. *Holford, Bridgwater*
Pearse, Rev. Beauchamp K. W. *The Old Rectory, Ascot, Staines*
Penny, T. *Taunton*
Perceval, Capt. *Severn House, Henbury, Bristol*
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Philp, Capt. *Pendoggett, Timsbury, Bath*
Philpott, Rev. Preb. R. S. *River House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, W.*
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Plumptre, Very Rev. E. H., D.D., *Dean of Wells, The Deanery, Wells*
Poole, J. R. *Cannington*
Poole, H. R. *South Petherton*
Pooley, C. *Northumberland Lodge, Tivoli, Cheltenham*

- Pooll, R. P. H. *Batten, Road Manor, Bath*
 395 Porch, J. A. *Edgarley House, Glastonbury*
 •Portman, Viscount, *Bryanstone House, Dorset*
 Portman, Rev. F. B. *Staple Fitzpaine*
 Portman, The Hon. W. H. B. *Durceston, Blandford*
 Prankerl, John, 18, *Brock Street, Bath*
 400 Prankerl, P. D. *The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Bristol*
 Pratten, Chas. *Stone Alleston, Weston-super-Mare*
 Pring, J. H., M.D. *Taunton*
 Pring, Rev. Daniel J. *Cheddar*
 Prior, R. C. A., M.D. *Halse*
 405 Prole, Rev. A. B.

 •Ramden, Sir John Wm., Bart. 6, *Upper Brook-street, London, and Byram, Yorkshire*
 Raymond, F. W. *Yeoril*
 Raymond, Walter „
 Reed, Rev. W. *Grammar School, Ashbourne, Derbyshire*
 410 Reeves, A. *Taunton*
 Richardson, A. *Glastonbury*
 Risley, S. Norris, *Ashcott House, Ashcott, Bridgwater*
 Roche, Mrs. *Chalice Hill, Glastonbury*
 Rogers, G. H. 16, *Park-street, Taunton*
 415 Rogers, T. E. *Yarlington House, Wincanton*
 Rogers, W. H. H. *Colyton, Devon*
 Rogers, Rev. Edward, *Oilcombe*
 Rose, Rev. W. F. *Worle, Weston-super-Mare*
 Ross, Raymond, *Taunton*
 420 Rossiter, G. F., M.B. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Rowe, Rev. J. *Long Load, Langport*
 Rowe, J. Brooking, *Plympton Lodge, Plympton, Devon*
 Rowland, Rev. W. J. *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*
 Ruegg, Lewis H. *Westbury, Sherborne, Dorset*
 425 Rutter, John, *Ilminster*

 Salmon, Rev. E. A. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Samson, C. H. *Taunton*
 Samuelson, H. B., *La Montagne, Beaulieu, Alps, France*
 Sanford, W. A. *Nynehead Court, Wellington*
 430 Scarth, Rev. H. M. *Wrington, Bristol*
 Scott, Rev. J. P. *Wey House, near Taunton*
 Seale, Rev. F. S. P. *Pitminster*
 Sears, R. H. *Priory House, Taunton*
 Sedding, J. D. 447, *Oxford Street, London, W.*

- rel, E. A. *Wells*
 ymour, Alfred, *Knole, Wilts*
 eldon, Thomas, *Clevedon*
 epherd, J. W. *Ilminster*
 mcookes, Rev. G. S. 12, *Gay-street, Bath*
 mmons, C. J., *Langford, R.S.O., East Somerset*
 rine, H. D. *Claverton Manor, Bath*
 ade, Wyndham, *Montys Court, Taunton*
 looper, E. *Taunton*
 ly, E. B. *Glastonbury*
 mith, Lady, *Somerton*
 mith, Cecil, *Bishops Lydeard*
 mith, Rev. Gilbert E. *Barton St. David*
 mith, Wm., M.D. *Weyhill, Andover*
 omers, B. E. *Mendip Lodge, Langford, Bristol*
 omerville, A. F. *Dinder, Wells*
 Sommerville, R. G. *Henlade Villa, Taunton*
 Sotheby, Rev. T. H. *Langford Budville*
 Southam, Rev. J. H. *Trull*
 Sparks, William, *Crewkerne*
 Sparks, W. B. "
 Speke, W. *Jordans, near Ilminster*
 Spencer, Frederick, *Poundsmead, Oakhill, Bath*
 Spencer, J. H. *Corfe, Taunton*
 Spencer, J. Maitland, *Hillylands, Ashwick, Bath*
 Spicer, Northcote W. *Chard*
 Spiller, H. J. *Taunton*
 Spiller, Miss, *Sunny Bank, Bridgwater*
 Standley, A. P. *Taunton*
 Stanley, E. J., M.P. *Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater*
 Stanton, A. J. *Hawhill House, East Coker, Yeovil*
 Stanton, Rev. J. J. *Holton House, Wincanton*
 Steevens, A. *Taunton*
 Stephenson, Rev. J. H. *Lympsham*
 Stoate, Wm. *The Colony, Burnham*
 0 Strachey, Sir E., Bart. *Sutton Court, Pensford, Bristol*
 Stradling, Rev. W. J. L. *Chilton-super-Polden*
 Stringfellow, A. H. *Taunton*
 Stuart, A. T. B. *Mellifont Abbey, Wookey, Wells*
 Stuckey, V. *Hill House, Langport*
 75 Surtees, W. Edward, *Tainfield, Taunton*
 Swayne, W. T. *Glastonbury*

 Taplin, T. K. *Mount House, Milverton*
 Taunton, Lady, *Eaton-place, London*

- Taylor, John, *Free Library, Bristol*
 480 Taylor, Peter, *Mountlands, Taunton*
 Taylor, Thomas, *Taunton*
 Terry, Geo. *Mells, Frome*
 Thomas, C. J. *Drayton Lodge, Redland, Bristol*
 Thompson, E. S. *Christ's College, Cambridge*
 485 Thompson, Rev. Archer, *Milton Lodge, Wells*
 Thomson, Rev. G. O. L. *The King's College, Taunton*
 Thring, Rev. Godfrey, *Alford, Castle Cary*
 Thring, Theodore, " "
 Tite, C. *Wellington*
 490 Todd, Lt.-Col. *Keynston Lodge, Blandford*
 Tomkins, Rev. H. G. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Tomkins, Rev. W. S. "
 Toms, S. *Chard*
 Tordiffe, Rev. Stafford, *Staplegrove*
 495 Trask, Charles, *Norton, Ilminster*
 Trevelyan, Sir A. W., Bart. *Nettlecombe Court, Taunton*
 Trevilian, E. B. C. *Midelney Place, Drayton*
 Trotman, W. R. *Hartington Villa, Wells Road, Bath*
 Trusted, C. J. *Sussex House, Pembroke Road, Clifton*
 500 Tucker, Silas, *Spencer House, 19, Larkhall Rise, Clifton*
 S.W.
 Tucker, W. J. *Chard*
 Tuckett, F. F. *Frenchay, Bristol*
 Turner, C. J. *Staplegrove*
 Turner, J. S. *Granville, Lansdown, Bath*
 505 Tynte, Col. Kemeys, *Halswell, Bridgwater*
 Tynte, St. David Kemeys, *Balnageith, Torquay*
 Tyndale, J. W. Warre, *Evercreech, Bath*

 Ussher, W. A. E. *H.M. Geological Survey*

 Viney, Rev. R. 2, *Gloucester-street, Broomsbury, London*
 510 Vonberg, W. C. *Wells*

 Wadhams, Rt. Rev. E. P. *Bishop of Ogdensburg, New York*
 U.S.A.
 Wadmore, Rev. A. *Barrow Gurney, Bristol*
 Waldron, Clement, *Llandaff, S. Wales*
 Walter, W. W. *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*
 515 Walters, G. *Frome*
 Ward, Rev. J. W.
 Watts, B. H. 13, *Queen-square, Bath*
 Weaver, Chas. *Seafeld Crescent, Seaton*

- Veaver**, Rev. F. W. *Milton, Evercreech*
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Vestlake, W. H. *Taunton*
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Whitehead, Mrs. *Widcombe House, Bath*
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Winwood, Rev. H. H. 11, *Cavendish Crescent, Bath*
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Withycombe, J. *Taunton*
Wood, Rev. J. 10, *Burlington-street, Bath*
Wood, Alexander, *The Laurels, Horsham, Sussex*
Woodforde, Rev. A. J. *Ansford, Castle Cary*
) **Woodforde**, F. H., M.D. *Ansford, Castle Cary*
Woodley, W. A. 3, *Worcester Terrace, Clifton*
Wooler, W. H. *Weston-super-Mare*
Worthington, Rev. J. *Taunton*
Wright, W. H. K. *Free Library, Plymouth*

5 **Yatman**, Rev. J. A. *Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare*

Members are requested to inform either of the Secretaries of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Library shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of the dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to borrow books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, in the town of Taunton and the County of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Evening, from April to August inclusive, and during the remainder of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual Subscription shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow from the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may change any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not be a person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4. So much of the title of every book borrowed as is necessary to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time when it was borrowed, shall be entered in a book to be called the "Library Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognized manner which he may request; and should no request be made, the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such manner as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All costs of the packing, and of the transmission of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be borne by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

A book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a period than one month, if the same be applied for in the name by any other Member; nor in any case shall any book be lent for a longer period than three months.

Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition at the time of its leaving the Library; also if he borrow any manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him, and in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or a good copy; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish a copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library.

The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage; or on account of their being works of reference often used by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of this list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a valuable manuscript or printed book, the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

3.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library, he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the government of the Library.

May, 1889.

* * * *It is requested that Contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

TAUNTON:
T. M. HAWKINS,
HIGH ST.

Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

The following Publications may be obtained of the CURATOR, at the MUSEUM, TAUNTON CASTLE; any of which will be forwarded on receipt of the amount for the work required:—
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MEMORIALS DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL OF TAUNTON CASTLE. Price 3d., by Post 4d.

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By A. P. MOORE, 1809.

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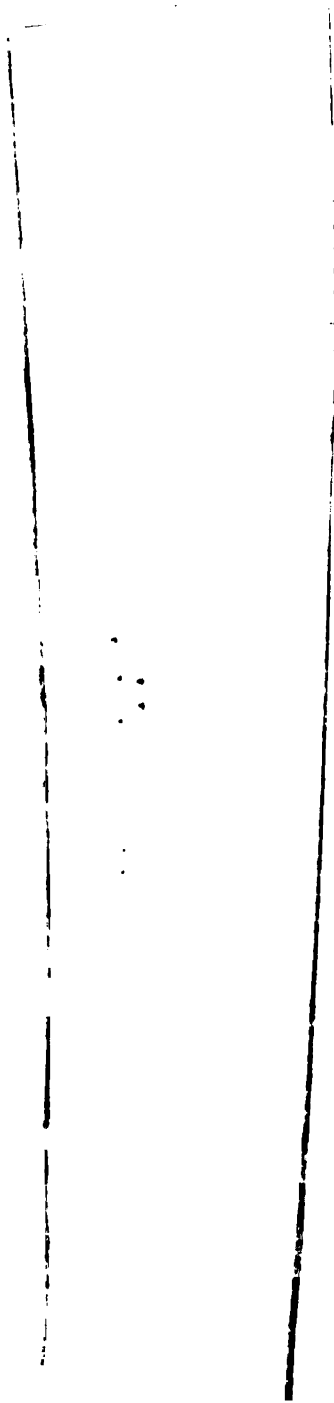
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Taunton, Castle.

Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

Proceedings during the Year 1889.

VOL. XXXV.



SOMERSETSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY'S
PROCEEDINGS, 1889.



VOL. XXXV.

Taunton :
T. M. HAWKINS, HIGH STREET.
London : LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, AND DYER.
MDCCCXC.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their directions, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.

How the Society Originated.

Mr. MAY, of Minehead, as a memento of the successful Annual Meeting of 1889, held there, has presented to the Society the stock of volumes, wood-cuts, and plates, of the 1st and 2nd volumes of *Proceedings*, which, together with the copyright, belonged to him. In his letter to the Honorary Secretary announcing the presentation, Mr. May gives the following account of the formation of the Society:—"As I am the only surviving founder of the Society, it may interest you to learn how it came into existence. To Mr. Chas. E. Giles belongs the sole credit of its inception. He early discussed the subject with Mr. W. Franck Elliot and myself—then with the Rev. T. F. Dymock, Rev. F. Warre, Rev. W. R. Crotch, and Mr. W. Baker of Bridgwater. Meetings were held in my rooms in Fore Street, Taunton, where the rules were formulated, members admitted, meetings arranged, etc. A Museum was commenced in a small room in Castle Green, of which I took charge until a Curator was appointed."

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Remarks on Domesday Map.

BY BISHOP HOBHOUSE.

The scale (*viz.*, four miles to the inch) is too small for aiming at more than proximate accuracy. It is hoped that persons with local knowledge will take up their own neighbourhoods and complete them on a larger scale.

It shows the civil parishes as they stood in 1888, after recent re-adjustments made for administrative purposes.

It must be remembered that now the modern parish does not coincide in area with the ancient, and that often both differ from the manorial areas of Domesday—a survey which knew nothing of parishes, being then purely ecclesiastical partitions.

The map omits the parishes of Chelvey (442 acres), of Holwell (ceded to Dorset), of Pensford, and of Draycott, an area made up of Cheddar and Stoke.

Domesday omits (see Eyton, vol. i, 220):—

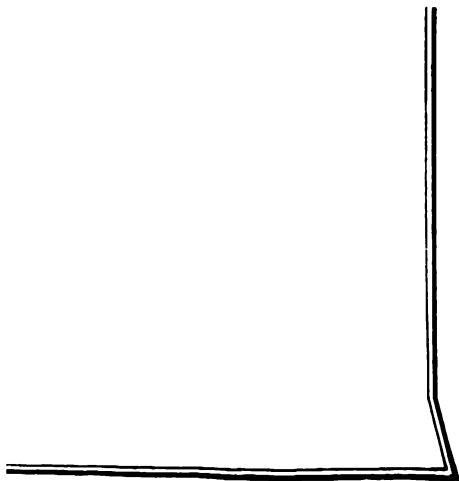
Dodington.

Barwick by Yeovil, probably included in some other estate.

Chilton Cantelo, probably included in Mudford.

Kelston by Bath, belonging to Shaftesbury Abbey.

Wellow—broken into sub-manors, *e.g.*, Whiteoxmead, and partly included in the 20 hides attached to Bath borough.
Kilmersdon.



The following classes of manors are not coloured in the map:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Those that are sub-divided
into several tenures, <i>e.g.</i> ... | { Buckland St. Mary, 2 l.
Stogumber ... 5
Babcary ... 5
Stoneaston ... 3
Lopen ... 3 |
| 2. Those held by great lords
whose holdings in the shire
were too small for a separate tint ... | { Elm.
Chilcompton.
Seaborough. |
| 3. Those held as Thaneland,
<i>e.g.</i> ... | { Brockley, Earnshill.
Buckland Denham.
Writhlington, Combehay.
Dinnington, Seavington St.
Michael. |
| 4. Those held by grantees
whose tenures were too
scattered, or their total
too small to demand separate coloring, <i>e.g.</i> ... | { Harding, son of Elnoth.
Drogo de Montagu.
Aluric, son of Brihtric. |

The place-names follow the modern spelling.



[REDACTED]

Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archæological and
Natural History Society,
During the Year 1889.

THE Forty-first Meeting of the Society was held at Minehead, on Tuesday, July 30th, and the following days, in the handsome and spacious new Town Hall, which had been kindly lent to the Society for the occasion.

In the absence of the outgoing President, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese (who was detained at Wells for the celebration of his golden wedding day), the Chair was taken by Mr. H. CHISHOLM-BATTEN, who briefly introduced Mr. G. F. Nuttall as the President of the year.

The PRESIDENT first called upon the Rev. J. A. BENNETT, *hon. Secretary*, to read the

Report of the Council.

“Your Council are glad to be able to say they have nothing but good to report of the Society during the past year.

New Series, Vol. XV, 1889, Part 1.

A

"The Council beg to call your attention to the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, to which you sent delegates last year. It will be the duty of the Society to say if they accept the terms of union, and approve of the programme agreed upon by the delegates, so far as it applies to this county. Two delegates should also be appointed to attend the next meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.

"Your Council have to report the acquisition of a valuable piece of land adjoining the Castle wall, and including ground formerly a bastion attached to the Castle. It has just been purchased by the kindness of Colonel Pinney, and at his expense, and conveyed to the Trustees as part of the Taunton Castle property.

"Your Council beg to submit the name of the Right Hon. Lord Carlingford, to be Patron of the Society, in the place of Viscount Portman, deceased.

"Your Council regret to have to announce the loss, by death, of W. E. Surtees, Esq., long a valuable Member of the Society, and one of your Vice-Presidents; also of J. H. Pring, Esq., M.D., for some years an active Member of your Council.

"Among the contributions to Somerset history recently published, mention should be made of the Rev. F. Weaver's *Incumbents of Somerset*; a third volume of *Somerset Wills*, printed from the Rev. F. Brown's collections; a volume by Mr. E. Green, on *The Preparations in Somerset Against the Spanish Armada*; and *Bishop Fox's Register*, by Mr. Chisholm-Batten.

"The Catalogue of your Library is printed, and will shortly be ready for issue. It is proposed to prepare and print a Catalogue of the Surtees Library as a supplement.

"Signed, by order of the Council,

"E. CHISHOLM-BATTEN.

"30th July, 1889."

Dr. PRIOR moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Mr. GREENWAY, and carried.

The Treasurer's Account was also passed, on the motion of Canon BUCKLE, seconded by Colonel BRAMBLE.

Bishop HOBHOUSE wished to ask a question about the publication of the annual volume. He said that inconvenience was caused by the very late appearance of the printed report, sometimes eight months after the close of the Society's meeting for the year, and he wished to ask why it was so late. He was not putting any blame on the Secretary, because this thing had been going on for several years, before their Secretary was in office. There were clearly some reasons why he was hampered, and he did not impute any blame to the Secretary, on whom, *primâ facie*, it fell.

The HON. SECRETARY explained that the delay was due to the fact that the work of printing the report was let to a firm which had not a large number of hands. With a view to remedy this delay, they had invited tenders from other firms, but they found that it was, on the whole, better to allow the printing to remain as it was.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, Lord Carlingford was elected Patron of the Society by a unanimous vote; the President pointing out that he had always shown great interest in the Society, and had been President for two successive years.

Mr. E. CHISHOLM-BATTEN proposed the re-election of the Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretaries, Committee, and the Curator (Mr. Bidgood).

The Rev. G. THRING, who seconded, said that Mr. Bidgood had for many years taken a great deal of trouble in connection with those meetings. He had shown unvaried courtesy to every Member, even when asked what might be regarded as impertinent questions.

The resolution was carried.

at and accounts, said the Society had gone steadily on-
is in prosperity, but on looking through the list of sub-
bers he missed a good many names which he would have
ected to see there. The Society was doing a very good
k, and deserved the support of all who care for the history
the county.

Mr. FOXCROFT seconded, and expressed the hope that
labors of the Archæological Society who were not Members
the Record Society would not only subscribe to the latter,
urge their friends to do so.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H. G. MOYSEY moved a vote of thanks to Lady
upman for her noble present of nearly 3,000 volumes.
ost Members, he said, would remember the assiduous atten-
on, the great ability, and the kindly manner of the late Mr.
rtees, and it was pleasing to them that his widow had done
something which would perpetuate his memory in that Society.

Mr. Moysey also asked the Meeting to record the thanks of
Members to Colonel Pinney, who had presented the Society
th a piece of freehold ground, containing the foundations
of one of the bastions of the old Castle. He hoped other
members of the Society would follow Colonel Pinney's ex-
ample. Colonel Pinney was free to do what he pleased, and
he had done something for which the Society had reason to be
grateful.

The resolution was heartily agreed to.

Thirteen new Members were next elected, and the HON.
SECRETARY read the following proposals, which had been
received from the Society of Antiquaries, London:—

Conference of Archæological Societies.

“At an adjourned Meeting of the Conference of Archæo-
Societies, held at Burlington House, on May 7th, 1889, it was
agreed that the following recommendations be submitted to
the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries,

f the Royal Archæological Institute, six of the Council of the British Archæological Association, and four of the Council of the Cambrian Archæological Association, may be nominated by these Societies to represent them at the Congress. Each Society in Union may send two Delegates to the Congress.

“VI.—That the object of the Congress be to promote the better organization of Antiquarian research, and to strengthen the hands of the local Societies in securing the preservation of ancient monuments, records, and all objects of Antiquarian interest.

“VII.—That for this purpose it shall promote the foundation of new Societies where such appear necessary, and the improvement and consolidation of existing Societies where advisable, and suggest the limits within which each local Society can most advantageously work, and the direction in which it appears most desirable at the moment that the efforts of the Societies in Union should be exerted.

“VIII.—That the Societies in Union be invited to furnish reports from time to time with reference to their action in these directions. That the Royal Archæological Institute, the British Archæological Association, and the Cambrian Archæological Association, be requested to offer to the Congress any remarks which may be suggested by their Annual General Meetings or otherwise.

“IX.—That the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries be requested to act as Secretary of the Congress, with whom the Secretaries of the Societies in Union can correspond, and that the Council of the Society of Antiquaries be requested to advise on any matters which may arise in the interval between one meeting of the Congress and another.”

Upon the motion of Bishop HOBHOUSE, seconded by Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, the Society accepted the proposals. Rev. W. Hunt and Rev. J. A. Bennett were appointed delegates.

Colonel BRAMBLE said that it would be a good thing if the

Forty-first Annual Meeting.

y could follow the example of the Society of A
s, London, and invite local Societies in the county
e themselves with the county Society, and read s
which he thought would be applicable.

er some discussion it was agreed that the matter sh
ferred to the Committee, with power to act.

ce the meeting the following paper has been recei
he Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries:—

Antiq. Lond.,
 Burlington House, Picadilly,
 "London, W., July 31st, 18

"CONFERENCE

ÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

"Dear Sir,

"I beg to inform you [redacted] the first Congress of Archæological Societies in Union with the Society of Antiquaries was held here on Wednesday, July 17th, John Evans, Esq. D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President of the Society of Antiquaries in the Chair, when delegates from the following Societies attended: the Archæological Societies of Berkshire, Bristol and Gloucestershire, Buckinghamshire, Cumberland and Westmoreland, Derbyshire, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, and Yorkshire; the Royal Archæological Institute; the British Archæological Association, and the Huguenot Society of London. The delegates from a number of other Societies were unfortunately prevented from attending.

"The following resolutions were discussed and agreed to

"I.—That each local Secretary be requested to take in consideration the desirability of placing on record, on 6-inch scale maps of the county with which they are concerned, all the local names of fields, and all relics of antiquity for which a locality can be fixed.

"That such maps should be kept in duplicate, so that eventually a copy may be deposited with the Society of Antiquaries.

" II.—That all local Societies be requested to be on the watch against any wilful or injudicious destruction of ancient monuments or buildings, so as at once to bring local public opinion to bear against the destroyers; and that in cases of what appears to be national importance, the aid of the Society of Antiquaries, or the Inspector of Ancient Monuments be invoked.

" III.—That a Committee (consisting of Rev. Canon Benham, F.S.A., Messrs. R. S. Faber, Edwin Freshfield, LL.D., V.P.S.A.; W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., and Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., with power to add to their number) be appointed to draw up a scheme for the uniform transcription of Parish Registers and Records, showing the best form of arrangement, etc., and in the case of their being printed, the best form of size, type, etc.

" That the Report of such scheme should give as much information as possible in regard to printing and publishing, and such other information as may be likely to be useful to inexperienced people, who may be willing to undertake the work of transcribing.

" IV.—That in the case of extracts from Parish Registers and Records being printed in Parish Magazines, the Incumbents be requested to communicate copies to the Local Societies, and to the Society of Antiquaries.

" V.—That the attention of the Local Societies be called to the proposed Bill, entitled an Act for the Preservation of Public and Private Records, which it appears may provide for a long recognised want.

" It was also resolved that the Council of the Society of Antiquaries be asked to summon the next Conference in July, 1890.

" I append a list of the Societies already in Union with the Society of Antiquaries.

" I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

" HAROLD ARTHUR DILLON, *Secretary*, &c."

The PRESIDENT then delivered his address.

this rule, and your President and his native country are interesting.

We must be thankful in this district for small mercies, and may claim to be rich in the number of what are called *manor houses*—houses of considerable importance, but none, perhaps, of any particular architectural features or interest. The number is rather beyond what is found in other districts, as far as my experience goes, which is not far.

If we take a district about twenty-four miles long, parallel to the Bristol Channel, and about three miles wide, there are twenty-one of these houses at least, probably more; many of them now farm houses. There is Bratton Court, for one; and Parks, Minchew, then Dunster, Lower Marsh, Marshwood, Withycombe, Sandhill, Kentsford, Aller, Orchard Wyndham, Combe Sydenham, Binham, Crowcombe, Saint Audries, East Quantoxhead, Bickham, and Croydon, near Mynerscombe, and one or two more I cannot now recollect. I cannot attach much importance to this, but it shows that the custom in those days was more wholesome, and people were not so fond of congregating in towns, and property must have been more sub-divided.

There is another thing which strikes me as peculiar to this neighbourhood—the large extent to which oak was used instead of stone. I do not mean that we have the timbered houses of Shropshire or Cheshire; though there are some instances of that, and I have found in old cottages the roof supported by side timbers reaching nearly to the ground. But I mean that oak was used as if it was stone. There is an instance of this just opposite this hall, where the tracery and mullions of an old window are in oak, and there are many other examples.

Masons and workers in stone seem not to have flourished here, for with the exception of Cleve Abbey, and perhaps Horlock Church, their work is inferior. And besides this use of oak, we find plaster where you would expect to find stone;

of different forms and at different levels. He accordingly thought it was safe to assume that Mr. St. Aubyn, the architect employed at the restoration, had grounds for putting in such windows, and that there were probably similar windows there before. These windows were of geometrical character, and a Decorated window remained also in the south wall. There seemed to have been a great deal of work done about the year 1500. The magnificent screen and rood-loft were certainly about that date. In the screen were reproduced almost identically the features of the screen in the Dunster church. All the mouldings and the general arrangements were almost identical. The date of the Dunster screen was fixed at a period shortly after 1499. The staircase to the rood-loft was very remarkable. As a rule, the rood-loft staircase had small windows, and the doorway to the rood-loft was even very small,—so small that the priest must have had to crouch to enter,—but at Minehead there was a spacious entrance, and the turret was treated like a great bay window. The large window at the back of the pulpit was of the same type as the screen. In the chancel there was a very grand monument, which local tradition assigned as the monument of De Bracton; but it appeared to be absolutely out of the question that it was anything of the sort, as De Bracton lived in the 13th century, and that monument could not be very much before 1400, and might be later. The figure was represented as that of a priest with chasuble and carrying a chalice in his hands. He was told that De Bracton was a priest, but it was improbable that he would be so represented on his monument, as he was essentially a lawyer, and they would expect to find him represented as a judge. There was a very fine window at the end of the chancel aisle, and underneath that window it was probable that an altar formerly stood, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. On one of the label terminations of this window, outside, was the date, in Arabic numerals, 1529, together with the letter *Æ*; and over the

window there was an inscription in black letter, of which I had taken a rubbing, and it was as follows:—

**Ute . prep . to . Ihu . & . M .
send . ovr . neyburs . safte .**

This inscription seemed to point to the fact that the tower belonged to a guild—of fishermen, perhaps. In the tower beyond, which was now used as a vestry, there was a beautiful oak chest. It had upon it a shield bearing a naiaunt between three mullets, for Fitzjames. Other shields bore—one the Tudor shield, another an eagle with a book in its claws, a third the initials **J.C.W.**, a fourth with fleur-de-lys on the ends of the arms, and another with a lily of five stalks, bearing, not natural flowers, fleur-de-lys. Richard Fitzjames was Vicar, 1484; Bishop of Rochester, 1497.

The tower was about the year 1500, and had some remarkable sculpture. On the east side was St. Michael weighing souls with a pair of scales. The devil was hanging from one scale, vainly trying to draw it down, while the Virgin Mary was touching the other scale and pressing it upwards against the devil; immediately below the Virgin Mary was a lily, growing. It seemed to him that it might not immediately refer to the high altar being dedicated to St. Michael, but the side altar to the Virgin Mary. On the south side of the tower was a large panel, representing the Exhibition of the Host.

There were several chained books in the Church, of the sixteenth century printing, including a black letter Bible of 163 folios. The font was a very fine piece of work. There was a bowl with figures round the bowl, but their emblems had all been rubbed off. He could not make out who the saints were, but on one there was a figure of a priest praying, so he thought might be assumed that a priest had given the font. He thought it probable that the monument assigned to De

is really the monument of this priest, since, from the position which he was buried and the grandeur of his monument, there was no doubt that the priest buried here had been a nefactor of the Church. Round the stem were eight other figures, including the four Evangelists, and four others in the robes of priest, bishop, cardinal, and pope. (A suggestion was subsequently made that these were intended for the four Latin Fathers; but is there any authority for the representation of S. Augustine?)

Mr. J. D. SEDDING also spoke, briefly, and said he was very glad that Mr. Buckle had entirely exploded the absurd theory that the monument in that Church had any connection with Judge de Bracton.

A most unusual feature in the south aisle is an arch of oak, with all the usual details of work in stone; an excellent illustration of the President's remark about the common use of wood in this district in place of stone.

With reference to the unusual size of the rood-loft stair and windows, it has been suggested that this projecting window was intended for lights to guide boats making for the harbour, and in support of this view it is said that the boatmen still talk of 'picking up' the Church lights.

Descending from the Church, the large party found breaks and carriages awaiting them, and at once drove off by a beautiful route through narrow lanes to

Bratton Court.

Here the Rev. F. HANCOCK took his stand on the upping-block by the side of the fine old gateway, with massive doors and posts of most unusual size, and read a short paper. He said that they had heard the theory of the supposed monument of De Bracton sufficiently destroyed that day, and he supposed the specialists would tell them that that old building, instead of being—as was locally supposed—the house of Judge Bracton, belonged to a later date. There was local evidence

that the great judge originated from this part of the country. The family held property in Luccombe, Selworthy, and other parishes in that district, for many generations. The estates passed by marriage from the Bracton family to the wealthy Devonshire family of Fry, the latter being connected with the district by inter-marriage with the owner of the estate of Holnicote—the Steyning family. From the Steyning family the estates passed, again by marriage, to the Devonshire family, that of King, and in the hands of a representative of that family—the present Lord Lichfield the Bratton Court estate still remained. The Secretary informed him that De Bracton held a prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral. But it was as a lawyer, and not as a clergyman, that De Bracton was famous. Henry III seemed to regard him as his constant friend, and in 1244 he was appointed one of the Justices Itinerant for several counties. Lord Coke and some other authorities spoke of him as Chief Justice during the reign of Henry III, but there appeared to be no evidence of his reaching that elevation. Bracton declared that his work was designed not only for the instruction of practitioners, but for the protection of suitors from the ignorance and caprice of the will of foolish, unlearned persons, who, he said, “are not to sit in judgment before they have learnt the laws.” He had but little respect for the legal knowledge of the laymen and temporaries. It was useless, he said, to attempt to enlighten the ignorance of an older generation; he had undertaken to give instruction at least of the rising generation to enable them to understand the ancient judgments of righteous men, and by summarizing them to commend them to perpetual memory by the aid of his treatise. His treatise was evidently designed after the model of the treatise of the Roman civil law of the famous Italian jurist, Azo. It appears that no inconsiderable part of the Roman civil law must have been practically applied in England in Bracton's day, and it is probable that the immediate object which Bracton had in view in composing his work

w up a manual of the Common Law of England for the use of the Justiciaries in Eyre, probably as a supplement to the great work of Glanville. The year 1267 is probably the date of Bracton's death."

The only portions of the buildings at Bratton Court of early date are, the gateway, a chamber over with a fine timbered roof, commonly called Judge Bracton's study, and a portion of the side of the quadrangle immediately contiguous to it. Here oak wood is found instead of stone, imitating stone work so closely that it is difficult at a short distance to say of which material the cusping of the windows is made.

Mr. W. GEORGE has supplied the following supplementary particulars relating to De Bracton:—Very little has hitherto been known of the personal history of Henry de Bracton, beyond the fact that he was an ecclesiastic, and that he was translated on January 21st, 1263-4, to the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple, which he resigned in the following May. But Sir Travers Twiss, since the publication of the first volume of De Bracton's works (in the Rolls series), has discovered the particulars of his different preferments in the archives of the diocesan registry at Exeter. Before 1237 he was admitted to a prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral. He was also a Prebendary of the collegiate Church of Bosham, in Sussex. On May 18th, 1264, he was appointed Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral, when he resigned the Archdeaconry of Barnstaple. He held the prebends and the chancellorship he had until his death, July or August, 1268. It has recently been established by Sir Travers Twist that De Bracton was buried in the nave of Exeter Cathedral, before an altar dedicated to the Virgin, a little to the south of the entrance to the choir, at which a daily mass was regularly said for the benefit of his soul for the space of three centuries after his decease—that is, until the reign of Henry VIII, and it seems to have been always known as De Bracton's chantry. Although doubt exists as to the place of his birth, there can be no question as to the place of his burial.

The life of this eminent jurist, in which is embodied information supplied by the registries at Exeter, is in the fourth volume of the new *Dictionary of Biography*. The three places that have been conjectured as his birthplaces are Bratton Flemyng, Clovelly (Devon), and Bratton Court, near Minehead.

From Bratton Court the upper road was followed to

Selworthy Church,

for the sake of the magnificent view across the Holnicote Luccombe valley, to Cloutsham and the slopes of Dorset.

On the party having assembled in the Church,

The Rev. F. HANCOCK said the earliest part of the Church was the tower, except the east wall of the chancel which probably belonged to an earlier period and smaller. The porch was probably originally battlemented, like Luccombe and Lydeard St. Lawrence. The north aisle was assigned to a date about the beginning of the 15th century. Originally, a fine screen ran across the Church, of which few portions still remained. This screen was probably destroyed by a detachment of dragoons, part of Sir H. Waller's brigade, who were quartered some time in the Church during the great rebellion. They, or some ignorant soldiers incited by them, must have wrecked the Church and destroyed all the painted windows, throwing down the stone altars and breaking up the screen. The very capitals of the piers did not escape their stupid maliciousness. The discovery of one or two canon balls embedded in the earth, near the chancel, seemed to point to some engagement having taken place there during the civil wars. The roof of the north aisle was one of the most beautiful in Somersetshire. It had mouldings forming panels and very richly-carved wall-plate. The roof was originally an open one. The walls of the Church were at one time stencilled or painted, and during the recent restoration of the Church a group of the Visitation

ld was found painted on the wall beneath the east window he south aisle, in such a position as to have been above an r.

Mr. BARNINGHAM pointed out that the curious large square ses on the roof of the central aisle, bearing painted figures symbols, are from an earlier roof. They were cut out ily from the solid timbers, and affixed as bosses to the new

The Font excited much interest. It seems at first sight to e a stone base and shaft, with an octagonal wooden bason, i panels of the linen pattern. This wooden top however asily lifted off, and underneath there is a stone bason of ous, tulip shape, which may very probably be Saxon k. The wooden casing was found, some years ago, buried e feet in a mass of dirt and rubbish in the tower, and was aired and restored to the place for which it must have n made.

Outside the Church there is a good specimen of a church-d cross, and also what seems to be an altar tomb of good h century work. It has the peculiarity, exactly like an- er example in Porlock churchyard, of bearing good carving on the front and ends, while the back is left quite rough, as ough it had stood against a wall. But this can hardly have en the case, for the plinth returns round the back, and the b projects as much over the back as over the front. It was ggested that these are examples of the dole-stones which are mon in Devonshire, but very rare in Somerset.

Leaving Selworthy Church, with its unequalled view, the rty walked through the beautiful woods, under the guidance Mr. C. T. D. ACLAND, M.P., to Holnicote, where refresh- nts were kindly provided, and from hence, after a visit to e stables to see the fine collection of stags' heads, drove ck to Minehead in time for the dinner at the Beach Hotel, e President in the Chair.

West Lynch Chapel,

which proved to be too small to take in all the party at one time.

Here the Rev. F. HANCOCK gave a few interesting remarks. He mentioned that although the inhabitants of the district numbered only 430, there were four chapels of the district. He thought that possibly they were attached to gentleman's houses.

Mr. BUCKLE, from the appearance of the building, had supposed it to be a true district Chapel, and not a private chapel attached to a Manor House. It was a small building, and it was remarkable that it should have three doors.

Some discussion ensued as to the significance of the three doors opposite each other in the north and south walls.

Professor EARL asked whether this was usual in ancient Norman Churches, and suggested that the architect might have had the idea of a cross in his mind; but

The HON. SECRETARY stated that this arrangement was universal in Churches of all periods in the south-east of the county; and

Mr. BUCKLE thought that it was probably an arrangement to enable processions to be held in small Churches.

Stopping only for a short time to see an interesting garden and window in the house close by the Chapel, and the noted chestnut trees—said to be the finest in the county—the carriages passed on through Porlock to the gates of Culbone Combe. By the kind permission of the tenant, the Baroness Taintegnie, the party were allowed to pass by the private road to Culbone; but all save one or two small carriages were left behind on account of the narrowness of the road.

Culbone Church

The church was reached, after a beautiful walk of upwards of three miles, partly among thick woods, and partly along the terrace overlooking the sea.

he Church, which occupies, with its Churchyard, the only bit of level ground—and that only a very small one—in a deep, wooded ravine, measures only 33 feet by 12 feet. Small as the Church, it contains several points of great interest. In the first place, Mr. SEDDING pointed out that the north door and a small window on the north side of the chancel are probably Saxon work, and the other authorities present agreed with him. The Font, which is very similar to that at Selworthy, may also be Saxon. Then this little Church supplies another example of the use of wood for stone in a window in the north side; and the Screen, with carving of a Devonshire, rather than of the usual Somerset type, is an excellent bit of work. Rough and rude as it is, it was the general opinion of the Members of the Society that it would be a pity to disturb either any portion of this quaint and interesting little Church. Returning to the carriages by the same path, the next stop was for an excellent luncheon, laid in a tent on the cricket field at Porlock.

Porlock Church.

Mr. HOOK said: The Church at Porlock in Somerset is dedicated to the service of God under the name of St. Dubricius. Dubricius was an eminent man who established a large college at Llanfrawthir on the Wye, to which numbers flocked, and the scholars amounted to 1,000, “bred to divinity and human learning.” He took a leading part with Germanus and Lupus in the Pelagian controversy, and was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff about A.D. 470. Afterwards he was translated to the see of Caerleon, the metropolis of Wales. It may be conjectured that some of his disciples came over to Porlock, and there founded a Church, but there are no traces of so ancient a foundation. In A.D. 1120 the remains of St. Dubricius were moved from the Isle of Bardsey—where he had been buried about A.D. 520—to Llandaff, by Urban, the Bishop of the diocese. This was a notable event, and it seems very probable

that in commemoration of it, our Church was built. At all events, the tower is older than the rest of the church, as is also a monument which represents a warrior of the date of Richard I, and the piscina in the chancel.

The first thing that strikes the visitor is the spire of wood, and truncated. Whether it was ever broken to point is doubtful. Savage (*History of Carhampton*, p. 10) says that the top was blown off in a storm, but there is no record or tradition in support of this; and so when it was repaired five years ago, it was left in its old, quaint form.

The work of restoration was very carefully carried out by Mr. [unclear], who, keeping the old oak beams where they were sound, used supports of red deal, so that the old work can be readily distinguished from the new. The shales, as before, are of [unclear]. Above the porch is a 'parvise,' called generally the bell-chamber. This can, at present, only be entered from the porch, but originally there may have been a door into the church, as it was probably used by the sacristan or the chantry clerk of the Church. To the west of the porch, outside, is the tomb of very early date. It has the five wounds in a panel, and on the east end is a portcullis. It probably was the altar of one of the many small chapels of which there are traces in the neighbourhood, but which at the Reformation were broken up or put to other purposes. It is to be seen inside the Church.

On entering the Church the eye is at once struck by a fine canopied tomb standing in the eastern arch of the chancel, with the recumbent figures of a knight and his lady in armor. The knight is in armor of the time of Henry V: he wears the cuirass, with a richly sculptured bawdrick round the waist; his long sword is supported by a belt, falling diagonally from the waist to the left side, the hilt being decorated with a sacred monogram; the arms are protected by rebrass-shaped elbow-pieces and vambraces, and the hands by gauntlets; he has his "cuisses on his thighs," and sole

net; his rouelle spurs are attached by buckle-straps passing over the insteps: he wears a collar and badge, and his net is encircled by a wreath, probably intended for roses rose leaves (not grapes and vine leaves, as Savage conjectures, p. 102): his head lies upon a helmet, composed lion's head erased: his feet rest upon a lion. The lady: a mitred head-dress, richly diapered, and encircled coronet of fleur-de-lis: she is clad in a mantle fastened the breast by tasselled cordons, and beneath this, she the surcoat, and under this the kirtle: she has a double round her neck, with a pendant, and an ornamental e: her feet rest on what is supposed to be a boar. Roscoe Gibbs, in the *Porlock Monuments*, p. 52 seq.) It is monument of Sir John, 4th Baron Harington, and his Elizabeth Courtenay. He died in 1417; she survived several years, and married Sir William, 1st Baronville, K.G., whose connubial happiness was cut short by pitation in 1460. The monument has evidently been ed, and the shafts and canopy have been ruthlessly cut to e it in its present position. It probably stood in the nd bay of the south aisle, where was the "Chantry Chapel," Chapel of St. Mary," founded in accordance with the will John de Harington. To the east stood the Chantry altar, the piscina still remains. Mr. Roscoe Gibbs tells us that other monuments exist,—one at Bromsgrove, to Sir nphrey Stafford and his lady (1450); the other at Tong, Sir W. and Lady Vernon (c. 1467),—so like the Porlock ument that they must have been by the same artist. Against the north-east wall of the chancel is a fine "Easter b." It is conjectured by Savage that it was the ancient r of the Church; but it is hardly of a large enough size, has it the five crosses on the slab. In the centre panel of front are displayed the five wounds on a shield, and in the at corner is the sacred monogram. On the west side the of ornament is a Tudor rose within a cinquefoiled quatre-

foil; all the others are trefoiled. On the east end of the shield, with the emblems of the Passion. This is from Parker's *Concise Glossary of Architecture*, as a tomb (p. 11).

On the south-east side of the chancel is a very small piscina. This was discovered by the Rector, filled up and covered with a thick coating of mortar, in which was a trefoiled head, and a double drain. At the south end of the chancel there is a small chapel, now used as a vestry; this was originally, cannot be said. It is too small to be a Chapel, nor is there any piscina. It may have been a lavatory but in that case there would have been a lavatorium. It is in a very dilapidated condition, and if restored, will have to be almost entirely rebuilt.

Mention has been made of the crusader, of the reign of Richard I. The monument lies in a circular arch in the thickness of the wall, at the south-west side. The figure is in mail, cross-legged, his right hand on his sword, his left supporting the oblong shield, and his feet resting on a base. It is the monument of Sir Simon Fitz Roges or Rogers, supposed founder of the Church, and a great benefactor of the place. He is said to have fought in two crusades. There is a monument almost exactly identical in the Museum at Oxford. To the east of this arch is a small one, apparently intended for a child, but there is nothing to show what it was for. The font is late 15th century.

It seems probable that like many, if not most churches in this part of Somerset, Porlock had a rood-screen. The window, just by the groove in the ceiling which runs along the chancel, would seem to be a rood-screen window. No traces of such a screen have been found. The window in the south aisle is a very fine specimen of the pointed style, but that in the main aisle is poor—in fact, it is a bad work, and will have to be entirely re-constructed. The window in the north-east is much out of the perpendicular, but

ish work, and it is hoped it will not have to be rebuilt. The tower is a noble specimen of Early English building. Returning to the churchyard, it is necessary to speak of the cross. Mr. Pooley, in his work on *Somersetshire Crosses*, is full of the people of Porlock for suffering the 'stately cross' in their churchyard to fall unheeded into irretrievable ruin. He also laments that the old Market Cross, with its many interesting associations, has been allowed to disappear; and laments that the Churchyard Cross will soon share its fate. It is, indeed, a pity that the former 'relic of antiquity' has disappeared; but where it has gone to, or when it was destroyed, no one knows. There is also considerable doubt as to where it stood. A very old man, now dead, could remember when the old Market House was pulled down, but he could not "mind" the Market Cross. A stone, evidently part of a cross, was found, the other day, built into the wall of a cottage which was being pulled down. This may have been part of the missing cross. It is of considerable size, and of different shape to the Churchyard Cross. Here, also, we may state that an old stoup for holy water was discovered by Mr. Samson in a cottage pigstye, and brought back to the Church. The Churchyard Cross is now probably in the same condition it has been for centuries. It might be repaired by adding a new head, but "new fashions don't fit old folks!" At all events, we may be sure that this and the other interesting monuments at Porlock will be carefully and skillfully dealt with by Mr. Sedding, without whose advice nothing will be done.

The following letter was received by Mr. Hook from Mrs. Alliday:

"West View, Torquay, May 29th, 1889.

"I send a brief sketch of my views respecting the very interesting monument in the Church of St. Dubricius, at Porlock. If you consider this sketch of sufficient interest to be worth the notice of the very distinguished visitors whom

you will have shortly the pri greatly honoured.

"A natural feeling of *surp* the *first sight* of so costly a mon situated in a district which, remote as Porlock.

"The *present* position of the lous, for though it stands unde the nave from the south aisle, t original site, as the arch runs Mr. Roscoe Gibbs, in his *Porlock Monuments*, remarks feature of the monument is th The present height of the mo 7 inches; when the monume its height would have reached greatest width. The original a screen for the purpose of Chantry. This Chantry is of Edward IV. (the time of "the Chapel of the Blessed base of the eastern impost of of the second pier from the e a screen *once* existed. Possibl pressed, in 1547, the monume cornice then destroyed, in or its strange and inharmonious

"It will at once be obviou and the canopy are of *differ* Lords of Porlock, the actual 1473, and the ultimate descen an adequate explanation. S ington estates, and that John Elizabeth Courtenay, his wife, alluded to, the founders of t

Chantry of John, late Lord Harington, and Elizabeth, fe,” and that his manor of Uggeburgh, Co. Devon, was, will, devised to found this Chantry, the natural inference to follow that the effigies commemorate the *original* *ers* of the Chantry, that is, of John, fourth Baron Harington, who died 1417, and of his widow, Elizabeth Courtenay, sister of Edward, third Earl of Devon, long his survivor; died in 1472.

Lord Harington filled very important positions in the reign of Henry V; the Letters Patent, which authorised the founding of the Chantry, were only granted in the 14th of Henry IV. His vast estates ultimately devolved upon Mary Bonville, only daughter and heir of William Bonville, Lord Harington, junior, who, at the age of sixteen, became the wife of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, K.G., son of Henry IV and the Fourth's Queen.

For further explanatory details, *The Porlock Monuments*¹ may be referred to, respecting the parentage and history of Mary Bonville, who, upon the death of Thomas Grey, married Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire, and died about 1472.

Mr. E. BUCKLE pointed out that a space was left bare immediately over the forehead of the knight in the Harington monument, apparently for an inscription; and he mentioned that a carved inscription, unfortunately much mutilated and illegible, occurred in a similar position on the Luttrell monument to the north of the altar in Dunster Church. He asked whether anyone could recollect a similar feature elsewhere, and

One of the Members replied that he had seen the words *esu mercy* in a similar position upon a monument in Wiltshire.

A Description of the Monument and Effigies in Porlock Church, Somerset.
Maria Halliday, Torquay, 1882.

Turcom

On arriving at Luccombe, M
on the Church. He said it
of the Churches they had seen
was very like the one at Porlo
arcade. He called attention
some of which were carved in
shire, while others were quite
tomb in the tower, which must
some other place.¹ It had one
panels were filled up with carv
was another instance in that
Early English date. The pulpit
specimens of late wood-work.
the tomb of Dr. Byam, Rector
Charles I, and an ardent Royalist
troop to serve in the King's
were captains. On the triumph
daughter were drowned in att
Byam accompanied Charles to
it is interesting to know that
the monarchy, and that his
The Churchwardens' Accounts
the year 1649, and are exceedi

On the way home from Lu
Tivington, commanding a view

Mr. USSHER gave a short ad
of the district. There were, h
in the higher lands and the v
records of three great epochs

¹ A resident states that it was removed
aisle.

constituted the pre-historic archaeology of the district. He asked them to suppose a deep trench or section carved through North Hill, across the Porlock valley, and through the heights of Dunkery on the other side, so as to expose the rocks to a very considerable depth. They would then find that the Porlock valley was composed of Red Marls, Sandstones, and Gravels of the Triassic or New Red Sandstone formation, resting on Slates and Grits of the same character as those forming the higher lands of Dunkery, Grabbist Hill, and North Hill—namely, Devonian rocks. But it would also be seen that whilst the Slates and Grits of the Devonian formation occurred in beds which had been much disturbed and flexured from their originally horizontal position, the Triassic rocks, though highly inclined, and displaced along fractures, technically called Faults, were not curved, and, moreover, rested on the planed edges of the Devonian strata. Near Selworthy a patch of Rhætic and Lias beds, let down by a Fault, proves the extension of the Blue Anchor and Watchet Liassic rocks over the Porlock valley.

The position of the Triassic and newer rocks in a depression carved out of the Devonian strata, indicates a considerable gap of unrepresented time between these epochs. No records of the geological history of Porlock valley during the ages subsequent to the deposition of the Lias, whilst the Oolites of Bath and Frome, and the Green Sands of the Blackdowns were deposited, are preserved in the neighbourhood.

The third class of phenomena represented by the alluvial flats, superficial gravels, and the submerged forest traces on the coasts, is so recent as to belong to the border-land which separates the geological from the archaeological domain.

He asked them to carry their minds back to a time long before the hills on which they stood existed: when the waters of the Devonian sea covered Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, extending, perhaps, to the foot of the Malvern Hills, and layed an ancient land in Wales, drained by the rivers of the period.

In such rivers, and in lakes or fiords, the Old Red Sea was accumulating during part of the Devonian epoch. When the land of Somerset appeared, many thousands of feet of Devonian strata had been deposited, and upon them came an extensive accumulation of Carboniferous beds. Then came a time when the old sea bed was raised, and the western counties for ages suffered the gnawing of agents; rain, rivers, and perhaps the sea, removing thousands of feet of strata, and exposing the lower beds. Devonian strata on North Hill, Grabbist, and the Dunkery. The only relic of this great period of time now have is furnished by the Triassic rocks, which show the distribution the relations of land and water during the period. There was then a double connection on either side. Grabbist Hill with the Triassic area of Minehead and so that Grabbist and Heydon Down would have been an island. The Liassic sea also extended from Watchet through these water-ways, to Selworthy and Wotton Courtney and the Porlock valley.

It was a common mistake to suppose the hills of the country to be everlasting: they were so, certainly, in the sense that every geological epoch had its hills and valleys, bearing in mind the two geological axioms,—that allimentary strata were originally deposited in more or less horizontal beds in the sea, lakes, or rivers; and that the land is of all mutable things the most immutable,—the fact that above sea level of bent or highly inclined sedimentary rocks proves the fugitive nature of the land surface.

The main cause of the great earth movements and these changes in the relation of sea and land have been about, is the contraction of the earth's crust unequalled process of secular cooling, by which it has here and there to accommodate itself to the shrinking nucleus, and the horizontal beds of rock in the areas affected are crumpled up, so as to occupy a restricted space.

s are the main factors in the production of natural scenery. rainfall seeks the lower levels, where the comparative softness of the rocks, or the presence of dislocations or joints, affords most facility for its descent, and in process of time the channels become rivers, valleys, gorges, and alluvial flats, as the flat between Heydon Down, Holnicote, and Porlock. The submerged forest indicates a recent elevation of land, succeeded by submergence.

The Evening Meeting.

THE PRESIDENT in the Chair.

Mr. WALTERS, of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, read a paper descriptive of some explorations at Stoke, upon the site of the Muchamp Castle, which is printed in the Second Part.

Heraldic Tiles.

Mr. E. BUCKLE followed with some remarks on heraldic tiles. He said there were a number of these at Dunster. Old Cleeve in a remarkably good state of preservation. There were one or two things with regard to these tiles to which he wished to call attention. In the first place, there was considerable uncertainty as to whose arms they were intended to bear, because they had not got any tinctures, or any indication of tinctures. Several families bore the same charges with different tinctures, and it was impossible to say what family the maker had in his mind when he cut those tiles. Similar tiles were found in Leighland Chapel, St. Decuman's, Dunster, Cleeve, Wells Cathedral and Palace, Tintinhull, Stoke, and Wintonington, and elsewhere. The question which arose was whether it was reasonable to suppose that the owners of the tiles depicted on those tiles had any connection whatever with the buildings in which they were found. From the varied

positions in which they were found it seemed that when a Church was to be restored, the to the tile makers for tiles, and they took And this led them to a very interesting point. the whole of these tiles were Somerset arms, and were identified; and that seemed to point to there was a tile manufactory in Somerset in the That was an interesting fact, and he should like to this manufactory was, and what clay was used. not be guided in any way by the colour of the tiles whose arms were represented; for the colours red and buff. It sometimes varied, and in some dark neutral tint, and in others they had a green brown glaze. But, generally speaking, the colour of these tiles were made was of a dull red, and which was inlaid on that was white; and these two colours available. The proper method of using the colours was this. The field of the shield should be the material of the tile itself, and so should the while the primary charges should always be appear white or yellow. Any secondary charges should be red, and so on. The consequence of they might get a shield represented on the tile in contrary tincture to that which it ought to have. all the general remarks he had to offer. He did was worth while at that time to go through a list he had found there, or the Somerset families were associated with them,¹ but he should like to mention were not identified. He had got a list in all of tiles of different coats of arms, but there were a had not been able to identify with any family. He would read them to the Meeting, so that make a suggestion as to whom they belonged.

follow:—*Fretty engrailed; three cinquefoils two*

¹ These particulars will be found in Part II.

three more of the same; party per pale, a bend between crosses patonce; on a bend cotised three cinquefoils; a fess en six crosses fleury.

THE CHAIRMAN thought there was one consideration which stood against Mr. Buckle's theory as to the sending out of tiles. In those days of heraldry, the arms were regarded as the signature of the family, and he did not think it probable that a large manufacturer of tiles would forge somebody's arms, and send out those of Beauchamp, De Mohun, or any other arms people liked to send for.

A few remarks were made by Dr. NORRIS, in which he expressed the opinion that there might be something in Mr. Buckle's theory, because he fancied that stock tiles, such as those bearing the arms of the King of the Romans and his predecessors, might have been used for several generations.

MR. MORLAND then read a paper on "St. Bridget's Church, Glastonbury;" printed in Part II. Several other papers were taken as read, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Directors for the use of the Town Hall.

The Third Day.

A very large number of Members started from the Town Hall for Dunster, Cleeve Abbey, and Blue Anchor.

The first halt was made at

Lower Marsh, Dunster.

This is one of the old manor houses alluded to by Mr. Luttrell in his address before the Society. The party, on assembling in front of the house, were addressed by

MR. BUCKLE, who said that he knew nothing of its history, but his impression was that this house belonged to the Stewards in the 16th century, and passed to the Luttrells by the

marriage of George Luttrell
mediaeval house, and the porch
preservation. There were two
diately over the porch was a
no doubt that it was a chapel
piscina, and on either side of the
corbels, one above the other, w
carry images.

A brief inspection of this inte
now in the occupation of Mr. M
to H.R.H. Prince Albert. Fro

Dun

The fine old oak room of the
richly-timbered roof, was the f
in the hotel one of the plaster
Somerset is peculiar. It has a
suggested the story of Actæon
the representation. There we
be the story of Lazarus bein
Boccaccio's stories of a woma
unchastity.

In the north wing of the hote
of 15th century timber building
of this wing were originally
gallery, precisely as in the c
which are now so fast disappe
existence of this gallery may
evidence that the house was alre

The Yarn

On leaving the hotel, a brief
agonal building erected by Geo
1600, as a yarn market. On the
and the date 1647; but George

Francis Luttrell replaced the vane at the date mentioned, ordered his grandfather's initials to be cut upon it, as they have been upon the original vane.

The Church.

A short walk brought the party to the Vicarage grounds, in the lawn of which there is a very comprehensive view of Church.

Mr. BUCKLE said, standing where they were, they were looking upon the farm yard of the Priory. Beyond that were domestic buildings of the Priory, with what corresponded a cloister in a real Abbey. So far as he knew, there were never more than a few monks in this Priory, and it was really more in the nature of a farm house than a complete Abbey. So far as he could see, there was no indication that there had ever been a cloister, although there did appear to have been a cloister court. The buildings in which the monks dwelt were close with the tiled roof a little west. The farm yard lay immediately below them. There was a barn, and immediately adjoining was a rough gateway. That barn was not the tithe barn. The large barn they passed on the way from the station was supposed to have been the tithe barn, and the one just below them was the farmer's; the monks themselves being the farmers.

In the garden of the Vicarage was an ancient pigeon-house, with stone nests fixed all round the walls; and there was a ladder in the centre which moved round on a pivot, and enabled the keeper to go the round of the nests. It was very seldom that these ladders were found *in situ*.

Going into the Church, Mr. Buckle addressed the Society on the history of the building. The oldest parts, as far as he knew, were of the time of William de Mohun, who came over with the Conqueror and was given the manor of Dunster as a reward for his services. He granted the Church of Dunster to the Abbey of Bath, in order that the Church might be built.

and raised, "*ut ecclesiam edific*
that there was an old Saxon par
came there, and before the mo
Immediately afterwards the B
Dunster; a very small one, ha
monks, but they seemed to have
There was evidence that the N
of the Church. The walls of
been very considerably loftier
Church, but finishing with a f
the Church might not be highe
roof. There were considerable
by Reginald de Mohun, who di
ing, and was the benefactor o
There was a long Early Engl
and indications of Early Englis
an arch in the southern transep
Early English Church was cru
was taken down, and practi
Almost all that was west of
century, and the tower itself w
of the original contract for the
the possession of Mr. Luttrell.
there must have been a parish
were established, there was a
the vicar and his parishioners
very well with the monks. In
such a pitch that an appeal v
appointed three arbitrators, one
of Glastonbury; another, Tho
the third, Thomas Gilbert, I
arbitrators decided that for th
divided into two structures; th
of the tower, and the parish

¹ Printed in Dunster a

the immediate effect of that was that the rood screen was raised in its present position, and the handsome screen they had before them was the result. It was very valuable history, because they were able to fix the date of it at about 1499. The carpenter who made that screen seemed to have been in great repute in that neighbourhood, because the one at Dunster was almost identical, and there were others in the neighbourhood apparently by the same hand at Timberscombe,

Carhampton. At the time of the dissolution of the monasteries, there were described as being in the parish Church of Dunster two chantries—one dedicated to St. Lawrence and the other to St. George or the Trinity. It had been supposed that the chapel of St. Lawrence was situate to the north of the high altar; but if this had been the case the chantry would have been swept away at the dissolution of the Priory. It must have occupied some position on the west of the tower.

On going into the eastern part of the Church, Mr. Buckle found that part represented the old monks' choir. The screen at the west end stood where was formerly the western screen of the monks' choir. The arch over the aisle on the south side was of a most remarkable shape. In the 15th century, for some reason or other, they wanted to widen the opening, and did not want to spend any more money than they could help. They propped up the arch while they rebuilt the jambs below, and put two great corbels in to support the arch; and every part of it except the corbels and bases was 13th century work.

In that part of the Church there was a most interesting collection of monuments relating to the Luttrell family, including one which resembled very closely the one in Porlock Church. At the dissolution of the monasteries, the Priory property—any rate in the immediate neighbourhood—was granted to Sir Hugh Luttrell for a term of years, with remainder to Humphrey Colles; but Sir Hugh Luttrell bought out the remainder man and obtained the whole of the property of the monks of Dunster, and that carried with it property in that

half of the Church in which they there could be no question at a Luttrell's property, and he had pleased in it. There was a similar Duke of Norfolk, having obtained Church, had built a wall separating he held Roman Catholic services

After making some observations the party proceeded to

Dunster

over which they were shown by From the windows and terraces obtained of the grand landscape and the Steep and Fat Holmes in the with its superb ceiling (1581) and piece; the oak panellings of the remarkable carvings out of single paintings and rare engravings; Opie; leather hangings, like those of the Castle were admired by then sat down in the large room for which the thanks of the Society EDWARD ELTON.

The next place to be visited, was Carhampton Church; but and it was necessary to pass it by

Clevedon

Here Mr. BUCKLE again took charge and taking up his position, first the chapel, the cloister, the dormitory

¹ The contract for the building of the and further particulars about most of the found in Mr. Maxwell Lyte's book on Dunster

to the leading features of interest. His remarks and observations will be found in Part II.

Time, however, again ran short, and Mr. Buckle was left speaking to a large company, while a considerable number who were interested in geology hurried off for the purpose of obtaining a description, *in situ*, by Mr. Ussher, of

The Geological Formation at Blue Anchor.

In the vicinity of the Blue Anchor cliffs, time forbidding a closer inspection,

Mr. USSHER gave a brief geological exposition of the phenomena. He asked them to excuse introductory remarks, for which there was no time available. The cliffs before them were entirely composed of secondary rocks, and illustrated three successive stages in the earlier deposition of that great period, viz., the Triassic, the Rhætic, and the Lower Lias. Of these, the Triassic was the oldest; it was represented in the cliff by its newest member, the Red Marls of the Keuper. These Marls were thought to have originated from sedimentary deposition in salt lakes or inland seas, which were doubtless not far from the coasts of the period, as the beds pass upwards into the Rhætic series, a marine formation, forming a passage into the overlying Shales, Clays, and Limestones of the Lower Lias.

The Keuper Marls contain Rock Salt beds in Cheshire. In the south-western counties, although no Rock Salt occurs in them, its former presence is here and there attested by the occurrence of pseudomorphs or crystalline shapes, from which the Chloride of Sodium has been dissolved away by degrees, and its place has been taken by the Marl.

Owing to subsequent chemical changes, it is not always possible to arrive at any conclusions from the minerals found in rocks as to the conditions attending their deposition. But in this respect the Triassic Marls are favoured. Here at Blue Anchor, as in many other places, they contain deposits of

Gypsum, which tend to throw some light on the conditions under which they were deposited. Gypsum or Sulphate of Calcium ($\text{Ca SO}_4 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$) occurs in many different geological ages, being found in the Silurian in India in pre-Silurian rocks. It assumes three forms: the compact, granular or finely crystalline, as Alabaster; the fibrous, as Satin Spar; the visibly crystalline, as Selenite. Alabaster can, as a rule, be scratched by the finger nail. It frequently occurs in the Triassic Marls in impersistent layers in a manner which plainly betokens contemporaneous deposition with the environing sediment; but the irregularity of the beds or masses, and the signs of disturbance in the overlying sediments which are frequently interlaced and mingled with the Gypsum, point to the lodgment of further accumulation of the material dissolved by percolating water, and its deposition downwards from the overlying beds. Satin Spar is found in veins and cracks, into which it has been carried by percolating waters from a disseminated state in the strata drained by them. Selenite often occurs in isolated crystals in the black Silurian of the Rhætic beds, and is found in dark Clays of a much more recent geological age. Mr. J. G. Goodchild recently published a valuable paper on Gypsum, to which I am indebted for much of my information on the subject.

The evaporation of sea water has been found to give the following results:—First a weak precipitate of Carbonate of Lime, with a trace of Strontium, hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron with a trace of Manganese; then, during the evaporation of eighty per cent. of its original volume no precipitate takes place. It then leaves an abundant precipitate of Magnesium identical in character with that of the Alabaster beds. This continues during the evaporation of eight per cent. of the water; after which, during the evaporation of two per cent. there is no precipitate. Then a precipitate of Chloride of Sodium or Sea Salt takes place, “continuing until the amount of water has been reduced by one half, when a precipitate

Sulphate of Magnesia begins to take place." We thus have at the consecutive deposition of four distinct deposits the evaporation of sea water. Mr. Goodchild considers that the Gypsum deposits in the Triassic Marls seem to represent numerous episodes of higher salinity in the history of the old inland lakes. The normal periods, or those of lower salinity, being represented by the ordinary form of sediment." Mr. Ussher considered this explanation as very probable, as from proximity to the sea, or insulation from it by temporary and shifting barriers, incursions of sea water might take place from time to time in the lagoons. Whatever might have been the nature of the basin in which the Triassic Marls were deposited, their present extension proves that the Quantocks formed an island during their deposition, and also during the formation of the subsequent Penarth or Rhætic beds and the lower Lias. The Mendips, on the other hand, though forming a barrier of land during the Triassic period, were almost submerged during the deposition of the Lias. Between the Quantocks and the Brendons, the Stogumber and Crocombe valley was excavated in the earlier stages of the Triassic epoch, and formed a strait between the Watchet, Williton, and Minehead waters on the north, and those which covered Taunton vale, and far to the southward, during the Triassic, Rhætic, and Liassic periods, long before the Greensands of the Blackdown Hills were formed.

All sedimentary strata were derived from pre-existing rocks, and this fact would be readily appreciated by those who studied the composition of the coarser Triassic rocks south of Williton, which are largely composed of Devonian fragments of the same character as the rocks of the high lands on either side of the valley.

Attention was then called to the persistence of specific forms of Ammonites on horizons in the Lias.

Finally, Mr. Ussher pointed out that the shifting of the sands by gales on the coasts at Blue Anchor, Stolford, and

many other places on the coast, disclosed traces of peat, and which no remains of extinct animals that at no very remote period had risen high enough to cover the forest land all round our coast, inducing a land connection with the Bristol Channel into a bay, a subsidence enabled the sea to reach it, which it has mercifully spared the King Log.

Again this meeting was the last train out from Minehead, to accept the kind invitation of Chapel Cleve, to tea.

The Local Museum.

Roman Coins found in Dunster Park; Confirmation by Henry II of a Grant by Reginald Fitzurse, one of the knights who murdered Archbishop Becket; An exact render and Table of all Evidences and Writings which concern all and singular the Manours, Lands, and Inheritance of George Luttrell of Dunster Castle Digested of a confused chaos by William Prynne of Swainswick, Esq., during his illegal close imprisonment in Dunster Castle, the month of October, A.D. 1650.—Mr. LUTTRELL.

Processional Cross, made about 1450 (from Cleve Abbey?); some Oil and Water-colour Sketches of places of interest in the neighbourhood of Dunster, Minehead, and Porlock.—Miss KATE MAY.

Old Maps of Somerset; Drawings and Scarce Prints of Dunster, Cleve Abbey, Minehead, etc.; William Benson's letter to Sir Jacob Banks concerning the late Minehead doctrine, 1711.—Mr. WM. GEORGE.

A Returne from Argier: a Sermon preached at Minehead, 1627.—Mr. E. E. BAKER.

A collection of Lepidoptera from the neighbourhood of Minehead; Macabre's *Dance of Death*; and the "Mary Ske" Sword (see vol. xi, p. 53).—Mr. DOBREE.

Signet Ring of William Powell, Clerk, Canon Residentiary Wells, will proved April 4th, 1613, "To my son Samuel Powell my best ring of gold and armes." A descendant married Thomas Alford, Vicar of Curry Rivell. — Mr. FORD.

Teapot—"Frances Lock, Dorchester, 1791;" old Silver-mounted Drinking Horns (Somersetshire); and a One Pound note of the Milverton and Taunton Bank, 1812.—Mr. F. MAY.

Geneva *New Testament*, 1557; Elzevir, 1657; *Grammaire* Robert Aldis (Caxton, 1530); *Sermons of James de Vinton* (Lyons, 1455); Canon Ball and various Coins, found at Selworthy.—Rev. F. C. HANCOCK.

Plan and Details of a small Chapel, recently destroyed at Porlock Weir.—Mr. C. H. SAMSON.

Old Glass from Dunster Church; and an Illuminated Manuscript.—Rev. J. U. TODD.

About 80 Water-colour Drawings of the Flora of Somerset.—Miss ALICE MAY.

Collections of some of the more noteworthy Flowing Plants, the rarer species and variable forms of small and Marine Algæ, found near Minehead and Porlock.—ISABELLA GIFFORD.

Some pieces of Roman Pottery, found at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.—Rev. W. W. HERRINGHAM.

Large Geological Map of West Somerset, showing the relations of the Devonian and Triassic Rocks.—Mr. U. S. HARRIS.

Some specimens of Old Plate.—Dr. and Mrs. OLLIVER.

Several Silver Trowels presented to the Dean of Chichester on laying the foundation-stones of Churches at Leeds, which thirty were built during his incumbency; Gold Casket presented to Mrs. Hook; and an Illuminated Address Casket, presented to the Dean on leaving Leeds, 1860; Tankard, presented by Dr. Parr to Dr. Johnson.—Rev. H. HOOK.

Church Plate belonging to the following parishes exhibited:—

Selworthy:—Chalice, made by Thomas Leigh of Exeter circa 1570; Paten, 1535; Flagon, 1760.

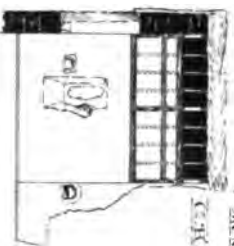
Old Cleeve:—Chalice and Paten (forming cover and base) date mark 1571-2; Paten, date mark 1640, inscribed opt Max et Eccliæ veteris Cliuæ oblusit Helena B. vidua in die festi Paschalis, A° Dñi 1640."

Timberscombe:—Chalice and Paten (forming cover and base) date mark 1573.

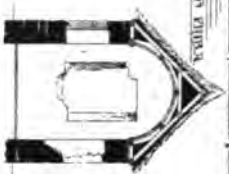
Remains of a Cinerary

Dear Portico of the

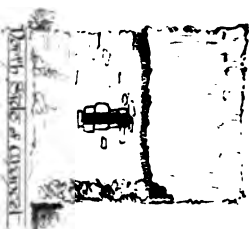
Excavated in 1887
by
C. J. S. Robinson, F.R.S.



Section of long passage



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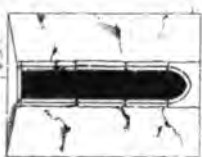
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An interesting Collection of Antiquities, recently discovered in the excavations in the Delta of the Nile, at Naukratis.—From the Egypt Exploration Fund.

Plan and Details of the remains of a Chapel near Port Weir, since destroyed.—From Mr. C. H. SAMSON.

Photograph of a Plan of the Roman Villa discovered at Whatley, 1838.—From Mr. PHILLIS.

Fiji Spears, Bows, and Arrows.—From the Rev. J. PORTMAN.

Two Flint Implements from the gravel, valley of the Thames, and a Flint Implement found on the Quantocks.—From Mr. CHAPMAN.

Langport Tokens—the Portreeves, 1667, John Bush, and John Weech; Bristol Farthing, 1662; Bristol Sixpence, 1811; two Bristol Pennies and two Half-pennies, 1811; Half-penny, 1795; Taunton Penny Token, Cox's.—From Mr. W. B. PAUL.

Coins of Maximinus I; Philippus, sen.; Maximianus, etc., found at Nice; Germanicus, from Adrian's camp; Silver Consular Denarius, and some small brass of Constantius, etc., from Italy; a Sixpence of Mary.—From the Rev. J. W. WARD.

A Roll of the whole Tenths and Fifteenths of the Manor of Somerset, 16th century.—From Mr. G. FAREWELL.

Rock Specimens from St. David's.—From Mr. J. ROGERS.

THE LIBRARY.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, parts 41—44.—From the Editor, Rev. B. H. BLACKER.

Western Antiquary, vol. viii, parts 6—12, and Index, ix, parts 1—5.—From the Editor, Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Wedmore Chronicle, vol. ii, no. 2.—From the Rev. S. HERVEY.

Fulleylove and Ward's *Oxford*; Plumptre's *Life of Bishop*
n.—From Mr. J. MARSHALL.

Leicester Literary and Philosophical Transactions, vol. i,
ts 9—12; vol. ii, part 1.

Illuminated Manuscript copy, on vellum, of Higden's *Poly-*
icon, written by the monks at Keynsham Abbey, circa
7; *Genealogical History of the House of Yvery*; *The*
rd "Metropolis"—A Remonstrance—Henbury.—From Mr.
RSLAKE.

Somerset Incumbents.—From the Author, Rev. F. W.
EAVER.

How the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society
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Proceedings
of the
Somersetshire Archæological and
Natural History Society,
During the Year 1889.

**Triassic Rocks of West Somerset and the Devonian
Rocks on their borders.**

(by permission of the Director General of the Geological Survey.)

BY W. A. E. USSHER.

PREFACE.

April, 1875,¹ I first published an account of the "Subdivisions of the Triassic Rocks between the Coast of West Somerset and the South Coast of Devon;" and subsequently, 1876, communicated to the Geological Society of London a paper account,² in which a section of the beds between the Quantock and Brendon Hills was correctly given, but reference was made to the occurrence of the lowest division of the Trias in the neighbourhood of Washford, Dunster, Minehead, and Ilwerty, and also to the presence of Lower Marls (Middle Trias) in these districts. This northerly extension of the Lower and Middle Trias beds was inferred from an examination of the Triassic area around Williton, and thence to Minehead and Porlock, made by Mr. H. B. Woodward and myself, in 1874. Our identifications of Sandstones and Breccias

¹ *Geol. Mag.*, Dec. 2nd, vol. xi, no. 4.

² *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxii, p. 386, and 1 p. 378, 379.

New Series, Vol. XV, 1889, Part II.

in that area as Lower Trias, and consequent inference of Middle Trias Marls in it also, was logical resemblance amounting to identity of, we considered this sufficiently strong to warrant that a Fault intersected the Marl districts between Minchhead, cutting out the Lower Keuper & its basal Conglomerate, and throwing Keuper & Trias Marls: of this Fault we could obtain no fact and as we were unacquainted with the Devonian brief inspection left the matter in complete uncertainty.

In 1877, I stated that west of Williton the "the Lower Marls" "or representation by equivalent cannot be proved."

In a paper "On the Chronological Value of the Strata of the South-Western Counties," communicated to the Geological Society in 1879, I mentioned, "Between Williton and Dunstons, the probability of large Fault together the Upper and Lower Marls;" but, further on in the same paper, the uncertainty I felt is shown following reservation:—"the occurrence of beds strong lithological affinity to the Lower Triassic of Minchhead, and in the valleys between Dunster and notably at Dunstons: rendering the identification subjacent to the Conglomerate Division very much affording strong probability that the Keuper is intersected, this area having been dry land during the of the lower beds; and owing to local cause the of the Keuper in the locality having a strong the basement Brecon (probably of Devonian age) having through the thick deposition of the Andrew Ramsay, but observation of the Devonian rocks of North Devon, I presumed to the

Trans. Geol. Soc., 1877, 2nd Ser., vol. 2, p. 100.
Geol. Soc., 1877, 2nd Ser., vol. 2, p. 100.

made a careful survey of the Devonian rocks, as well as Trias from Porlock to the Quantocks. The results of this survey are very briefly set forth in this paper, which therefore is a necessary sequel to my previous papers on the Trias in the South-western Counties.

In 1874, "the strong probability" above quoted was not obtained; a wider acquaintance with the Devonshire Trias suggested it, and the survey of 1879 confirmed it.

INTRODUCTION.

The area of which this paper treats is included in sheet 20 of the Ordnance Map; it is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel and the Liassic strata of Watchet and Blue Anchor; on the west and south by the margin of the map,

on the east by the Triassic districts of Bridgewater. Within these limits attention is confined to the Triassic and Devonian rocks. Part I being devoted to a consideration of the relations of the former; Part II furnishing a brief description of the latter; as it was only by a survey of the Devonian rocks on their borders that it was possible to account satisfactorily for the obscure relations of the Triassic beds, more especially in the areas west of Williton.

The strata mentioned are given in descending sequence in the following table:—

Following table:—					
TRIAS	...	{	Keuper, or Upper Trias,	{	Upper—Marls; marginal Sands and Breccias.
					{
		{	Conglomerate, Breccia, Gravel.		
		{	Middle Trias,	{	Marls.
Sandstone (local) at base.					
{	Lower Trias,	{	Breccio-conglomerate and Breccia.		
			Sand, more or less brecciated in places.		

DEVONIAN,	{	UPPER ...	Pickwell Down B Slates.
		MIDDLE ...	{ Morthoe type: Slates, with q siliferous. Ilfracombe type: with Limestone Grit beds near
		LOWER ...	{ Hangman Grits: Slates. Lynton Beds: Ev uneven, partly Slates. Foreland Grits: Grits, with occ intercalations.

PART I.

THE TRIASSIC ROCKS OF WEST SOMERSET

In no part of the West Somerset area do the rocks of the Trias display an unbroken sequence; they are constantly disturbed by Faults. The principal Fault runs roughly parallelism to the old coast line formed by the slopes of the Devonian highlands of the Brendon range. In addition to structural disturbances we have also to encounter in this area many obstacles of lithological nature, due to the variability of the rocks from which the strata were derived, and to the channels in which the accumulating sediments were deposited. Thus we have in the districts west of Williton, rocks thrown down under analogous conditions to those of the Lower Trias Breccias and Sands of the Tiverton and its vicinity were formed; and as a consequence the Keuper frequently consists of rubbly Breccias associated with Sand, identical in character with the typical varieties of Lower Trias Breccias. In Quantocks and Brendons the basement beds of

often represented by an incoherent grit Gravel, resembling Lower Trias of the Tiverton outliers.

adequately to describe the district under consideration would be impossible in the necessarily circumscribed limits of paper. I purpose, therefore, to treat the three main divisions of the Trias—viz., Lower (Breccia and Sand), Middle (Marls), Upper or Keuper (Gravels, Breccias and Conglomerate, Sand, Sandstone and Marls)—and the areas they occupy, *seriatim*.

THE LOWER TRIAS.

This division consists of Breccia and Breccio-conglomerate, and brecciated Sand and Loam. The coarser beds occur at the top of the series, but they are frequently intertified with beds of Sand; and the Sands, especially at their junctions with the Older rocks, are constantly brecciated.

From Lydeard St. Lawrence to Lower Vexford the Lower Trias beds are Faulted against the Middle Trias Marls, and against the passage beds forming the base of that series; the presence of the coarser beds, constituting the upper part of the Lower Trias, at Lydeard St. Lawrence and on the north of Weston, is due to this Fault.

The upper beds of the Lower Trias are well exposed in the railway cuttings at Stogumber station, and north and east of it; they consist of red-brown rubbly Breccia, containing angular and sub-angular fragments of Middle Devonian Grit, Slate, and Quartz, and occasional Quartz pebbles in a matrix of loamy Sand, irregularly consolidated, and containing impervious beds of Sandstone. Near Stogumber station the Breccia seems to give place to irregular beds of Sand and sandy Loam.

At Chiddencombe Farm a small patch of Lower Trias is visible; it is cut off by Fault on the south, against Middle Trias Marls. A short distance south of Higher Vellow, north



the Watchet Area, and the relation
to the Devonian Series of West Somerset
Cottswold Naturalists' Field Club, in
it is stated that Bunter occurs, and that
it is deeply paved with the Dolomitic (Triassic)
As the relations of the Triassic sub-
known, and the chief object of the present
Lias and Rhætic beds of the area, it
to it further in this place.

UPPER TRIAS OR KEUPER

The Keuper beds of the West Somerset
usual sequence, viz., Marls on Sandstone
glomerates or Gravels; but owing to
shore lines, and the narrow channels
the period were confined, we find the
stone decreasing in thickness, whilst
are more largely developed and more
in the districts to the south.

Basement Beds.—The basement be-
sist of massive Conglomerates, loose
and brecciated Sand and Loam. We
in the south part of the Map, near Coo

massive Conglomerate of the Thorn St. Margarets when traced northward, passes horizontally into rubbly gravel near Nethercot and Cooksley Farm, the change first marking the base. These Gravels, generally consisting of fragments of Devonian grits, more or less worn, are very similar to some Lower Trias Gravels in the Tiverton district.

They occur on the Middle Trias Marl, capping the highest point in the district occupied by that formation, and making a marked escarpment features south-east of Heddon Oak, and between Vexford and Rexon. These Keuper Gravels are often loose and earthy that they resemble superficial deposits.

South of Beggearn Huish and Higher Stream the basement Keuper beds consist of rubbly Gravel of Middle Devonian fragments, often very little worn; but, toward their junction with the overlying Sandstones, they contain beds of Brecciated Sandstone. Between Beggearn Huish and northward the coarser beds of the Keuper are only exposed in fragments on the margin of the Devonian rocks, and they appear to occupy a much higher horizon in the Lower Keuper than the basement beds of that division to the south of Williton, where the overlying Sandstones are much attenuated.

At Sandhill Farm a marginal strip of Conglomerate rests on the Older rocks. At Alcombe a calcareous Conglomerate (arenaceous) underlies the Sandstone, and at Minehead Sandstones occur at the eastern end of North Hill, on and in the Breccia, with a small mass of Conglomerate.

In the Porlock Valley, between Wotton Courtney and Minehead, the marginal deposits consist of brecciated Sand and Sandstone; containing beds of Sand and Sandstone, and overlying Sandstones, containing beds of Breccia. At Luckham Breccia has been worked for Hæmatite in the hill on the north of the village. In the Breccia between Luckham and Minehead there is a bed of well worn pebbles of Devonian grit. *Keuper Sandstones.*—The Keuper Sandstones of Bishop's Cleeve, in sheet 21, are very calcareous, and they maintain

Papers, &c.

is character in the south part of sheet 20; the beds do not merit the designation of Marlstone, and are of a grey color somewhat similar to the Marlstones of Lestre, described in my paper on the Triassic rocks of Normandy (*Q.J.G.S.* May, 1879, p. 250). At Bagborough, near Shopnoller, between Riches Holford and Cooksley Farm, these calcareous beds are burnt for lime. This exceptional character displayed by the Keuper Sandstones led my colleague, Mr. J. H. Bland, who surveyed the Litchfield Watchet (when I was beginning my survey of the Triassic rocks at Wellington, in sheet 21) to infer that he had found in them the representative of Muschelkalk.

On the south of Washford and Williton the Sandstones are often calcareous, and also near Crowcombe Heathfield; but to a much lesser degree than in the district between Riches Holford and Cothelstone; and in the last named district the calcareous beds do not extend to the top and base of the division, being rather of the nature of an irregular lentil mass in it.

Between Williton and Sampford Brett a Conglomerate occurs in the Sandstones; they exhibit false bedding in places and buff mottling, as also at Minehead. A Waterstone consisting of red sandy Marl and Loam, with thin, even layers of Sandstone, separates the Sandstones from the unconformable Conglomerate at Sampford Brett. This local Waterstone parting is also noticeable on the same horizon at Fitzthorpe near Milverton, in sheet 21. It does not appear to be continuous between these places, or to extend to the westward.

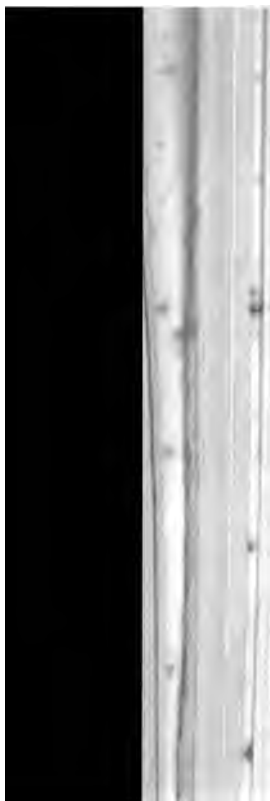
Between Dunster and Alcombe the Keuper Sandstones are a marginal deposit, and are brecciated in places.

Upper Keuper.—The Keuper Marls in the area do not require any special mention.

Relations of Keuper Subdivisions.

The Keuper Sandstones attain their greatest su-

th between Cothelstone and Riches Holford. They are
ed against the Middle Devonian rocks of the Quantocks
gborough, being overlain by patches of Keuper Marl,
ut off by the Fault, at Cothelstone and at East Bag-
gh. From Bagborough the Keuper Marls extend north-
at the foot of the Quantocks, continuously to the coast.
ult running northward from Coombe Wood by Cooksley
, Heathfield, and Lawford to Thorncombe and Ford
, near Bicknoller, cuts out the Keuper Sandstone near
s Holford, throwing Keuper Marl against Keuper
nent Gravels, nearly as far as Robbuck Farm, where
stones reappear, dipping under the Keuper Marls of
combe. From the north part of Lawford, to Ford
n, the Lower Keuper Sandstones and the coarser beds at
base are cut out by the Fault which separates Middle
s Marls with Lower Keuper Gravel outliers from the
per Marls. At Lower Halfway and Thorncombe, the
occupied by the Keuper Marls between the Fault and
Quantocks is very narrow. The Lower Keuper beds are
n visible at Newton Farm, Woolston Moor, and Tor
ton Farm, whence they extend westward, by Williton, to
Washford Valley. In this area they are partly bounded
ne south by the Vellow Fault, and cut out and repeated
esser Faults, too numerous to particularize. West of the
shford Valley, between Dragon and Goldsoncot, there are
erous patches of Sandstone, exhibiting faulted relations.
one spot, about twenty feet of whitish Sandstones (re-
bling a Freestone) are exposed in a quarry; the basement
ccias are apparently conformably overlapped on the margin
he Older rocks. A marginal belt of Conglomerate occurs
andhill Farm, overlain by a thin strip of Sandstones, which
continuous along the older rock margin to Withycombe.
rom Withycombe to Dunster, marginal Sandstones are
r visible in one place, in Dunster Park; the Keuper Marls
where extending up to the Older rocks.



a marginal fringe, as between Alcombe

The narrow valley between Duns connects the Trias of the main area w Valley. West of Minehead the depos continuous in late Keuper times ; but i an earlier channel of communication e: of North Hill.

Sandstones and Sands underlie the l Perryton, and extend in a narrow tor Selworthy. A strip of Sandstone occ against Marls on the south.

Between Venniford and Brandy St beds occur on the South of Selworthy than the tongue of Trias Sand nea levels have no doubt been determine between East Lynch Farm and Little Down to Slatcombe, near Wotton Co between Dunster and Timberscombe, Avil, and sandy brecciated marginal c and Kitswall Farms. From Timber Sandstones and Sands, more or le marginal band, developing into the l Old Ball and Luckham: these Brecc

Quay conceals the Keuper, which, from its exposure on the borders of the alluvial tract, appears to consist of Marl. A few tiny outliers of Keuper Sand and Loam occur in the south of Alcombe; but there is nothing to lead one to suppose that the Triassic beds of the Porlock Valley were of considerable thickness; nor is there anything to show the lower beds may not be of later date than the normal Keuper Sandstones; the probability being that the lower beds of the Keuper ran higher and higher in the series, westward, as progressive subsidence led to the deposition of marginal deposition.

OUTLIERS.

The Devonian areas have been searched with sufficient care to ascertain the absence within their limits of any secondary rock outliers, except in the vicinity of the Triassic Lias, and in old valleys.

In the vicinity of the Trias the following outliers occur:—Upper Gravel on the east side of Lodhuish, north of Nettlecombe: two patches of Lower Trias Sand between White Farm and Plash, separated from the main mass by the flow of the small stream valley of Coleford Water: two patches of Keuper Sand and Gravel near Holford, on the border of the Quantocks.

The outliers in old valleys are:—Four small patches of Upper Sand and Gravel, south of Alcombe, on the northern slopes of Grabbist Hill; a small patch of Lower Trias Sand to the south of Elworthy, at about a mile from the nearest part of the main mass.

Although the presence of Lias on the south of Selworthy, and that not of a marginal character, proves that a very considerable thickness of Secondary rocks has been denuded on the flanks of the Devonian highlands, and renders it probable that the connecting ridge of Little Heydon, between

acterised by a thick bed of
represented in South Devon
Plymouth districts, but was
indicated in North Devon,
at Treborough, Roadwater
mentation in the northern and
Holwell and Asholt, where
South Devon Middle Devonian
exaggeration in thickness
account, they make a very
The Upper Devonian Limestone
the Frasnian are conspicuous
absence; so that we have
between the Upper and Middle
by lithological change, which
different stage in the accumulation
which is elsewhere marked
not always accompanied by
character of the sediments.

Last October I had the
both to North and South
eminent foreign geologists,
of the Continent their experience
in our northern and southern
my auspices, they pointed out
in lithological character
presented to those in the country
acquainted. Professor Goss
assistance in the suggestion
absence of correlative horizons
specimens sent to him from
of Marburg, in a paper read
between the rocks he had
divisions of the Devonian
these eminent exponents of

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

<i>Upper Devonian.</i>			
<i>France and Belgium.</i>	<i>N. Devon and W. Somerset.</i>	<i>South Devon.</i>	<i>Germany.⁷</i>
Fammenien ... (Slates and Psammites)	{ Pilton Beds ... Baggy Beds ...	Red & Grey Slates Slates with Calcareous Nodules and Nodular Limestone (<i>Chymenia</i>).	Fucus Sandstone ... Knollen Kalk ... Cypridinien Schiefer ... Iberger Kalk ...
Frasnian ... (Slates & Limestones)	Pickwell Down Grits and Slates Morte Slates.	Limestone (local) Slates & Mudstones Limestone (Chudleigh).	Adorfer Goniatische Kalk Budesheim Slate ...

⁷ See Kayser, "Ueber das Devonianische System," *Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, etc.*, 1881.

any, and to a detailed examination of the complicated Devonian area between Totnes and Torquay, I am enabled to forward the following general classification.⁶ It will be that the German classification brackets Limestones and slates with the Middle Devonian, which are in the French and Belgian area included in the Lower.

The Devonian rocks of France and Germany are characterized by groups of fossils, showing a distinct succession, marking out divisions to which we find in South Devon strong local resemblances; but from the distortion fossils have undergone, the local prevalence of volcanic rocks, and the partial occurrence of characteristic fossil localities, as well as owing to an apparent interblending of local forms, it is not possible to trace out minor horizons with absolute certainty.

The disappearance of the Middle Devonian Limestone in Cornwall, and the prevalence of slates, almost to the exclusion of the other lithological representatives of the series, renders probable that a careful study of that county from north to south might explain to some extent the changes the divisions of West Somerset and North Devon have undergone to produce the divergence in character exhibited by them in South Devon.

In the classification it will be seen that the Morte Slates, which occupy a large area, might be included in either the Upper or Middle Devonian. This is due to the fact that these beds have yielded no fossils whatever. Their boundary with the Pickwell Down series is distinctly marked by color in West Somerset, the basement beds of the overlying series being purple Slates, lithologically identical with them: moreover, they pass quite insensibly downward into the grey Slates of the Ilfracombe series, from which they can only be distinguished by a more or less hypothetical geological boundary line. The Ilfracombe beds are often with difficulty dis-

⁶ See table.

accordance with precedent classified the Hangman Grits the latter, an idea which recent researches in South have led me to abandon, and to regard them as the Division of the Lower Devonian.

I shall now proceed briefly to indicate the extension and of the Devonian Divisions in the area under consideration. Owing to the absence of boundary between the part of the great Slate series, of the Morte or Morthoe and the Lower, or Ilfracombe type, these must for purpose of description be included in the same series. The relations and structure of the divisions will then be treated of in the Quantock and Brendon area, with reference to the derivation of the newer strata, and to dislocations in the older rocks, and their effects. Finally, relations of the Hangman and Foreland Grits will be separately treated.

LOWER DEVONIAN.

Foreland Grits.—These consist mainly of reddish, purple, grey fine Quartzose Grits, with occasional slaty masses; are feebly conglomeratic in places, and contain Fucoid-markings. These beds form Oare Hill, Porlock Hill, the Hill, and Grabbist Hill, and occur at Timberscombe, in the north part of Dunster Park. In this area, with the exception of two or three miles between Timberscombe on the east, and Brockwell on the west, they form the borders of the Porlock and Minehead Trias. Beyond these limits, with the doubtful exception of the northern termination of the Quantocks, where rocks resembling them were observed, the Foreland Grits are nowhere exposed.

Synton Beds.—These beds consist of uneven grey Slates, thin interstratified, even bedded, fine grained, grey Grits. Their presence in sheet 20 is confined to the western margin, in the northern end of Luccot Hill, where they are cut out by a Fault, westward. Their relations will be discussed in the

great thickness, are met with in the vicinity of Cut-
Couple Cross, Luxborough, and Treborough. On the
Croydon Hill, at Rodhuish, Escot Farm, Goldsoncot,
Ligher Roadwater, they exhibit some local develop-
but only form an important factor in the series on the
ocks, from Buncombe Hill, northward, to Doddington.
ces of the so-called 'Bittadon Felsite' occur in the
e Devonian Slate series at Armoor, south of Lype Hill,
t Farmers, near Withil Florey, apparently at or near
me horizon as at Bittadon.

PICKWELL DOWN BEDS.

e red Slates and red and grey Grits of this series are con-
to the south-western margin of sheet 20, from Blagdon
westward, over an area of 12 or 13 square miles, in
h they are thrown into long inverted synclinal folds,
ed by considerable inlying strips of the subjacent Morte
es.

THE QUANTOCKS.

hocolate, lilac, and grey grits, interstratified with slates in
es, form the more elevated northern part of this range.
se beds belong to the Hangman Grit series, which ex-
s southward to Bagborough and Cockercombe. At their
hern extremity inliers of the Hangman series occur in
Middle Devonian Slates, near Bagborough, their relations
g complicated by Faults.

he Middle Devonian Slates and their associated Lime-
es extend eastward from a Fault junction with the Hang-
series running from near East Bagborough to Cocker-
be. From Cockercombe to Doddington Middle Devonian
tes form the flank of the Quantocks, being faulted against
Hangman series near Adscombe, where Trap Ash occurs
the junction. The Middle Devonian beds (Ilfracombe

series) also occur in Faulted patches on the western side of the Quantocks, nearly as far north as Crowcombe. The Limestones of this series are conspicuous about Great Hinton, Asholt, also further north, between Plainsfield and Stowey, near Walford's Gibbet, and at Doddingstone. The beds of Limestone and calcareous Slate also occur at Doddingstone Park, on Buncombe Hill, and on the north of the Cross. The distribution of the Limestones shows to a great amount of disturbance the strata have been subjected to contortion and dislocation. Although there are several distinct masses and bands north of Buncombe Hill, it is quite probable that these may be repetitions of the same horizon, due to folds, and that the irregularities in its thickness may be altogether due to lenticular occurrence, but it may also be occasioned by contortion or overfolding.

The association of Grits, and their local prevalence in the lower part of the Ilfracombe Slate series of the Devonian is worthy of note, as we find many of the Devonian Grits in the Triassic area east of the Quantocks composed of micaceous Grits and sandy mudstones, which may be the shoreward prolongation of this division.

Derivation of Trias from Devonian Rocks.

As the Older rocks of the Brendon Hills, Newmarket, Monksilver, and Elworthy, etc., consist of Middle Devonian Slates, bounding the Trias from Lydeard St. Lawrence to Stogumber, to Withycombe; and as the associated Limestones are confined to the vicinity of the Hangman beds of the Brendon Hill, it is safe to infer that the Triassic valley between the Brendon Hill and Lydeard St. Lawrence was eroded in the lower Devonian and gritty beds, with associated Limestones of the Devonian. Derivation from these and from the Hangman series on their eastern border would account for the variability of the Triassic subdivisions. Take for instance the Keuper Conglomerate with Limestone pebbles passing

glomerate and Breccia of Grit fragments, and these into coherent rubbly Gravel.

THE BRENDON AND DUNKERY RANGES.

The Limestones of Goldsoncot and Rodhuish resemble those Asholt in their irregular mode of occurrence, showing faults and flexures. The flexures of the Limestone are well shown on a small scale in a quarry near Escott Farm, where the rock is in one part surmounted by Keuper Breccia.

The relations of the Middle Devonian and Hangman beds of Croydon Hill are much complicated by Faults. The most important of these cuts off the Hangman beds between Luxborough and Timberscombe, and crossing the valley near Wotton Courtney, follows the trend of the crest of Heydon Down, cutting off the Liassic patch of Selworthy on the west, and the Hinton Triassic band on the east. This Fault I will call the Luxborough and Timberscombe Fault, as I shall have occasion to refer to it. The Hangman beds of Croydon Hill are faulted against Foreland Grits on the north; the exact position of the Fault is not definable, but the uncertainty is confined to comparatively narrow limits, as the characteristic features of the Foreland Grits are well shown near Bonniton, and the beds are exposed in Dunster Park and near Timberscombe. This Fault is shifted northward by the Timberscombe and Luxborough dislocation (concealed by Triassic beds not affected by it) to somewhere near Wotton Courtney, whence it runs to Brockwell. From Brockwell westward to Luccot Hill, the position of the Fault is very uncertain, and it is probably shifted by cross dislocations. From Luccot Hill, westward, the intervention of the Lynton beds between the two great Grit divisions renders the position of the Fault certain.

The Hangman Grits of the Dunkery range pass regularly

beneath Middle Devonian Slates on the south; but probably cut off by Fault on the east of Luckham against faulted and folded passage beds, partly partly Middle Devonian basement beds, which ex borders of the Trias on the north of Cutcombe and Ball. The contortions of the strata in the last named made it impossible in the limited time at my disposal to represent their mode of occurrence on the scale. Some idea of the nature of these contortions gleaned from the curve at Oaktrow, figured in a "On the Palaeozoic Districts of West Somerset," Mr. Champernowne and myself (*Q.J.G.S.* for Aug. p. 537). A more detailed examination, subsequent traverses described in this paper, gave me the satisfaction of verifying the conclusions expressed in it in every particular which is the more gratifying, as it entitles the now lamented friend to a place among the exponents of Devonshire Geology in that formation with which his successful labours in South Devon will ever be associated.

Derivation of Trias from Devonian Rocks

The chocolate-brown, grey, and lilac beds of the division, and the Grits and Slates of the Hangman and Devonian series, between Brockwell and Timberscombe account for the sources of supply from which the Gravel and Breccia of Luckham, Old Ball, and Lower Knoll Farms were derived.

FAULTS AND EARTH MOVEMENTS

Faults are more easily detected in the Triassic than in the Devonian area; the comparatively thin divisions of the former, and their distinctive characters, which by contrast can be followed through all their lithological variations, render Faults of slight magnitude recognizable, with

ence of persistent horizons in the vastly thicker divisions of the Devonian might frequently cause Faults of considerable magnitude, but only affecting individual divisions, to be overlooked.

Where seen in section; justified by the behaviour or character of beds visible in contiguous exposures; or affecting the junctions of beds of different character, as those of the Middle and Lower Devonian, or the Limestones associated with the former, it is possible to detect Fault boundaries with more or less certainty. On the other hand, when divisions—as in the case of the Foreland and Hangman Grits—of similar general character, and containing varieties of rock common to both, are brought in contact, it is very difficult to find the actual line of junction. This difficulty is shown on the map by the spaces left uncolored near Wilmotsham, Cloutsham, Stoke Newington, and in Dunster Park.

The principal Faults throughout the area approximate more or less nearly to the direction of the axes of elevation, and we may therefore reasonably infer that they were due to the unequal strain experienced by the strata in yielding to the successive earth movements to which for long ages this area has been subjected. The earliest of these movements appears to be that to which the synclinal structure of the Palæozoic rocks of West Somerset and Devon is due, and by it the general east and west strike and southerly dip was imparted to the Devonian strata of Exmoor. Subsequently, movements of contraction obliquely across the former, in directions north, north-west, to south, south-east, seem to have taken place, and to them I would refer the trend of Croydon Hill and Heydon Down, and of the Quantocks. Still later, a further elevation of the high lands, apparently more or less irregular, partly approximating to the direction of the earlier, partly to that of the later movements, effected numerous displacements in the Secondary strata, and caused them to dip more or less steeply off the borders of the Older rocks.

From the foregoing it is manifest that we should find dislocations of different ages, corresponding to the movements above described. To attempt to classify at length the numerous Faults known to occur in the district would be beyond the scope of this paper, I shall therefore take two or three examples.

First. The Fault which crosses the Oare Valley, cutting out the Lynton beds, throws the Hangman's Trough to the south against the Foreland rocks on the north. This Fault is parallel to the general strike of the Devonian rocks, and to the trend of Oare, Porlock, and Grabbis. It enters the Triassic valley near Brockwell, without affecting that formation, and it would normally have continued to Dunster, were it not stepped or shifted by the Timberscombe and Luxborough Fault.

Second. The Timberscombe and Luxborough Fault runs in the direction of the range of high ground cut through the Dunster Valley near Timberscombe, forming Crickhampton, Heydon Down, and Little Heydon. The effect of this Fault on the Triassic rocks between Timberscombe and Courtney is very slight; whilst on Little Heydon it is cutting off Lias on low ground, against Foreland rocks at Venniford, and forming the western boundary of the Triassic Sand on much higher ground near Holford. The downthrow of this Fault, to the west, must be considerable, as Foreland Grits are separated from the Devonian Slates at Timberscombe; yet, in the vicinity of Courtney, it traverses the Keuper Marls of the Wotton Courton without affecting their continuity. At Little Heydon, on the contrary, where the Fault has no appreciable effect on the Foreland Grits, its effect on the Secondary rocks is very marked.

From the foregoing facts I infer that the major movements were in many places effected along the old fracture, and numerous new lines of dislocation were

boundary between the Hangman and Ilfracombe beds of Quantocks, and the Keuper at Bagborough and Cothelstone, is a Fault, the antiquity of which it is difficult to determine.

To render this paper as complete as I can make it, in absence of palæontological evidence for which there are systematic data at my disposal, the following notes are appended with reference to the relations of the Foreland Grits.

THE RELATIONS OF THE LOWER DEVONIAN DIVISIONS IN WEST SOMERSET.

There is only one exception to the clear evidence of succession afforded by the divisions of the Devonian rocks of North Devon, namely, the junction of the Lynton beds with the Foreland Grits. The appearance of opposing dips between the Morthoe Slates and overlying Pickwell Downs, upon which the late Professor Jukes relied in his interpretation of the structure of the Palæozoic rocks of North Devon,⁷ can be, as I have elsewhere shown,⁸ simply explained without invoking the aid of a Fault, and when traced along their strike into West Somerset, the conformable succession of these divisions is demonstrated with absolute certainty. With the Foreland Grits, however, the case is different. Their junction with the Lynton beds in the cliffs near Countisbury is an exceedingly obscure Fault, which however can be traced with tolerable certainty across the windings of the East Lynne Valley, both by feature and lithological evidence, into West Somerset, and up to the foot of Luccot Hill, where the Lynton beds are cut out by it against Foreland Grits on the north, and pass conformably under the Hangman Grits on the south. The Lynton beds do not reappear, or are not recognizable

⁷ *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, March, 1886, p. 321.

⁸ *Geol. Mag.*, Dec. 2, vol. viii, no. 10, p. 441; Oct., 1881.

apparently entice the discoverers to researches far beyond Torquay, extensive tracts of Grit and Sandstone, the highest grounds in the neighbourhood, were left. The fiat had gone forth—they were unfossiliferous, unhappy rocks were bundled about any way in classification. They figured as Old Red Sandstone, exalted to the highest eminence in the Devonian system, and anon shovelled down to its lower depths. They were the 'Cockington Beds' near Torquay, and 'Staddon' near Plymouth.

In my study of the Torquay district I endeavoured to store away the jumbled fragments of information gathered from so contorted and faulted a country, and when they came up for comparison, should occasion arise. If I was a roror of a specialist at fault in unravelling a complex by structure alone; the data furnished me by the geologists—here a little and there a little—being derived from the same spots, furnished a sum total too little to be of any use. I then determined to search everywhere for a Fault, and might restore order in the shattered rocks, and find a real succession. In this quest I spent many years, and the poor neglected regions aforesaid without finding a fossil. When that sort of thing was getting to be a fragment of one of the thoracic plates of *Homonidius* came up. I existed on that for a long time, till it seemed to be a day. Then, when the effects of being bent double for a day were beginning to tell, a very ordinary and gritty stone revealed to my enraptured gaze a *Spirifer* proved to be *Spirifer hystericus* a Lower Devonian. Then I knew what to do. Instead of spending my time at the same spots, I would extend my borders, and succeed in peopling this wilderness with extinct forms, and get it from 'wastes of doubt.' After that things came, I found the cherished *Pleurodictyum* in several places, sometimes a bit of *Gasteropod*; sometimes a fragmen-

is turned up. But these were in surface fragments. It is that no body but a very ill-disposed person, or a lunatic, have suggested that the fossiliferous stones were all tumbled with manure, and the rest, though of the same position, were indigenous to the soil. Anyway, I thirsted to find *in situ*; and this, too, came about in a small quarry, where the same fossils and the same kind of rock I had gathered at on Lincombe Hill, Torquay, were exposed. I looked here and there, over a comparatively large district, in a few hours than I had spent days prior to the faith inspired by the find of *Sp. hystericus*, a Fauna sufficient to establish a Lower Devonian age of the beds, and on that starting point to work in the results of my friend, the late A. H. Greenop's excellent studies in the stratigraphy of South Devon, which would probably have been published before his untimely death, had he not always entertained a doubt as to the position of these beds in the series.

I cannot apologise for this seemingly *mal à propos* digression in a paper of dry facts. It was necessary to stir up the enterprising palæontologist of the future to despair not of finding a new fauna; yea, even in the heart of the massive Foreland Grits, though many great stone hammers perish in the search, and to waken the imprisoned fossils from their sleep of ages, to reflect again the beaming visage of the same old *Sol* that had looked down upon their gambols in Lower Devonian seas. To resume. Fourthly, and lastly. The features made by the Hangman and Foreland groups are very distinct. This, however, may be to a great extent due to the structure and position of their component beds. Dome-shaped or conical hills, characteristic of the Foreland group so noticeable in Westbury Hill, are to a less extent apparent on North Hill about Boniton, south of Grabbist Hill. On the other hand, the longer and less abrupt slopes, and less rounded limits of Croydon Hill and the Dunkery range denote the Hangman series.

The reasons above given are, I think, sufficient for any suggestion as to the identity of the Hangman and Foreland groups; the points in its favour being too numerous to set on the scale against them, as well as in many cases endeavoured to show, otherwise explainable.

Another hypothesis to account for the absence of the beds east of Luccot Hill, by an unconformable overlap of the Hangman upon the Foreland group also occurred to me. In that case we should expect to trace the junction conditions in the former group, which do not occur. Moreover, there are no persistent divergences of the beds as we might expect to find in a newer series of rocks. The denuded edges of an older.

In the map accompanying this paper, the Lias and other beds are left uncolored, as they were not surveyed by me, and not come within the scope of my subject.

Notes on Exford.

BY THE REV. PREB. J. G. HOWES.

I am afraid that the first part of my paper may be a little unintelligible to those who do not know the country, without the aid of a map. I will therefore mention how the places all have occasion to refer to may be found on the old 1-in. Ordnance Map. About one mile south south-west of Cutbe Church, is marked *Bushel Bridge*. The road leading on from Lype Hill to Bushel Bridge is called *Hare Path*. To the west of Bushel Bridge is *Oldre Farm*; and further on about three miles) is *Road Castle* (both marked). About five miles up the Exe, from Road Castle is the last crossing of the river that I shall mention, near *Wellshead* (marked). *Castle Farm* (not marked) is near Wellshead, a mile to the north north-west.

I. THE OLD TRACKWAY.

It seems to be well ascertained that an ancient road or trackway ran from the neighbourhood of Bridgwater, passing above Treborough, along Brendon Hill, into the heart of Exmoor. This road has been fairly traced, until it ran to the lane called *Hare Path*, which leads down to Bushel Bridge: I am not aware that its course has been distinctly made out any further. The account given of it in Phelps' *History of Somerset*, is this: "It . . . ascended north of

Willet Hill to Elworthy, and ran along the ridge of the Hill, accompanied on its line by barrows, to the extremity. Here it descended to the valley of the Hare Path¹ (a sure indication of an ancient road), and followed the Exe at Exford, pursued its line over Exmoor, into Devonshire, crossing Bratton Down, to Barnstaple, and Bideford."²

This statement must be taken with some qualification. In the first place, the Hare Path does not reach only the Quarme Water, a tributary of the Exe. Along the line of road there are two considerable ridges to be crossed before the valley of the Exe can be reached. In the second place, as I hope to shew, instead of crossing the Exe at all, the road, or at all events a road connected with the Hare Path, leading directly into the midst of Exmoor, would be at a distance along the ridges on either side of the upper valley of the Exe, crossing that river at more than one point. In the third place, several crossing places, however, were within or very near the present parish of Exford.

There are two pretty sure indications of the line of the trackway along the upper valley of the Exe. First, the Road Castle; an earthwork standing on a hill above the river, forming a spur of what is called Road Hill. This is the point where the Exe leaves the parish of Exford. Second, the river, not far from the point where the Exe enters the parish from Exmoor, was another earthwork, now called Castle Farm. The latter earthwork has been removed, the place of it being occupied by a house and farm. The line joining these two "Castles"—the local name for the earthwork—corresponds with the main direction of the road pursued in its course along Brendon Hill.

¹ *Ang.-Sax. Dict.* 'Here,' an army, a host. 'Here-paþ,' 'here-path,' a road for an army; a road large enough to march soldiers upon.

² Phelps' *History of Somerset*, p. 85. See Rutter's *Delineation of Somerset*, p. 253.

will be convenient to divide the portion of the trackway, which comes under our notice, into two parts; taking first the which extends from Bushel Bridge to the first ford of the below Road Castle; and next the continuation of it through the parish of Exford, up the Exe, to near Castle

After crossing the Quarme Water at Bushel Bridge, the road would no doubt pursue the course of Thorne Lane, as it is called, an extension of the Hare Path, as far as the gate to Oldre Farm. Oldre, or Aldre, as the name is sometimes written (called in the new Ordnance Map Aldworthy), is a place of interest. Collinson, in his account of Exford, says: "About a mile and a half eastward of the Church are the remains of some ancient iron works, in which, tradition says, a great deal of the wood of Exmoor was consumed. Many of the old workings where the ore was dug still remain, and great quantities of *scoria* are found about them."³ The only place I know of to which this description applies is Oldre, which, however, is in Winsford parish. At Oldre, evidences still exist that the process of smelting must have been carried on there. *Scoria* and ashes of charcoal are still to be found.⁴ The same is the case, I believe, at Treborough, near the line of this road. It may be noticed that wood must once have been obtainable in abundance, without going so far for it as to the forest of Exmoor. The parish name of Cutcombe (from, I suppose, *Cut*, a wood), and the farm names of *Cut-thorn* and *Codscombe*, and the more recent names of *Bush-el Bridge*, *Wootton Bassett*, and perhaps *Timbers-combe*, all seem to show the

³ Collinson, vol. ii, p. 21.

If it be allowable to suppose that the word *wheel* was applied to mines, as it was to copper mines in Cornwall, many field names in the neighbourhood would seem to indicate places where mining operations were carried on. Oldre Farm bears the name of Willey Close; and there are two other neighbouring small farms of Pinn which bear the same name. In Exford there are fields which are called Whale's Close, Wheel Close, Willy Piece, and Willis.

existence here of a large tract of wooded country—a kind of western Selwood.

Not far from the gate into Oldre Farm, Thorne I makes a turn and trends towards the north-west. The ancient trackway, in order to pursue its course to Road Castle, must have followed the direction of a lane which leads down by the side of a modern lime-stone quarry and kiln, and have crossed at the bottom a small stream, the Larcombe Water, which flows into the Exe a little further on. That this was the course of a well known road is corroborated by the fact that the crossing-place of this stream bears the name of Lady-ford. The lane by the lime quarry is still called Lady-ford way, and it passes through Lady-ford Meadow; and the opposite hill is called Lady-ford Hill.⁵

There are traces of a road crossing a part of Staddon Hill which led from this ford to the river Exe at Lincombe, very near Road Castle. This road was still, I believe, in occasional use some fifty or sixty years ago. On the side of Staddon Hill fronting the road there is an earthwork. Following this track, which still exists for the greater part of the way, and passing through a field called Pit Park, in which are several round, funnel-shaped pits, we come to a steep descent to the Exe by an old lane. Here the trackway would strike the river for the first time, and crossing the river near the present suspension bridge at Lincombe, would ascend the opposite hill and join the road by Road Castle.

We now come to the second part of the trackway, that part of it which, as I conceive, ran up the valley of the Exe for more than three miles—now on one side and now on the other of the river. At Lincombe the Exe, running from the west, makes a sudden bend to the south; and the three miles or half of its course above that point constitute that part of

⁵ Does the former part of this name represent the old English *lād* or *lād*? If so, the name would be equivalent to Way-ford. Or was the original *Liddyford*?

which is parallel with the direction of the ancient road. That part of the river is almost wholly contained within the present parish of Exford. The road then, I conceive, from Lincombe to Castle Farm, would cross and recross the river several times. It is evident that before artificial draining took place there must have been many marshes and marshy places along the river. These would occur principally at points where small streams make their way down between the neighbouring hills. A road running near the river, and in the same general direction with it, would be impeded by these marshy places; it would often be more practicable to cross the river and ascend the opposite hill, than to attempt to carry the road through the marsh. Thus, where the breaks in the hills, and consequently the marshy places, were numerous, there would be many fords; and this is exactly the character of the country through which the trackway would have to pass.

Encountering, then, these marshy places, the trackway ran from ridge to ridge on that side of the river which was found most convenient. There must, I think, have been as many as four—possibly there were six⁶—crossings of the Exe, from first to last. The first ford, reckoned from east to west, being at Lincombe, the last would be at what is called Silly Bridge.⁷ Here is a field which is called Way-meadow, as there is also a Way-close at Oldre. A little further up the river there is a rough, and evidently a very old, lane (near the house at Wester-mill), leading up by the side of Castle Farm, and running in the direction of Exmoor. The intermediate fords cannot, perhaps, all of them be certainly ascertained. Judging from the nature of the ground and the remains of old roads, I am inclined decidedly to place one by North Cott, and another at Lower Mill. Perhaps the ford by Court House, and that in the village where is now the stone bridge over the Exe,

⁶ The number must have been even, because the road struck and left the river on the same (the left) bank.

⁷ The name appears to be connected with *sul*, a plough.

may also have existed at a very early time. It is not likely, I think, that another road, running, roughly speaking, north and south, may have crossed the river once.

II.—DOMESDAY MANORS IN EXFORD.

If the view enunciated above be correct, it would be unlikely that more than one settlement in that part of the upper valley of the Exe, along which we have traced the ancient road, should have borne the name of Exford. Such was actually the case we learn from Domesday. In Domesday there are five Somerset manors mentioned bearing the name Aisse-forda. Two only of these were assigned by Collinson to Exford: the other three he assigned to Ash in the parish of Ilton; for what reason I do not know. The late Mr. Eyton, in his valuable *Domesday Studies*, with great probability assigned all the five to Exford. They were five manors, not exceeding altogether (according to Mr. Eyton's estimation of Domesday measures) 600 acres, and they comprised only a small part of the present parish of Exford. Two of them were held in chief by William de Moione; the other three by Roger de Courcelle. Both these great lords had large possessions in the neighbourhood. The other manors held by Roger de Courcelle can be identified and connected with Exford. *Edmundswortha*, a large manor, containing, according to Eyton's mode of measurement, more than 6,500 acres, was identified by him, I think rightly, with the manor and tithing of Almsworthy.^a That manor is one of the Exford manors; but it extends beyond the boundaries of the parish; it still forms a tithing used for the as-

^a The barrow known as Alderman's Barrow, a boundary mark, I believe, of Almsworthy, is called in the perambulation of Exmoor (1298-9), Osmundel. Was this Osmund a variant of the Domesday Edmund? In the Enclosure Map (1846), the barrow is called Almonsharrow; and in the Act, Almsworthy is described as "otherwise Almonsworthy." It is a curious circumstance, which I am unable to account, that in an old map of Somerset (c. 1640), the name Almsworthy is inserted under the parish name Selworthy. I can find no trace of the name in that parish.

OF land-tax, etc. A small farm in Exford, now absorbed in a larger one, was called Almsworthy Farm: this may possibly represent the demesne of the manor. *Donnescumba*, the manor held by Roger de Courcelle, was spoken of by Eyton as obsolete: but I have no doubt that it is to be identified with Downscombe, a farm in Exford.⁹ There are significant remarks appended in Domesday to *Donnescumba*, *Edmundswortha*, and one of Roger de Courcelle's *Aissefordas*. In the first it is said, "*Quando recepit erat vastata;*" of each of the other two, more emphatically, "*Quando recepit erat minus vastata.*" Here, I suppose, is a reminiscence of the ravages committed by Earl Harold, when, in 1052, he "landed in nine ships at Porlock, and slew there much people, and much cattle, and men, and property, and went his way eastward to his father;"¹⁰ or else of the earlier ravages of the Danes. It may be added, as confirmatory of these identifications, that *Edmundswortha*, and one *Aisseforda*, were both at the time of King Edward held by a Saxon called Edric. Of William de Moione's two manors, called *Aisseforda*, I can, I think, ascertain the position of at least one. It is known that property in Exford was held in later times by the Abbey of Neath (in Glamorganshire); and one of the Exford manors is still called Monkham. From a charter of that Abbey, dated 9th of King John, we learn that William de Moione, with the consent of his sons, gave to it *Exefordam et Cubihiete*.¹¹ The latter name (*Cubyate*) survives in Chibbet; and, as it used to be called and written, Chibbate. Chibbate farm lies away from the river, being separated from it by a hill, and by what used to be the common of Langdon: but the "Exeford" given by De Moione would no doubt be near

⁹ This identification was suggested by me to Mr. Eyton in 1880, and he fully concurred in it. It is worth remarking that the acreage of Downscombe Farm, exclusive of allotments, corresponds very closely with the acreage of *Donnescumba* in Domesday, according to Mr. Eyton's measurement.

¹⁰ *Saxon Chronicle*.

¹¹ Dugdale, vol. v, p. 258.

pecting tithes between the then Rector
la Mor, and the Abbot and Convent
position was confirmed by the Bishop
year 1348. In that document menti
Exford, "called in the vulgar tongue
small farm in Exford, lying between
from the river and the Dulverton roa
recently as Show'l Farm. Show'l, of
nunciation of Shovel. The name, I
been taken from the shape of the piec
at from an opposite hill it presents v
of one of those pointed spades or shov
used in West Somerset. This piece of
the Abbey of Neath, and was presu
Abbey from De Moione; whence we
forda," once held by that family.

It appears from a note appended to
Exford in the Hugo MSS. in the B
1563 the then Rector sued parishion
from the fields and bartons of Court
house. His claim was resisted on th
perty had formed part of the posses

of Exmoor in the time of Edward I (1298), there is mention of the *Villa de Exefordemoney*, i.e., I suppose, Monkham (or Monkham), which was held by the Abbot of Neath, of the *Villa de Almonesworth*, held by one Robert, who is described as *filius Pagani*. It is quite plain, at all events, that the present parish of Exford was made up of several Domesday manors, of which some, but not all, have been identified.

The possessions of William de Moione lay on the Monkham side of the parish; and those of Roger de Courcelle on the Almonesworthy side; and this conclusion may perhaps help towards the identification of other Domesday manors.¹³

I have sometimes thought that an unidentified manor of De Moione, called Lea, represents the small farm Lea, with an adjoining farm, which are on the Monkham side. The name, however, is a common one, and it is difficult to be certain of this.

The Admiralty Court of Minehead

BY E. CHISHOLM-BATTEN.

AMONG the miscellaneous documents in the Record Office belonging to the reign of Henry Seventh, are some relating to the port of Minehead and the Court of the Admiral there.

The Admiral there was, according to these documents, Sir Hugh Luttrell. This was the second Sir Hugh Luttrell, K.B., a notable person among the lords of Ireland. As powerful as he was there, he seems in this instance to have met with a mariner of Minehead, Robert Bassher, not afraid to resist the Lord of the Manor at Minehead, the Port of Minehead. In fact, the time was when there was any opposition to Sir Hugh. Somehow, he was involved in the rising of the Cornishmen in 1497, and had to pay, in October, 1498, £200 (in our money £2,400), for his part in so doing.¹

It appears from the documents that William Bassher of Swansea, a tenant of Sir Charles Somerset the Earl of Bath, the Beaufort family, had, before September, 1497, Robert Bassher of Minehead, mariner, for the use of the fishing on the coast of Ireland, a fishing vessel (found by a jury to be), that the owner, Kiste, was to receive one-seventh of the results of fishing, and one-eighth of the freight.

At that time going on between England and Scotland the vessel was captured, probably in the English Channel, by the Scotch. In September, 1497,

¹ "Henry VII in Somersetshire," *Proceedings*, vol. xxv, p. 10.

between the Kings of England and Scotland, for seven years, by the intervention of Bishop Fox; and about that time the vessel was ransomed by Robert Bassher, on payment by him of £28 (in our money, £336). The vessel is called a *pykard*,² and was no doubt a decked vessel, with a mast and called "her apparel."

The vessel probably was at Minehead in December, 1498, when Kyste obtained a judgment against Bassher, in the Admiralty Court held there by Sir Hugh Luttrell as Admiral. His position was held either under an appointment of the High Admiral, Thomas Earl of Surrey, or it might be directly of the King. The Steward of the Manor Court of the Manor of Minehead seems to have acted as the Judge of the Admiralty Court, and the judgment was, that Kiste was entitled to the seventh penny of fishing and the fourth penny freight; and he was bound to pay the seventh penny of the ransom and of other expenses, and to have the said vessel delivered to him. The share of ransom was paid by Kyste, who seems to have obtained possession of his vessel, but no payment was made to him by Bassher in respect of his share of fishing and freight. The whole sum gained by fishing and freight was £13 13s. 4d., or about £165 of our money. No payment being made, Kiste obtains a Writ of Privy Council, directed to Sir Hugh Luttrell, to see justice done; and in default of Robert Bassher doing what Sir Hugh should decide, Sir Hugh was to give him notice within eight days personally to appear before the Privy Council, that is, the new Court of Star Chamber. This writ must have been obtained shortly after the date of the certificate of the Judgment of the Minehead Court, which certificate is dated the 10th of June, 1502. By this time Sir Hugh Luttrell had covered—if he had ever lost—his favour with the Court. In October, 1501, he had been appointed to form one of the

² Pykard, a large boat. *Book of Boats*, S.P.C.K.

band of Somersetshire knights and gentlemen³ wh Crewkerne to welcome the Princess Katharine of on her entry into the county, on her wedding jou Plymouth to London.

In obedience to the Privy Seal writ, Sir Hugh or Bassher should perform the judgment of the Admir and as he did not pay the money found due to l Hugh ordered him to appear before the Privy Coun

Then, it would seem, the Privy Council ordered se Hugh Luttrell's tenants to appear before them at tl of the matter in their Court. Whether these tenant witnesses or the jury, does not appear. William F promoter of the cause in the Minehead Admiral was not a tenant of Sir Hugh Luttrell, but of Si Somerset, to whom Sir Hugh addressed the following

"P. Record Office, 3rd Nov., 1884."

[Stamp

[Addressed outside]

Public Record
Office Treasury.]

"To the right worshipfull and my v
maester S^r Charles Somerset B
goodelly haste be this delyvered."

"Right worshipfull and my very goode maester
mend me to you in as hertty manner as I can, and v
is not unknown unto you that long tyme passed ye
William Kyste of Swayneshey put his bote in fyss
Robert Daysher of Minehed and then upon the see
Irland the said bote was taken with Scotts and ran
the payment the said Daysher would have more mo
said bote than of right he ought to have: then a
Amaltrie was had there upon and xij men sworn
same which have gevit that the said Kyste should p

³ "II or III myles before she come to Crewkerne, she shall be r
Amys Paulet, Sir Hugh Luttrell, Sir John Speke, Sir William Will
John Wadham, John Sydenham of Brympton, and John Horse
Fox's Instructions.

vijth peny of rameson which amounted iijⁿ and that
vered to the said Daysher and afterwards the said
varried and said he would not abide the rule of the

Court where upon the King's Grace sent his Com-
nt unto me in wryteyng to see Justice in these
s to be had. And then I ordered that the said Daysher
abyde the Juggement and determination of the same
which to do he would not and then I gave him day
ng to the King's writing to appear before him and the
le with in viij days following to answer whye he will
nd to the said Juggement and whether he appeared
r not I cannot ascertain you. Beseeching you there-
my singular truste is in you to socour and helpe forth
d tennants in this said matter for nowe by the labour
true strivinge of the said Daysher they ben [have been]
or by privy seal to appear before the King's Grace and
uncell for the premises. And my said tennants shall be
bedesmen and daylly pray God for your p̄rouse [pros-
s] lyfe. And over that I shall be ever redy urging that
be to your desyr and Commandment for the wele of any
urs in this p̄tie [part] or elsewhere in which I shall not
te [stint] me as knoweth God Who ever preserve you
s pleasure and yours.

"Yours ever in that I can to my lytell power,

"H. LUTTRELL."

othing further appears of the Admiralty suit, but the
ments show:—

it. The power exercised by the Admiralty Courts then,
only to settle accounts in maritime transactions, but also
order the delivery over of vessels; a power only very re-
tly resumed by the Admiralty Court.

nd. The extent of the fishing adventures of the Minehead
riners. At the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of
sixteenth centuries, the Minehead fishermen must have

inferior Courts, such as Admiralty
as to Admiralty Courts was reser
on the dissolution of the Star Cha
First (1641).

The documents are set out in the

APPENDI

“MYNHED. At the Courte of
Mynhed the xiiijth day of the monet
the reignty of our Sovereign Lord
the conquest of England the xiiijth
Knycht and Amyrell there, came on
sey in the Lordshyp of South Walye
one Robert Bassher of Mynhed fore
same Robart xl marcs for be cause
saide William a pycard that the s
Robart to ffysshying into Ireland. A
hys axyng^d and seid that the said W
the said pycard nor any part therec
put to a Tryall.

“And upon this same hyt wasse f

e Holy Evannangelists, that the said William Keste ought
: the vijth penny of fyshyng and the iiijth peny of
and the said William to paye the vijth peny of the
m and of other costes and he to have the said pycard
y delyvered unto hym for all maner of accions con-
g that mater

“ Whiche som I have paid.”

all theym to whom this present shall com to. Phelyp
Steward to Sir Hugh Luttrell Knyght and John Dobyll
unto the said Sir Hugh of his Manor and Lordship of
ed sende gretyng in our Lord God everlasting Certifye
y thys present declare that of late Robart Bayssher of
ied forsaid trobelled William Keste of Swaneseý for a
of the same William that he had let to the said Robart
shyng whereupon the said William founde sureties to
er him according to Kings lawes and then the said
iam at the next court follying came before us requiryng
at the said Robart might appere to declare his cause why
oubled him and he would not appear in one Court nor in
wher upon it was ordered by the Courte that the said
iam should enjoy his said boot with all her apparell and
said sureties for the same utterly to be dyscharged. In
ess whereof to thys present testimoniall we have put to
seale. In the x daye of June in the xvijth yer of the
n of King Harry the vijth.

Thro the fortune of good this is the Court that the Master
lliam Keste wessell I called John Roche unto the said
lliam Keste in reīe of Olyver Bassher and Thomas
urleys schen in the contant made mounthyth of fishe and
ight xij^{li} xij^s iiij^d, the whiche I receyvd not my wessells
rt of the saide summe.”

Benevolence granted to Charles II by the Hundreds of Wiltinton, Greemanors, and Carhampton.

BY EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A.

BENEVOLENCE in the old forms of raising revenue was presumed to be a free gift made to the King, great in amount, either as evidence of the giver's good will or evidence of his wealth; thus being distinct from a rate or form of taxation.

In 1475, 14th Edward IV, Fabyan in his *Chronicle* says:—
“Yere this Kyng entending to make a voyage ouer see Fraunce, called before hym his lordes seuerally, both mall and temporall, to knowe theyr good myndes what of free wylles they wolde ayde and depart with hym towarde yd voyage. And after he hadde so knowen their good sicion to hym warde he sent for the mayer of London his brethren the aldermen, and them seuerally examyned exortyd to ayde and assyst hym towarde the sayd great aye; of whiche the maier for his parte granted xxx^{li} and the aldermen some xx marcs and the leest x^{li}. And that he sent for all the thryffty commoners within the sayd and theym exortyd in lyke maner, whiche for the more ye graunted to hym the wages of halfe a man for a yere, whiche amounted to iiij^{li} xj^s iij^d. And after that he rode at the more parte of the land and vsed the people in suche e maner that he rayased thereby notable summes of money, whiche way of leuyinge of this money was after named benyuolence.”

But the nature of the thing did not agree with its plausible name, as goods were sometimes taken from the owners against

a time this mode of raising money was called a Loan, & now engaging to repay.

of our troubles have arisen from attempts at illegal. Thus the proceedings of Charles I will be remem-

Charles not only exacted what he chose, but issued instructions to his Commissioners to find out those who bear the largest impost. When however he happened the name Benevolence he was quickly met with the point that the word itself showed that all taxes were arbitrary and not to be exacted at will. Eventually by the Right no man was to be compelled to yield any tax, or Benevolence without the consent of Parliament. In accordance with this Right, on the restoration of the Monarchy, in the second actual year, but called the 13th, of Charles II, a Benevolence was granted from which the following document resulted. The Act (13th Charles II, 1660), passed at the first sitting of the Parliament, is shortly expressed,—An Act for a free and voluntary present to his Majesty.

When brought into consideration the King's "great and important necessities" for a speedy supply of money, it was considered that a "free and voluntary present" from those able and willing would be the most ready way of raising it, as a testimony of their affection and in ease of the poorer sort. It was therefore enacted that Commissioners should be appointed under the Great Seal for receiving such subscriptions, and by further Commission, Collectors or Receivors were appointed whose acquittance was to be a discharge for the sums subscribed. The Commissioners were to meet "with all convenient speed" at the most usual place, and then divide themselves, taking the different Hundreds or such other limits as they thought best. Notice was then to be given of their meeting, "that those desirous of contributing" might come and make such offers "as their hearts should prompt." No gift from a Commoner was to exceed £200, nor from a

**In the Raigne of our sayd Soueraigne Lord King Charles,
others or any three of us directed.**

WILLITON AND FREEMANNOURS HUNDRED.

**As Coleford of Dulverton in the County of Somersett
present to his Matie twenty shillings wch hee doth
promise to bee ready to pay at or before the 25th day of
March next ensuing. xx^s**

“(Signed) Tho. Colford.

**Thomas Wroth of Petherton Parke in the County of
Somerset Knight doth present to his Matie the sum of
twenty pounds wch he doth promise to be redy to pay at
before the twelveth day of November next ensuing.
24th Oct. 1661.**

**“(Signed) Edw. Colthurst for
my M^r S^r Tho. Wroth.**

**John Selleck of Ouerstowey in the County of Somst
gent. doth present to his Matie the sume of fower poundes
wch he doth promise to be redy to pay at or before the
last day of November next ensuing.**

“ 24th Oct. 1661.

“(Signed) Jo. Selleck.

**John Farthinge of Monksilver in the County of Somsett
gent. doth present to his Matie the sum of Three pounds
which he doth promise to be ready to pay at or before the
last day of November next ensuinge.**

**“(Signed) Rich. Musgrave for
the sd M^r Farthinge.**

**M^r Richard Musgrave of Nettlecombe in the County of
Somsett gent doth present his Matie the sum of Fower
poundes wch he doth promise to be ready to pay at or
before the last day of November next ensuinge.**

“(Signed) Rich^d Musgrave.”

Sydenham of Elworthy gentl. doth t to his Matie in hand paid the sume o poundes	11 02. 00. 00
th Garduer of Brumpton R ^s widow doth t to his Matie twenty shillings in hand	11 01. 00. 00
s Thorne of Old Cleeve yeoman doth nt to his Matie twenty shillings in hand	11 01. 00. 00
l Grey of Netherstowey Esq ^{re} doth pre- t to his Matie the sume of Ten pounds in d paid	11 10. 00. 00
l Norris of St Decuman's Esq ^{re} doth pre- t to his Matie the sume of foure pounds hand paid	11 04. 00. 00
l Crockford of Old Cleeve gentl. doth esent to his Matie Twenty shillings in nd paid	11 01. 00. 00
n Sweeting of Thorncombe gentl. doth esent to his Matie the sume of two pounds hand paid	11 02. 00. 00
ward Saffin of Bicknaller gentl. doth pre- ent to his Matie one pound and ten shillings wis Sweeting of Stogumber Clothier doth resent to his Matie Twenty shillings in hand paid	11 01. 10. 00
iles Strong of Crocumbe yeoman doth pre- sent to his Matie the sume of Twenty shil- lings in hand paid	11 01. 00. 00
icholas Tresor of Netherham being parte of Exton doth present to his Matie for Nether- ham aforesaid the sume of one pound eleaven shillings and foure pence in hand paid ...	11 01. 11. 04
ohn Doble of Crocumbe yeoman doth present to his Matie five shillings in hand paid ...	11 00. 05. 00

their wills, as if every man was to pay not what he would but what the King would have from him. For this name changed, and it became known as a Malevolence. The chronicler, writing of this time of Edward IV, of the origin of the name, says that the King wishing to agreeable the grant was to him called it a Benevolence notwithstanding that many gave "with grudge and malice."

In 1483, 1st Ricard III, an Act was passed to free subjects from this imposition, and from this may be seen the way it worked. "Remembering," says the Act, "Comens of this roialme by newe and unlawfull Inventions inordinate covetise, have been put to great thralldome by importable charges and exacons and in especiall by the imposition named a Benevolence whereby diverse Subgettes and Comens of this land agaynst their libertie and freedome have paid great somes of money to the utter destruccion, for diverse and many worshipfull persons of this roialme by occasion thereof were compelled to forsake their site to breke up there householdes and to lyff in greivous poverty and wretchednesse, their dettes unpaied and their children orphaned, preferred, and such memorialles as they had ordeigned to the welth of their soules were anentised and annulled;" forth therefore there was to be no such charge, but what was to be 'dampned and annulled for ever.'

Again, in 1487, 2nd Henry VII, an Act sets out the following: "Whereas many subgettes had granted divers somes of their free wills and benevolence for the defence of this realme, of which somes many had full lovynghly payment according to their grants, yet many others 'not content ne paid causing murmore and grugge' and 'contenting of such as have paid,' it was therefore ordained by proclamation be made for payment within three months. Commissioners to take every defaulter "by his bodily oath and the same comytte to the comen gaole," there to remain until he paid or surety found for the same.

"HALSWAY TYTHING.

Sweeting doth present to his Matie			
illings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
er Amory one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Doble five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
Cridland six shillings	...	...	1100. 06. 00
Howe one shilling and six pence	...	...	1100. 01. 06
Vithers one shilling one penny halfe			
r ...	...	...	1100. 01. 01½
Risedon two shillings	...	...	1100. 02. 00
Binford five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
Hooke Tythingman sixpence	...	...	1100. 00. 06

"CROCUMBE TYTHING.

y Apley doth present to his Matie one			
ling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
n Coles one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
colas Durberow two shillings six pence	...	...	1100. 02. 06
icis Hill one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
n Burston two shillings sixpence	...	...	1100. 02. 06
n Long one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
omas Doble one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
a Chappell one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
bert Poole one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
ill ^m Poole one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
ice Sulley widow three shillings	...	...	1100. 03. 00
izabeth Lyddon and John Lyddon two shil-			
ings six pence	...	...	1100. 02. 06
obert Torre one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
illiam Whitelocke two shillings	...	...	1100. 02. 00
ichard Dawe one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
manuell Webb one shilling three pence	...	...	1100. 01. 03
ichard Graunt one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
ohn Dotheridge one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
ohn Tratt one shilling six pence	...	...	1100. 01. 06

Likey five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
'arthing five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
Iancock two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
Moore five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
us Webb two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
e Huish gentl. ten shillings	...	...	11 00. 10. 00
Dashwood thelder ten shillings	...	...	11 00. 10. 00
Dashwood the younger five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
ge Chilcot two shillings sixpence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
ard Winter two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
cis Goore two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
Tucker two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
nas Andrewes six shillings	...	...	11 00. 06. 00
1 Musgrave two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 00
nas Furze two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
l ^m Howe two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
n Woolcot two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
hard Clarke two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06

"TWO THIRD PARTS OF WILLITON TYTHING.

draw Slocombe doth present to his Matie			
vo shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
hn Dawe five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
dred Dawe five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
obert Leigh two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
ohn Welshman foure shillings	...	...	11 00. 04. 00
ly Holcombe one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
ichard Chaplin ten shillings	...	...	11 00. 10. 00
ames Fowler five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
obert Woolcot five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
ohn Fowler thelder five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
ames Greene one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
N ^m Moore two shillings	...	...	11 00. 02. 00
John Likey five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
Nicholas Dawe five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00

"Mr George Blinman ten shillings ...
 "Rich^d Moore five shillings ...

"PART OF STOGUMBER IN WILLITON

"William Allen doth present to his Matie foure
 shillings ...
 "Francis Quicke five shillings ...
 "Robert Calway two shillings six pence ...
 "Thomas Ingram one shilling ...

"WATCHET BURROUGH.

"John Wheddon sen^r two shillings six pence...
 "Attewill Porter two shillings sixpence ...
 "Attowill Lucas two shillings six pence ...
 "M^r Katherine Clævetowe two shillings six
 pence ...
 "M^r Martha Bickham five shillings ...
 "John Wheddon jun^r two shillings ...
 "Thomas Wheddon two shillings six pence ...
 "John Slocumbe one shilling six pence ...
 "John Holcombe one shilling six pence ...
 "Silvester Laby one shilling ...
 "Robert Hooper two shillings six pence ...
 "Hugh Sulley six pence ...
 "Henry Bridge two shillings six pence ...
 "Hugh Mills one shilling ...
 "Robert Morris one shilling ...

"TYTHING OF OLD CLEEVE.

"Humphry Hooper doth present to his Matie
 five shillings ...
 "Robert Shute two shillings ...
 "James Evitt three shillings ...
 "George Ingram one shilling ...
 "Philip Clowter one shilling ...

¹ Radnidge one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Bartlet one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
rt Moore two shillings	...	...	1100. 02. 00
Oateway thelder one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
1 Mills one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Hodge one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
rge Taylor two shillings six pence	...	...	1100. 02. 06
Baker one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
n Prior ten shillings	...	...	1100. 10. 00
ncis Edwardes two shillings...	...	...	1100. 02. 00

TYTHING OF MONKSILVER AND PRESTON BOYER.

in Dyer doth present to his Matie five			
illings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
zabeth Gore widow five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
ry Bellamy widow five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
gath Poole widow two shillings six pence...	...	...	1100. 02. 06
chard Milton five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
^m Jenkins five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
chard Burd five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
ohn Engram five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
chard Natcot two shillings	...	...	1100. 02. 00

"BICKNOLLER TYTHING.

ohn Streate doth present to his Matie five			
shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
ich ^d Gunning three shillings	...	...	1100. 03. 00
thomas Lewis two shillings six pence	...	...	1100. 02. 06
ohn Crosse three shillings	...	...	1100. 03. 00
ohn Allen five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
Robert Sulley one shilling six pence	...	...	1100. 01. 06
Roger Manders five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
John Velacot two shillings six pence	...	...	1100. 02. 06
Precilla Burd and } two shillings	...	...	1100. 02. 00
Anne Burd			

" Alexander Harcombe one shilling ...
 " Edward Doble one shilling ...
 " Joane Parsons one shilling ...

" SAMPFORD BRETT TYTHING

" Robert Sweeting doth present to his Matie
 two shillings ...
 „ John Strange two shillings ...
 " George Dashwood two shillings and six pence
 " Robert Markes six pence ...
 " Richard Burge three shillings ...

" WEST QUANTOXHED TYTHING

" Richard Lucas doth present to his Matie six
 shillings ...
 " Michaell Conibeere seaven shillings and six
 pence ...
 " Henry Bird two shillings and six pence ...
 " John Withers two shillings ...
 " John Slocock five shillings ...

" EAST QUANTOXHED TYTHING.

" Robert Bartlet doth present to his Matie two
 shillings and six pence ...
 " Robert Deake two shillings and six pence ...
 " Andrew Baker two shillings and six pence ...
 " James Henborow five shillings ...
 " Martha Goodenow two shillings ...
 " John Gage three shillings ...
 " John Mare and } foure shillings ...
 " Sibill Mare }
 " Conant Gage two shillings and six pence ...
 " George Sulley three shillings six pence ...
 " Symon Slade and the widow Slade one shil-
 ling and sixpence ...

th Likey five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
1 Farthing five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
1 Hancock two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
ry Moore five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
mas Webb two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
rge Huish gentl. ten shillings	...	...	11 00. 10. 00
t Dashwood thelder ten shillings	...	...	11 00. 10. 00
t Dashwood the younger five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
rge Chilcot two shillings sixpence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
ard Winter two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
ncis Goore two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
n Tucker two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
mas Andrewes six shillings	...	...	11 00. 06. 00
n Musgrave two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 00
mas Furze two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
l ^m Howe two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
n Woolcot two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
ard Clarke two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06

"TWO THIRD PARTS OF WILLITON TYTHING.

lrew Slocombe doth present to his Matie

o shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
n Dawe five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
red Dawe five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
ert Leigh two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
n Welshman foure shillings	...	...	11 00. 04. 00
Holcombe one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
hard Chaplin ten shillings	...	...	11 00. 10. 00
es Fowler five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
ert Woolcot five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
n Fowler thelder five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
es Greene one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
Moore two shillings	...	...	11 00. 02. 00
n Likey five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00
holas Dawe five shillings	...	...	11 00. 05. 00

"BINCOMBE TYTHING.

- "Robert Govet presents to his Matie five
shillings
"Christopher Reade one shilling
"Alexander Kingsland gen. five shillings
"Benjamin Willis one shilling
"Mary Rich widow one shilling

"NETHERSTOWEY TYTHING.

- "Edward Dyer five shillings
"Richard Buller five shillings

"DODINGTON TYTHING.

- "John Buller five shillings
"Thomas Cole two shillings and six pence
"Thomas Seager two shillings six pence

"BROMPTON RALPH TYTHING. Wester

- "Thomas Steevens one shilling
"Emery Tuckfield two shillings six pence
"Joane Washer one shilling six pence
"Mary Bryant widow two shillings
"John Martyn one shilling
"Thomas Martyn } two shillings six pence
"Edw. Martin }
"David Selleck two shillings
"W^m Brewer one shilling

"HALSE TYTHING.

- "Thomas Comer doth present to his Matie two
shillings
"George Comer two shillings sixpence
"Ursula Bird widow two shillings six pence

“ CLATWORTHY TYTHING. Wester Division.

ard Chichester doth present to his Matie			
e shilling	...	...	... 11 00. 01. 00
s Thorne two shillings six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06
er Steevens two shillings six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06
mas Burge two shillings six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06

“ PARISH OF UPTON.

nes Hill doth present to his Matie four			
illings	...	...	... 11 00. 04. 00
zabeth Balch widow two shillings six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06
idence Barber widow two shillings and six			
ence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06
zabeth Greenslade widow two shillings six			
ence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06
omas Cookesley two shillings six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06
lin Baker widow one shilling six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 01. 06
omas Ven two shillings	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 00
cholas Cruse	} two shillings		
hn Nicholls		...	... 11 00. 02. 00

“ HUISH CHAMFLOWER TYTHING.

ohn Dallen presents to his Matie one shilling			
six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 01. 06
oger Gorton two shillings	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 00
ichard Marsh two shillings	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 00
ohn Dawe one shilling six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 01. 06
ohn Steevens two shillings	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 00

“ SKILGATE TYTHING.

ugh Perot presents to his Matie two shil-			
lings and six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06
Edward Norman two shillings six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06
Thomas Webber two shillings six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06
Francis White two shillings six pence	...	...	... 11 00. 02. 06

"Francis Yeadle two shillings six pence ...
 "Thomas Yeadle two shillings six pence ...
 "Rich^d Harrison two shillings six pence ...
 "Nathaniell Goodman one shilling ...

"WITHYPOOLE PARTE OF EXTON T

"Richard Goole, Tythingman, doth present to
 his Matie on behalf of Withypoole aforesaid,
 the sume of thirteene shillings and six pence

"DULVERTON TYTHING.

"Rich^d Holcombe doth present to his Matie
 seaven shillings six pence ...
 "Thomas Wilson two shillings six pence ...
 "Thomas Evitsen two shillings six pence ...
 "Abraham Tudbale two shillings six pence ...
 "Mathew Woolcot two shillings six pence ...
 "Mary Fisher widow one shilling ...
 "Dorothy Towte widowe two shillings ...
 "George Whityeare two shillings and six pence ...
 "John Chilcot the younger three shillings ...
 "W^m Morse two shillings ...
 "John Collard two shillings six pence ...
 "Ambrose Hagley two shillings six pence ...
 "Rich^d Bishop one shilling ...
 "John Plaite one shilling ...
 "John Anstey one shilling ...
 "Andrew Frost two shillings ...
 "W^m Coxton six pence ...
 "Abraham Toute two shillings six pence ...
 "Rob^t Luckis twenty shillings ...

"CHEPSTABLE TYTHING.

"Henry Hill two shillings six pence ...
 "M^r Joane Huish two shillings six pence ...

Mr Clement one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Elstone one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Blackmore widow one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Coffin widow one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Elston widow one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Bryant widow six pence	...	...	1100. 00. 06

"WEST LUCCOMBE TYTHING.

Mr Bickham six pence	...	...	1100. 00. 06
Mr Phelps six pence	...	...	1100. 00. 06
Mr Phelps six pence	...	...	1100. 00. 06
Mr Powell six pence	...	...	1100. 00. 06
Mr Westron two shillings six pence	...	...	1100. 02. 06
Mr Parramore one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Arnall one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Ferres one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Parramore one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Edbrooke one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Snowe one shilling six pence	...	...	1100. 01. 06
Mr Hill one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Ridler six pence	...	...	1100. 00. 06
Mr Phelps one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00

"PORLOCKE TYTHING.

Mr Phelps five shillings	...	...	1100. 05. 00
Mr Westron two shillings six pence	...	...	1100. 02. 06
Mr Slowley one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Rawle one shilling six pence	...	...	1100. 01. 06
Mr Ridler one shilling six pence	...	...	1100. 01. 06
Mr Kent one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Mogridge widow one shilling	...	...	1100. 01. 00
Mr Franke widow six pence	...	...	1100. 00. 06
Mr Westerne sen ^r two shillings six pence...	...	...	1100. 02. 06
Mr Creech six pence	...	...	1100. 00. 06

"TYTHING OF BROMPTON REGIS.

"W ^m Joice five shillings	...	...	li
"John Bryant two shillings six pence	...	...	li
"Nicholas Lyddon one shilling six pence	...	...	li
"Thomas Nicolls two shillings six pence	...	...	li
"John Hill two shillings	...	...	li
"John Webber	} two shillings six pence		li
"Prudence Webber			li
"Thomas Bobier one shilling six pence	...	...	li
"John Hawkens one shilling	...	...	li
"W ^m Blackmore one shilling	...	...	li
"James Martin one shilling	...	...	li
„W ^m Wall two shillings six pence	...	...	li
"John Vicars one shilling six pence	...	...	li
"W ^m Sealy three shillings	...	...	li
"Katherine Webber one shilling sixpence	...	...	li
"Thomas Langdon two shillings six pence	...	...	li
"Andrew Hosgood one shilling six pence	...	...	li
"W ^m Langdon thelder one shilling	...	...	li
"Mary Milton widow one shilling six pence	...	...	li
"Robert Howe one shilling	...	...	li
"Thomas Lyddon two shillings six pence	...	...	li
"Christopher Lyddon one shilling	...	...	li
"Christopher Joyce six pence	...	...	li

"STOGUMBER TYTHING.

"Thomas Beadon two shillings sixpence	...	...	li
"John Langham two shillings	...	...	li
"Hugh Sweeting two shillings six pence	...	...	li
"Nicholas Hawkins five shillings...	...	...	li
"Mr Thomas Payne two shillings	...	...	li

"CARHAMPTON HUNDRED.

itting att Dunstar 28^o Octob. Anno R^s Car. 2^{di} dei gra.
nagl. etc. xij^o, 1662.

"DUNSTAR BURROUGH.

John Question of Dunstar doth present

his Matie twenty shillings ...	...	"01. 00. 00
Nicholas Blake the sume of twenty shil-		
ngs ...	...	"01. 00. 00
Andrew Worth two shillings	...	"00. 02. 00
bert Worth one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00
h ^d Bowers five shillings	...	"00. 05. 00
George Mitchell five shillings	...	"00. 05. 00
omas Clement one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00
th ^r Dennis jun ^r one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00
ice James widow six pence	...	"00. 00. 06
ugh Sanders one shilling six pence	...	"00. 01. 06
omas Macknes one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00
ohn Clement one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00
ldred Millet six pence	...	"00. 00. 06
ich ^d Cookesly one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00
lary Foord widow six pence	...	"00. 00. 06
liz. Bartlet one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00

"CARHAMPTON TYTHING.

Richard Escot five shillings	...	"00. 05. 00
Eliz. Mills two shillings six pence	...	"00. 02. 06
John Skinner one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00
Mary Poole one shilling six pence	...	"00. 01. 06
William Baker two shillings six pence	...	"00. 02. 06
Hugh Escot two shillings six pence	...	"00. 02. 06
The widow Nurcombe one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00
Philippa Blundle widow two shillings	...	"00. 02. 00
John Westernne one shilling	...	"00. 01. 00

" M ^{rs} Mary Crockford five shillings	...
" John Michell five shillings	...
" Augustin Question two shillings six pence	...
" Rich ^d Mogeridge two shillings six pence	...
" Joane Grime two shillings six pence	...
" Rosamond Withicombe two shillings	...
" William Wallis one shilling	...
" John Cogan three shillings	...

" WOOTTON COURTNEY TYTHING

" George Leigh doth present to his Matie two shillings six pence	...
" Michael Hole two shillings	...
" Hugh Hole one shilling	...
" William Woolcot one shilling six pence	...
" John Whedon one shilling	...
" Thomas Wheddon one shilling	...
" Roger Bryant one shilling	...
" John Westcot one shilling	...
" Robert Court one shilling six pence	...
" Christian Batt, widow, one shilling	...
" Anne Churchey, widow, one shilling	...
" Joane Chapman, widow, one shilling	...
" Margaret Kitner, widow, one shilling	...

" CUTCOMBE TYTHING.

" Francis Hawkewell two shillings six pence	...
" Peter White two shillings sixpence	...
" Katherine Thorne two shillings sixpence	...
" Will ^m Thorne one shilling	...
" John Thorne one shilling	...
" John Edbrooke one shilling	...
" Joane Cording two shillings six pence	...
" W ^m Edbrooke one shilling	...
" Lawrence Widlake one shilling	...

John Norcombe one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
John Whitfeild six pence	...	...	11 00. 00. 06
Henry Case one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
John Burnoll one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
John Wyborne one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
Thomas Baker two shillings	...	...	11 00. 02. 00

"MINEHEAD TYTHING.

John Burnard two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
Robert Syderfin two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
John Giles one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
John Bond one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
George Hayman two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
Robert Quicke two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
Thomas Giles one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
James Pearce one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
Walter Giles one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
John Quicke two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
Edmond Knolls one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
John Vicary one shilling six pence	...	...	11 00. 01. 06
William Trego one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
John Chapple one shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 01. 06
Christopher Teage one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
William Evan one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
George Hayman the younger one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
John Atwill one shilling	...	(sic)	11 00. 00. 00
Robert Ugden one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
William Wyatt six pence	...	...	11 00. 00. 06
William Bickham one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
William Bryant one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
Nicholas Bryant one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
Adam Baker one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
Robert Deake one shilling	...	...	11 00. 01. 00
Anne Quicke widow two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 06
Mary Brooke widow two shillings six pence	...	...	11 00. 02. 03

"YARNER TYTHING.

"John Davy two shillings six pence	...	...
"Michael Terrell thelder	} ...	...
"Michael Terrell the younger		
"Michael Giles one shilling	...	...
"W ^m Harton six pence	...	...
"John Terrell one shilling	...	...
"John Snowe one shilling	...	...
"John Bushton one shilling	...	...

"TYMBERSCOMBE TYTHING.

"John Bryant doth present to his Matie five shillings	...	...	...
"Robert Syderfin five shillings	...	...	...

"ALMSWORTHY TYTHING.

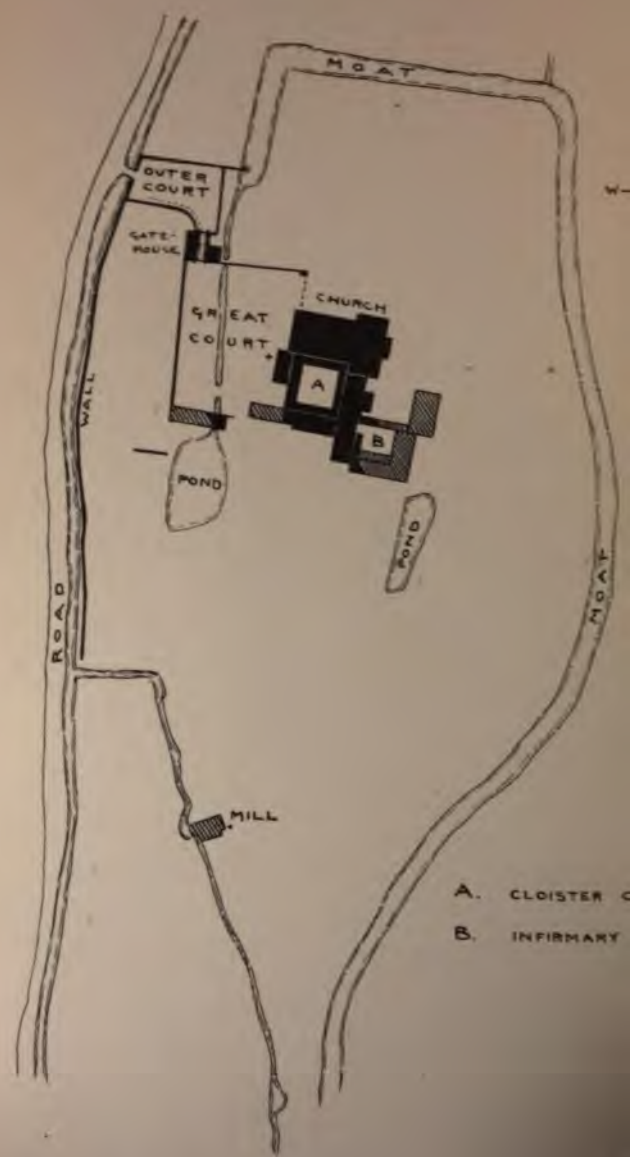
"John Court five shillings	...	...
"Richard Court one shilling six pence	...	...
"Joseph Houndle two shillings	...	...
"Andrew Crange two shillings	...	...
"Christopher Crange two shillings and six pence	...	...
"Anthony Powell one shilling six pence	...	...
"Roger Sherlocke one shilling	...	...
"W ^m Almsworthy one shilling	...	...
"Walter Almsworthy two shillings	...	...
"Humphry Delbridge one shilling	...	...
"Elizabeth Gundry one shilling	...	...
"W ^m Gundry one shilling six pence	...	...
"Elias Cooke two shillings	...	...
"John Court jun ^r one shilling	...	...
"Ric ^d Crange two shillings	...	...
"Roger Court two shillings six pence	...	...
"John Tucker one shilling	...	...

included within them. Each such Teothing man or Constable who acted under the Hundred. There is no implication that these tenths of the Hundred, or that they each fought the King's service. Had this been so there should have been ten of them in every Hundred, which is certainly not the case. The idea that the Hundred was based on the Teoting seems to have arisen with the Norman scribes, who use the word Hundred translated it readily enough and then, not understanding, concluded that a tenth was intended and Latinized it so accordingly.

The lists of names in these or other early returns seem to have an increasing and widening interest. Many of the names has in most counties been attacked, but the source of the population in its various ranks as it is to be seen in our Records, still remains almost untouched. The return here given has a further especial interest as it is the only one remaining, and consequently without a parallel. The episode in our local history would never have been known. The whole county of course subscribed, but from some hundreds perhaps only a memorandum of the total was sent up. In any case all the other returns seem to have disappeared.



CLEVE ABBEY No. 1
GENERAL PLAN



1000 0 500
SCALE OF FEET

11/2/40

Kent, the father-in-law of William de Romara; Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall; Reginald de Mohun; Roger, William de Mohun; King Henry III; Gilbert de Winton; Osmer de Tregu; King Edward IV; Ralph, William de Wydecume; and Robert, son of Hugh de

At the end of the thirteenth century the church, the g-rooms, and all the necessary buildings had been built in stone. In the year 1297 the number of monks creased from 26 to 28. In Pope Nicholas' taxation in the house was valued at £32 5s. 8d. In 1483 the Abbot eve was one of the Visitors of all Cistercian houses ghout the realm, appointed by the Pope, the other ors being the Abbots of Stratford, Fountains, and Wo-. During the fifteenth century the south and west sides ie cloister court were rebuilt. The last Abbot, William ell (1510-36), rebuilt the gate-house. At the dissolution income of the house amounted to £155 10s. 5½d.; the oot received a pension of £26 13s. 4d.; the Prior a gratuity £4 3s. 10d., and thirteen other monks £1 6s. 8d. each. In 1611 the Abbey was granted to Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of ssex. The property passed afterwards to the Botelers, and is said that Robert Boteler, who died in 1606, lived at the bbey. His son built Bynham in 1624. In recent times the ildings have been used as a farmyard. In 1875, however, r. Luttrell having acquired the property, rescued the ruins om this degradation, and with the assistance of the late Rev. lackenzie Walcott and Mr. C. H. Samson, disclosed many ortions which were previously buried beneath the soil.

On the drawings which accompany this essay a uniform system of shading is employed. The original buildings of he thirteenth century are indicated by the solid *black* shading; all subsequent additions are shewn a *light grey*; and conjectural restorations of the earlier work are *cross-hatched*; of he later work, *singly hatched*.

THE GENERAL PLAN.

Crossing an ancient bridge and passing through of which only one jamb remains, we find ourselves in an outer court, of irregular shape (see Plate I). Along the north side of this court is a footpath, paved with pebbles from the river, and a similar path may be seen leading over the bridge to Old Cleve Church. The gate-house stands at the entrance to this outer court and the great court within. The gate-house seems to have had no buildings (except the gate-house) on the north and west sides; on the south side there were shops or farm buildings; and the east side was occupied by the west end of the church and the buildings surrounding the cloister. In the north side of this court is a small building which seems to have had a porch; and the west and east walls each contain a small gate-way. The steps leading down remain on the east side near the end of the church. A stream passes under the building on the south side of the court across the court. The cloister court is surrounded by usual buildings, which will be described in detail. To the north of this there appears to have been another small court with other buildings. Here probably stood the infirmary and the Abbot's house.

The land on which the buildings were placed was enclosed. A stream flows along the west boundary of the enclosure and on its bank a strong wall was erected. This wall was carried round the north side of the outer court, and beyond; it then terminates with some buttress support. The place is taken by a moat, which forms the northern boundary of the home estate. Further south, no moat at present remains. Within the enclosure were at least two ponds for the supply of fish, and also a mill, for we may safely assume that the modern mill now goes by that name occupies the ancient site. A length of wall remains near the west pond, but the evidence is too slight to indicate to what it belonged. The mineral

s closely the course of the moat on the east side; the
the moat and the ponds form marshy hollows.

THE CHURCH.

fortunately, little more than the foundations of the church
n. Its plan has however been completely recovered (see
II), and it proves to be a typical example of an early
rcian church, absolutely unaltered by later generations.
choir and presbitery seem to have been enclosed on
sides by solid walls, only the western end above the
n being open to the nave; but there may have been
es opening into the transepts. On the eastern side of the
epts are chapels, two in each arm. These chapels were
ed, but every other part of the church seems to have
a wooden roof. In two of the chapels indications of the
remain, and in one the piscina is still to be seen. In the
h transept the base of another altar remains in front of
pillar between the two chapels, and over against this altar
flat tombstone, bearing only a blank escutcheon. In the
h transept is the door to the sacristy, and above that the
r to the dormitory, but the dormitory stairs have entirely
appeared. In the south-east corner of this transept there
lso a doorway connecting the dormitory with the triforium
ce over the vaults of the eastern chapels. Possibly this
to a watching chamber overlooking the chancel. Bonnor's
wing, published in *Collinson*, shews that the triforium space
this transept was left blank, and that the clerestory was
hted by lancet windows. Grose's sketch also indicates the
ne facts. The nave contains four bays in length, and has
les north and south. In the south aisle wall are three
icets, above the roof of the cloister walk outside. Only
e door remains, that from the east walk of the cloister into
e south aisle, opposite the blank wall of the choir. Pre-
mably there was a door at the west end of the nave, and
ssibly one in the north transept. There seems also to have

riminately. The various coats of arms are detailed in the following list:—²

Three lions passant gardant.—ENGLAND.

A lion rampant within a bordure bezantée.—RICHARD STAGENET, King of the Romans, son of King John; his son, EDMUND PLANTAGENET, Earl of Cornwall.

Three chevronnels.—CLARE.

The above coats occur on 8-inch tiles in the refectory. All other tiles are about 5½ inches square. ENGLAND and CLARE are also found on the small tiles.

1. *A cross engrailed*.—MOHUN.

2. *Quarterly, 1 and 4 plain, 2 and 3 a fret, over all a bend*.—LE DESPENCER.

3. *A trivet*.—TRIVET.

7. *Five fusils in bend (sinister)*.—RALEIGH or SYDENHAM.

8. *Quarterly, a bend (sinister)*.—FITZNICHOLAS or WEAUCHAMP.

9. *Fretty*.—STANTON of Timbsborough and Stowey, p. Henry II and Henry III, and Whitestanton, temp. Edward II. Or BEAUCHAMP of Eton.

10. *Vair*.—BEAUCHAMP of Hache.

11. *A fess between 6 crosses fleurée (or potent)*.—The form of these crosses varies; perhaps there are two different coats; if crosslets are meant, this is the principal coat of BEAUCHAMP.

12. *Gironny*.—PEVERELL.

13. *Quarterly, per fess indented*.—FITZWARINE.

² For a more detailed description of these tiles, and of the families to which they refer, see a paper by Col. J. R. Bramble, in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxiii. I give here his conclusions where they differ from mine:—

9. AUDLEY.

14. *Barry of six*.—POYNTE.

18. Not noticed.

20. ALESFORD.

22. *On a bend 3 roses*.—CARY.

23. *Six roses*.—PALTON.

24. *A bend between 6 cinquefoils*.

BRIDEPORT.

In the cases in which the description of the shield differs, it is possible that other varieties occur, but that owing to their similarity each of us has overlooked that noticed by the other.

14. *Two bars*.—FITZRALPH, temp. Henry II. B. doubtful whether this is the Somerset Fitzralph.

15. *Five fusils in pale*.—FURNEAUX.

16. *Three cinquefoils, 2 and 1*.—BARDOLF.

17. *Three fusils in fess*.—MONTACUTE.

18. *On a bend (sinister) 3 mullets*.—BAMPFYLDE of Bampffield.

19. *Checquy*; over the shield is a triple-towered castle or badge.—WARREN or ST. BARBE of South B.

20. *Fretty engrailed*.—Perhaps CAMFIELD, Co. 1. Charlton Horethorne was anciently called Charlton (or Canville).

21. *A chevron between 3 crescents*.—BARKEBOI POLLARD of Kelve.

22. *On a bend (sinister) cotised 3 cinquefoils*. AUDRY, Co. Wilts; or a differenced form of CARY, *On a bend 3 roses*.

23. *Three cinquefoils 2 and 1, on a chief as many the same*.

24. *Party per pale, a bend between six crosses paton*.

In the above list the word *sinister* is enclosed in brackets in the cases where the shield is reversed. It is assumed that this is due in all cases to the carelessness of the pattern-maker. One other tile should be included in this list which is probably of an heraldic character, though not, like the others, upon a shield.

25. *An eagle displayed having two heads*—the tile of RICHARD PLANTAGENET, King of the Romans.

This tile is found in the refectory, the floor of which is almost entirely composed of tiles bearing the arms of RICHARD I. of ENGLAND, EDMUND PLANTAGENET, and CLARE, with floriated designs. The few other coats found in the refectory may be the result of accident; some, at least, have been put there to replace broken tiles. The tiles in the refectory are safely attributed to the period between the coronations of

of the Romans in 1257, and the divorce of Margaret from Edmund Plantagenet in 1294. Since Edmund ~~ot~~ have been born before 1244, and he was not the eldest ~~t~~ is hardly likely that he should have been a benefactor ~~e~~ Abbey before the death of his father in 1271, and his brother in that or the following year.

the SACRISTY opens as usual out of the south transept. ~~e~~ it has no second door, giving access directly from the ~~ter~~. It is lighted by a large circular window at the east ~~which~~ appears to be original, since its internal arch exactly ~~the~~ line of the original vault, and there are no signs of the ~~onry~~ having been interfered with at either end of the cham- (Plate IV). If this is the case we have here a remarkable ~~ance~~ of the early use of the scroll moulding, a feature not ~~erally~~ met with until near the close of the thirteenth tury. The window was not actually so large as it now ~~ears~~, for it has lost at least one inner ring of masonry, ~~l~~ it was probably also traversed by bars of tracery. Such ~~indow~~ window is not usually found in the sacristy; it may be ~~rked~~, however, that since the Cistercian rule forbade the ~~e~~ of precious metals in the service of the Church (except ~~e~~ the chalice and paten, which were to be silver gilt), there ~~s~~ no great necessity for the small and heavily barred win- ~~ws~~ generally to be found in this situation. The sacristy was ~~iginally~~ originally covered with a plain, semicircular vault, the outline ~~which~~ is visible on the wall at both ends. Subsequently, ~~is~~ has been altered to a barrel vault of flatter pitch. In the ~~alls~~ walls are various recesses for shelves and cupboards, and a ~~iscina~~ piscina in a position which indicates the existence of an altar ~~nder~~ under the east window. Part of the tile floor remains, and ~~n~~ the plaster of wall and vault are remnants of colour.

THE EARLY DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

The general plan of the early buildings is shewn on Plates I and III, on which those parts which still remain, or of

which the foundations can be seen. In the course of the detailed buildings, the evidence in favour of restorations will be discussed.

The original plan accorded in most respects with the arrangement of Cistercian houses, and direct evidence remains, have been found that in these particulars the building arrangement. The object of these early restorations is to show the general resemblance of these early Cistercian houses to those in other contemporary Cistercian houses.

After the completion of the eastern block, the next work taken in hand was the block of the transept, which contains the most necessary house, frater, and dormitory, and which is already described. There is a difficulty in standing precisely in what order this block of arches appear in unexpected places, in close proximity to the scroll moulding already mentioned. The church and the south side of the cloister followed rather later. Of the building at the west end of the cloister nothing remains from which its date can be ascertained.

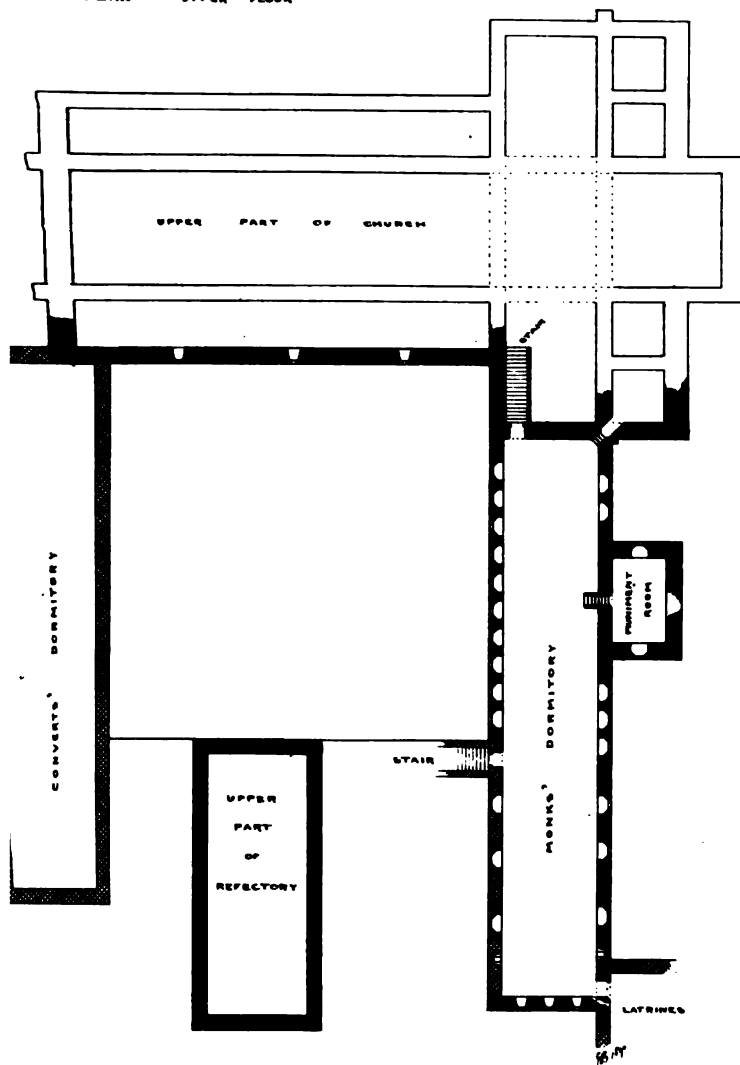
The CHAPTER-HOUSE is approached from the west by an archway between two windows, and find that the archway has never been closed by a wall. The chapter-house was closed by a wall of three bays of quadripartite vaulting; the two bays of the dormitory being very low, but the third, which forms the eastward of the dormitory, much more lofty. From Grose's and Boswell's sketches that there was a lancet on the north side of the lofty bay. Doubtless there was a similar lancet opposite, and also one or more windows in the east wall. Portions of the tile floor and of the

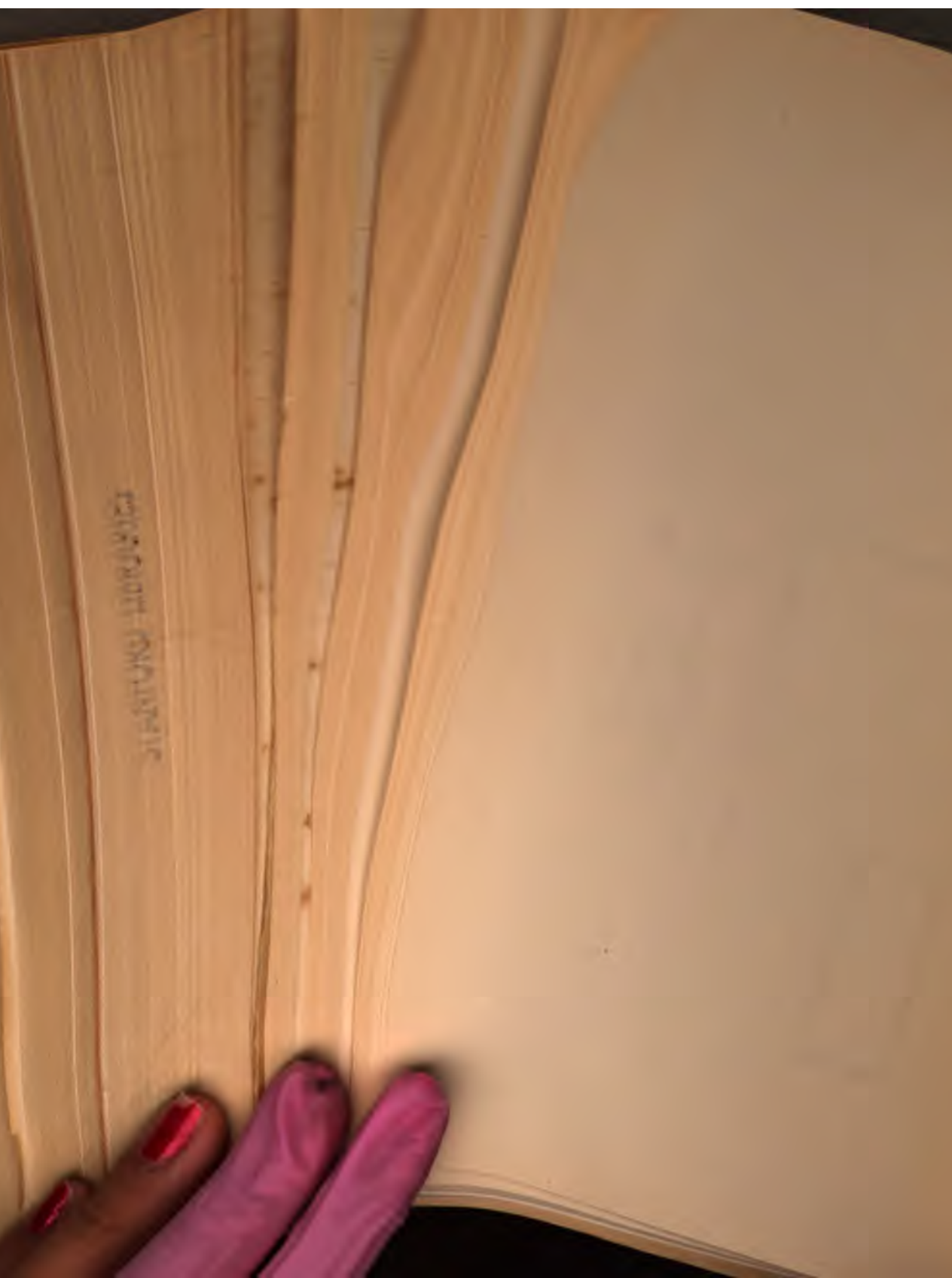
STEVENS ARMY NO. 2
EARLY PLAN GRADING PLANS



B ABBEY NO 2

SLY PLAN UPPER FLOOR





vault remain. The windows on each side of the arch are divided into two lights by a slender lias and the head is pierced with a quatrefoil. The capitals of the shaft are also of lias, and these are worked exceedingly fine and delicate mouldings, presenting a contrast to the massive simplicity of the rest of the ; and the capitals, though duly proportioned to the the shafts, are barely large enough to receive the stone of the tracery which rests upon them. It looks as the marble mason and the stone mason were working idently, neither knowing what the other was doing. If er was sent to a marble mason at a distance for two lias s, with capital and base complete, of such a height, combination as these windows present would be a very l result. The label over the three arches at the entrance chapter-house has been hacked off flush with the wall. : unusual plan of this chapter-house has been already d. Mackenzie Walcott states that the only other in- es (in Great Britain, presumably) of Cistercian chapter- s of plain oblong plan occur at Ford, Whalley, Sawley, Louth; while Margam has the altogether exceptional nent of a polygonal chapter-house. The Monastery ally founded at Stanlaw only migrated to Whalley in , and the chapter-house of the new home cannot have built for some years, as it is a late Decorated building. sequently this chapter-house belongs to a later period; the other three are, I believe, all of early date. It seems the old Benedictine plan of a chapter-house without inal columns was sometimes followed by the Cistercians. In either side of the chapter-house is a small room. That the north side has a semicircular barrel vault, similar to one which formed the original covering to the adjoining istry. It is lighted by a single lancet at the east end, the of which was originally at a lower level than at present. his room has at some period been divided into two by a wall

across the middle. The
an open archway, six feet
walled up, and a small door

The chamber south of
barrel vault, indicating a slight
a pair of lancets at the east
pointed heads than the window
A considerable alteration has
this chamber. Although many
mitory stair, and the archway
having been worked in the third
amination of the work is sufficient
this staircase is an insertion of the
the upper part of Plate V will be
of this corner of the cloister court
below this is a suggestion for the
arrangement. In the wall over the
question a relieving arch may be ob-
an absolutely useless position. This, to
jamb now built up in the wall below,
original design. Supposing this room, like
side of the chapter-house, to have been on
an open archway six feet wide; one side
relieving arch, and the other side of the arch
passage, would form together a single con-
which would take the weight of the wall over, and
any undue pressure the narrow piers of the cup-
Some small rooms are always found on the
Cistercian cloister, but their number, size, and place
in the various houses. One of these is supposed to be
the library, the other the parlour (the only place
cloister where silence was not absolutely enforced)
cupboard adjoining the last described of these rooms
have had some clearly defined purpose, for its insertion
place would otherwise have entailed a needless weakening
the wall.



passage at the corner led through the eastern block
to a small, square court (probably the infirmary

from which it seems to have been separated by a
indeed, the passage had a wall on either side, and a
roof over. The excavations have not been continued
direction, but it is obvious, from the look of the ground,

adjoining meadow contains the foundations of several
s. The Abbot's lodge and the infirmary probably
his direction. The passage through the building which
has a pointed arch towards the main cloister, and a
headed doorway at the east end. The doorway opening
into the fraternity has also a round head. At this stage
building, apparently, the round arch was still retained
or heads, though the pointed arch was in general use for
purposes. In this passage are several square recesses
chambers.

The FRATRY³ extends from this passage to the south end
of the building. The vaulting in this room was similar to
in the chapter-house, and was supported by two circular
columns in the centre of the room, and corbels in the walls.

The windows at the south end remain in a fairly perfect state
(see Plate IV). These are composed each of a pair of lancets
under a quatrefoil opening in the head. On the inner face of
the wall the design is repeated, with a difference. Instead of
a mullion we have a lias shaft with capital and base (the
capital is stone, with a lias abacus, the base lias), and a head
composed of two trefoil arches and a central quatrefoil; the
top of the jambs is marked by a lias string-course, having
the same moulding as the central abacus. The side windows
are similar externally; but there was no repetition of the
scenery within, they were finished with a plain internal arch
immediately below the vault. There were three such windows
on the west side, one only on the east. In the centre of the

³ This word is in general use, and is convenient, though its correctness has
been disputed. The room described was the monks' sitting-room, by whatever
name they called it.

east side was a large fireplace, and a projecting hood over the west wall was a doorway leading to the boundary wall of which can be seen the end wall of the frater. Opposite the east side. The corbels to carry the cloister remain in the outer third of its length. Apparently, the light at this end of the room, the latrines, which were situated in a building by a corner only.

On the upper floor the DORMITORY length from the transept of the church end, measuring 138 feet 9 inches by 24 feet 6 inches, and door must have originally been shewn on Plate III, as will be clearly otherwise the dormitory remains very much built, though the roof and the wall across the modern. At the north end are two doorways. The principal one communicated with the frater by a straight flight of (? wooden) steps in which the monks descended to the midnight service on the internal jamb of this doorway. Subsequently, probably in the fifteenth century, a door is in the angle of the room, and led up by a vaulting of the transept into the space over the watching loft overlooking the eastern bay of the chapter-house; a lancet is shewn in the north wall of this room. In the south-east corner of the dormitory is a wide doorway leading into the building containing the latrines. The door

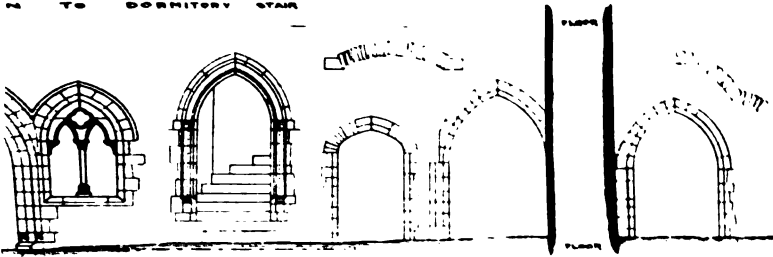
on central pivots (of which the marks remain), so that when the door stood in the centre of the archway, but at angles to the wall, and formed a screen, dividing those going from those returning. At the side of the door is a window, by means of which a person standing in the middle of the dormitory could look into the adjoining room, the lintel of this window is fixed an iron ring. The windows, which are all lancets, are ranged in a rather irregular line, which needs explanation. The wall which overlooks the cloisters was pierced with ten lancets, close together, and the opposite wall (except where the muniment room interferes with the arrangement) has also windows close together. In this part of the dormitory, apparently, one window was allotted to each cell or cubicle. If this was so, the cells would have been each about 6 feet 6 inches wide, by say 9 feet long. In the southern part of the dormitory, however, the windows were set at wider and more varied intervals. These intervals were probably more regular, however, than they now appear, the piece of blank wall against the end of the present hall rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and this space originally marked the entrance door, and probably a window. The blank wall at the south end of the same side seems also to have been rebuilt, and the central of the three windows between these two blank spaces is undoubtedly a later insertion. Plate III is an attempt to restore the original disposition of the dormitory. Two varieties of windows were employed. The three at the south end, the southernmost window on the west side, and the central one of the three southern windows on the west side differ slightly from the remainder, and appear to be of a slightly earlier character. These are smaller, and have rounder heads. The one on the east side has also an original stone window seat, whereas the rest of the windows had originally flat stone sills without window seats, of which only one specimen remains absolutely unaltered, beneath the window immediately over the present staircase. All the

windows were closed with not all, of the other windows unglazed.

On the SOUTH SIDE OF THE original buildings. In a pointed arch, having over a cusped form (see Plate V), which, as previously mentioned, has now no doorway on the right hand side. The archway, partly blocked up with masonry, may be observed, on the left side, marks of a cross wall, corresponding upon the right side; and on the left side, a change of masonry, where the wall has been blocked up. Putting together the plan of this part of the building. The arch was required to carry the stairs over a cupboard. The jambs of the arch at the stairs are of Early English character, which are now lost, and there can be little doubt were taken out from their original position and re-used. The arch in the corner led under the stairs to the little garden previously. But there is one point which needs explanation; a cross wall started from the frater westward, closing the south wall of the present building stands, apparently. What was its purpose? The principal building on this side of the cloister REFECTORY. The doorway of this room still remains, a foot of the stairs leading to the later hall. Each is ornamented with a detached shaft, having a lias capital. The arch is of two orders, the inner chamfered, the outer rests upon the capitals well moulded, and the whole

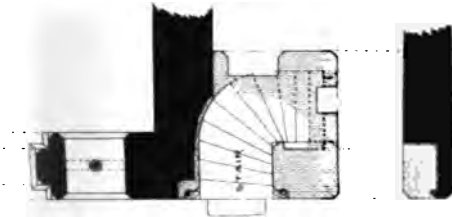
NEW

TO DORMITORY STAIR



PRESENT ELEVATION

ELEVATION OF ARCH
AT *



PASSAGE



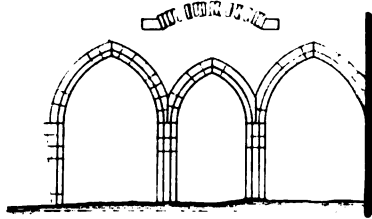
PRESENT PLAN

*

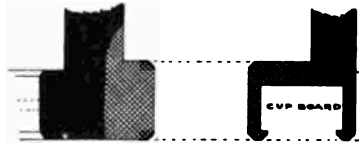
PASSAGE



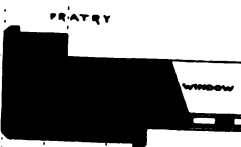
OF ARCHWAY AT
OF STAIR



ELEVATION

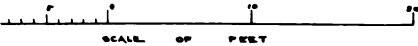


PASSAGE



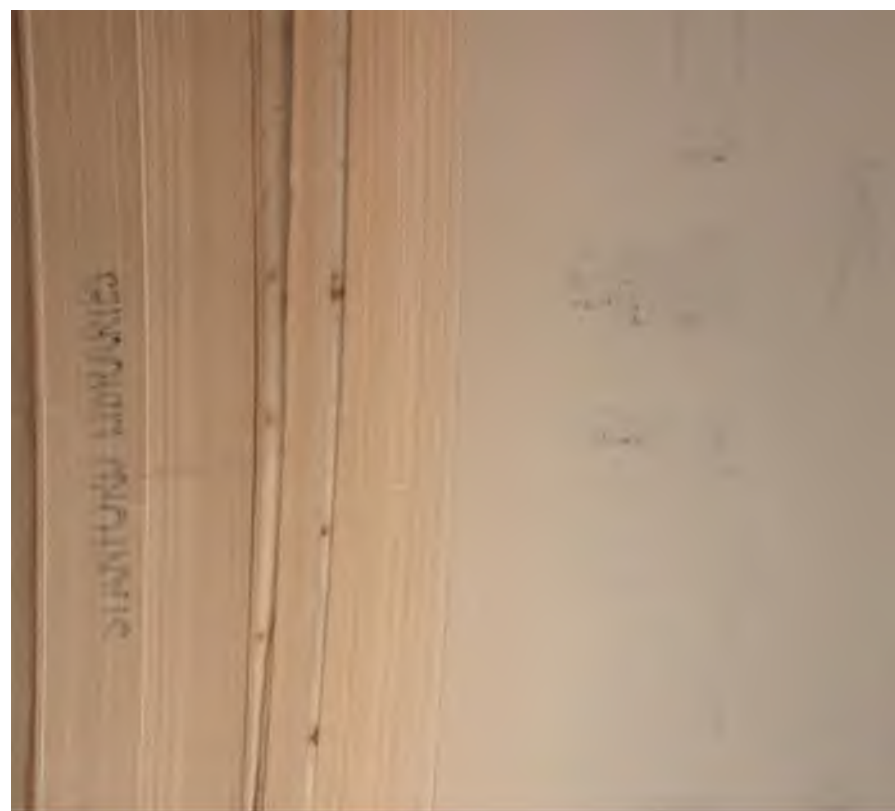
PASSAGE

PROBABLE PLAN AS
ORIGINALLY BUILT



SCALE OF FEET





oulded label. Inside the hooks for the door remain in

Beside this doorway is the broad low arch over the with two chamfered orders and a rounded label. The the water trough can be distinctly traced at both ends. h is very like an arch in the wall of Dunster church- rich presumably contained a water trough. Part of t wall of the refectory is still standing; this wall con- doorway which probably led to the kitchen. The ions of the other walls have been discovered by ex- g. A splendid tile pavement, measuring 34 feet by 13 inches, has also been discovered within the walls. It s, from the description of this discovery given by Mr. Reynolds in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, cxliii, that the tiles extend right up to the southern end

refectory, but leave a clear space of about five feet each of the side walls. This space on each side had less a wooden floor, for the tables were ranged along vo side walls of the room, the monks sitting on benches d outside the tables, so that their faces were towards the

This refectory was without the central arcade which is l in some Abbeys. The tiles have been already described; ems probable that the pavement in its original state con- ed few, if any, heraldic emblems except those of Edmund, l of Cornwall; his father, the King of the Romans and wife, Margaret Clare; together with the lions of England, ch mark his royal descent. Is it too rash to surmise that refectory may have been built at his expense?

Probably the buttery and the kitchen occupied the spaces the east and west of the refectory.

On the WEST SIDE OF THE CLOISTER we should expect find a long building of two storeys in height, closely re- mbling the fraternity and dormitory of the monks. This was vided by cross walls into various apartments. Part of the round floor formed cellarage, part formed the refectory of the onverts (their only sitting room), and a passage across it led

from the great court into the floor was the dormitory of guest chamber. The convent who did the manual labour. They were regular members of the rule by which they were bound, than that followed by the monastic management of the Abbey, but that of hired servants. During centuries, the convents were more

Foundations have been discovered that a building similar to that just the west side of the cloister. Part of the cloister belongs to this older building, wall which still remains must have formed between the great and the cloister court.

The NORTH SIDE OF THE CLOISTER wall of the church. In the centre of this niche with a graceful trefoil head. This was presiding officer at collation (the ceremony of from the lives of the Fathers, etc.); the rest opposite this chair, and the monks sat on benches.

The lower part of the GATE-HOUSE is of this form as usual a long vaulted chamber, with the gate the centre of the length. The entrance arch has the order. The cross wall in the centre contained the gateway, with a separate wicket gate on the right, through passed the pebble pathway already mentioned. A barrel vault covered the whole except a small piece side the gateway; a change was necessary here, to enable great gate to open back flat against the side wall. frequently, this part was vaulted in the following manner: each of the two corners, where the cross wall contained gates meets the side walls, half a diagonal rib was the

far at the crown of the vault; and a transverse rib through the intersection of these two ribs, separated a compartment from the barrel vault beyond. In part groined formed half of a sexpartite bay of vault—the intersection of the ribs was a boss carved with a base, which is now deposited in the cloister. In the space are three wide low arches; one of which appears to have formed an opening in the wall, while the others covered the space in which were probably benches to accommodate the monks kept waiting just within or without the gate. The space (in which there was no wide arch) contains the entrance to the porter's lodge, and his spy-hole by the side of the wall. The porter's lodge was a single small room, under a flat roof; some plaster remains within it on the outer side of the gate-house wall. Opposite the porter's lodge, on the left of the foot-path, was one of the recesses; the other on the outside the gate, on the side of the roadway. Opposite the first, on the foot-path side, was the open archway through the wall, which gave access to two small chambers on the west side of the gate-house, and also to the upper floor. These chambers were entirely outside the great gate of the Abbey (though within the gate of outer enclosure), having no means of communication with the inside of the Abbey, except by passing through this gate. Probably the almonry was situated on the ground floor here, while the room over the gate was reserved for the holding of Manor Courts and the various other civil business entailed upon the Abbey by its position as great landlord.

It seems then that (except in the case of the chapter-house) the earlier buildings followed throughout the ordinary Cistercian plan. Some of the early refectories were divided into two aisles by a central arcade, but this was by no means a constant feature, and its absence in this case requires no explanation. When we examine the architectural character of

these buildings, we are struck by a difference in the vaults, both in the frater and in the choir. Ordinarily, the compartments into which the vaults are divided are nearly square, and the tracery is in two directions, at right angles to each other, in a square shape. Here however the compartments are oblong; consequently the arches are of a different form in the two directions. Those lying in the one direction have the usual pointed outline, but the others, lying in the other direction, have a very slight rise compared with the others, and the centres from which these arches are struck are below the impost level, so that the arches spring at a sharp angle (Plate IV). Perhaps the explanation of this peculiarity is to be found in the fact that the building was put up in the cheapest manner, the number of piers consequently reduced to a minimum.

Very little moulded work is found on any of the walls. What does occur is all of the ordinary English type (except the scroll moulding round the sacristy). Where is there any appearance of the local style? Glastonbury Abbey and the nave of Wells are the only buildings built. A resemblance has been pointed out between the windows of the frater and those in the old Palace; it may be added that in both cases the tracery springs from corbels against the walls, and the tracery is chamfered; also, that the mouldings of the tracery closely resemble those of the doorway window at Wookey Manor House.

THE LATER BUILDINGS.

The alterations seem to have begun in the south-west corner of the cloister. This corner bay was apparently for the purpose of obtaining a staircase. Probably the entrance to the room was through a doorway from the dormitory adjoining. The doorway now exists in the wall of the dormitory.

CLEVE ARREY

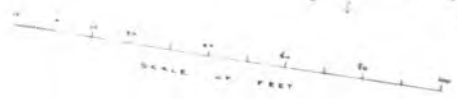
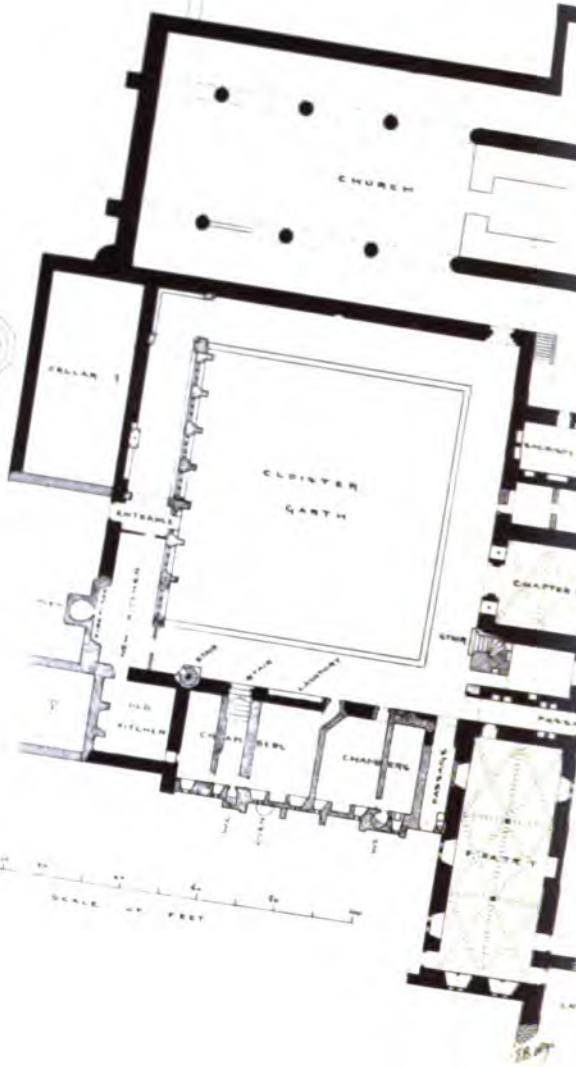
NO 30

LATE PLAN

GROUND PLAN

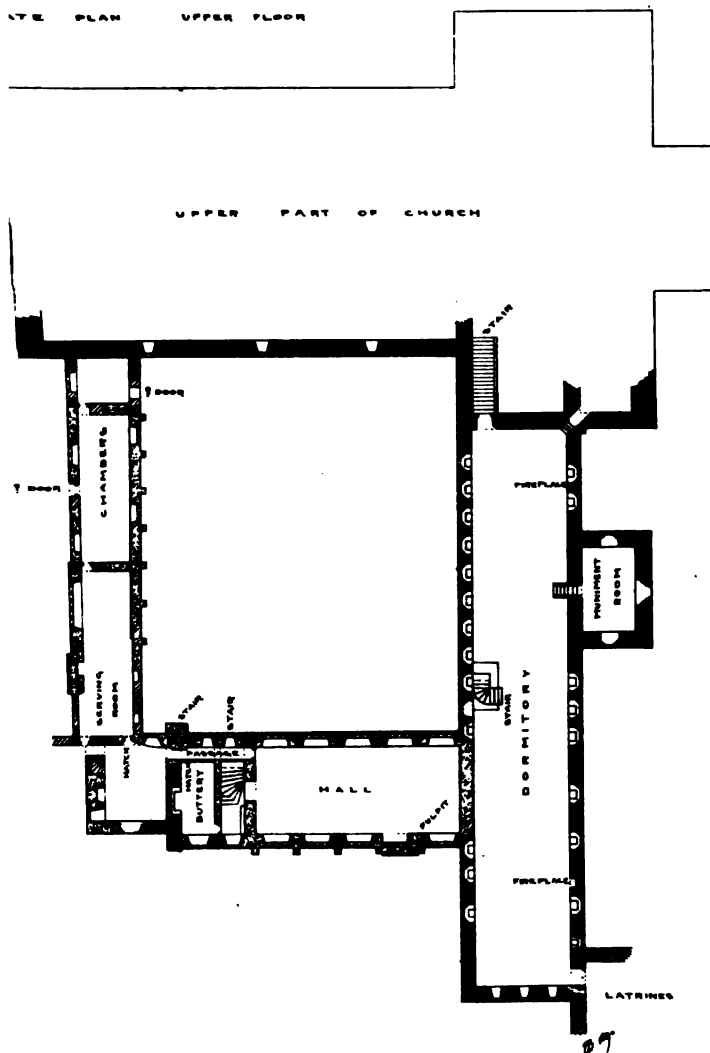


TOWER



THE ABBEY NO. II

SITE PLAN UPPER FLOOR



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is modern, though that shewn by Bonnor on the east side may be ancient. The window on the west side, of which the jamb remains, was probably put in at a later period, when the west of the cloister was altered. The wall in which the window remains has been recently rebuilt, having been damaged by the fall of a bough from the walnut tree in the

east side of this building the weather-course over the roof remains, and also the finish of the coping to the wall forming the boundary of the cloister walk. A corresponding stone may be seen at the west termination of the south walk. From these indications, and the roof being round in the walls round, the width and height of the walk and the cloister court can be determined.

The chief alteration in the plan of the buildings took place when the old refectory was taken down and the present HALL took its place. At this time the whole of the south side of the cloister court was rebuilt, with the exception of some parts of walls which were utilised in the new building, which are distinguished by the dark tint in Plates VI and VII.

On the ground floor the passage at the east end was widened, and at the outer end, under a new window, was fixed a seat and footstool for a porter; and the steps up to the upper floor were introduced so as to lead through the old refectory doorway. The old kitchen beyond seems not to have been much altered. The rest of the space was occupied by two sets of chambers, each consisting of two rooms and a passage. In each case the principal room contains a fireplace, with moulded jambs, between two windows; while the inner room, which is only half the width of the other, has but one window. All the windows look out south, and most have tiled window seats. The set of chambers to the east was very plain, the windows mere square openings, unglazed; in the west set of the inner room are some large pieces of timber, the purpose of which is not known, nor the time when they were

placed there; the small doorway in the
this room was walled up at the time the
In the other set the windows have transoms
and they were partly glazed; the ceiling
better finished than the others, and the
stone tracery over the lobby inside the
object of this lobby, which takes a corner
room, is obviously to save interfering with
In this case the inner room is reached by
passing through a storage space under the
way on the west side of this inner room
time we are speaking of. The head of the
to this inner room is now lying on the hearth
doorways with wooden frames, connecting
with the hall staircase, are later insertions.
lined with encaustic tiles, has been substituted
the back of the fireplace in the large room
the window; and a sink and drain has been put
other side of the fireplace. In considering
alterations, we have to recollect that the house
continuously inhabited down almost to the
room has at some period been used as a
is clearly not the purpose for which it was
entrance doorways to these chambers have
dicular mouldings, with Early English stone
and Early English labels over the arches; but
are four-centred, the lower part of the labels
newly worked in all cases, and the terminals
century heads. These labels are of the same
over the adjoining lavatory arch. This is
in which the fifteenth century builders have
century stones.

In ascending the stairs to the hall we notice
line of the fourth step; the widening of this
suggests the notion that it may have been

room which to address persons assembled below. Higher up the steps wind round to the hall door, and at the same time continue straight on to the landing and buttery; the whole treatment of the staircase at this point reminding one of the stairs to the Wells chapter-house, the upper steps of which are of about the same date. One side of the landing is occupied by a stone bench.

The HALL is a beautifully proportioned room, measuring 51 feet by 22 feet, with a fine timber roof, of the wagon form so common in the west country. The principal ribs, which spring from bold angel brackets, have delicate Perpendicular tracery carved upon their sides along their entire length. Smaller angel brackets over the window heads support the intermediate ribs. Each angel bears a scroll, and each stone corbel supporting the base of the brackets a shield; but scrolls and shields are alike blank. Carved bosses occur at all the intersections of ribs and purlins, and the cornice is richly moulded and carved. The roof is said to be made of chesnut wood. On the north side of the hall are five windows; on the south, four only, since one bay is occupied by the fireplace. The southern windows are particularly fine, having the usual Somersetshire tracery in the heads, and transoms containing an open quatrefoil on each side of the cusped head of every light. The sills of the windows on the north side had to be kept up much higher, on account of the roof of the cloister outside. So these windows have no transom, but the tracery in the head is the same as that on the other side. All have three lights. Externally the windows have a narrow casement moulding, and a moulded label terminated by carved heads; inside they have deep splays and a bold rear-arch, with plain stone window seats. One peculiarity deserves notice; the small quatrefoils in the transoms are formed on the outside by soffit cusps, though these cusps are treated in the usual manner on the inside. These quatrefoils were not glazed. The fireplace has a simple chamfer round the opening. Near it is a small recess

in the wall, which formed the reader's end of the hall are two openings; a window and a door (the door is now closed) forming the approach from the street in the corner leading by a gallery over the staircase to the rooms beyond. This door, like the hall, having the same detail as the chambers below. But the central arch has an ugly outline and large coarse masonry character with the rest of this building. The upper end of the hall was covered with a large scale, now much faded, representing Mary and John. The floor (like all the floor of the building) was formed by laying thick plates of stone in the same direction as the joints, and covered with a coating of mortar. Probably in the hall the mortar bed, though it is quite likely that the finished floor in some of the other rooms was made of tiles. It is probable that no tiles which are distinctively of the 15th century have been found; those laid in the window are 16th century tiles re-used. The present tile floor at the end of the hall is entirely modern, though the tiles of the window are old ones, found in various parts of the building. The hall had no bay, and it is doubtful whether it was ever paved.

On the other side of the staircase was a room which this room and the landing outside have a window with tracery in the transom and under the arch. The doorway to this room is similar to those of the other rooms; simpler; and the room contains a fireplace with a bay below, but with the addition of a projecting bay which is now perished. The walls have been covered with a painting, of which considerable traces remain on the ceiling. It has been painted twice over, and what remains is partly to one and partly to the other painting. The figures, however, belongs to the later painting, and the figures, of whom the central has a grey bay.

In the upper part of the wall are some small angels, **n** to belong to the earlier work.⁴

ssage which starts from the small door in the hall **oss** the staircase and past the buttery, to a room over **itchen**; and this passage deserves particular attention **ver** the stair it is carried by a large moulded beam, **ened** off by a substantial piece of framing, which is also **on** the side visible from the stairs. Similar, but quite **aming** divides the passage from the buttery; in this **was** originally a small hatch, which has been **ubly** converted into a door. The hall floor is one step **than** the buttery floor, and the floor of this passage is **higher** than the hall floor; raised, doubtless, for the **purpose** giving ample headway below; so that the floor of the **passage** is considerably above that in the buttery (say, nearly **et**). The construction here is most extraordinary for the

depth is built up solid; a stone wall being formed under **partition**, and the whole width of the passage filled in with **ash** and concrete, with the mortar floor floated over the

All this rests on the wooden floor of the buttery. It is **surprising** that this floor now requires a strut below to hold **up**. The passage is lighted by two small square windows **on** the north side. The room to which it leads has been much **modernized**, but its north side is fortunately unaltered. There **has** been no door where the passage enters it; perhaps the **passage** was screened off from this room, as in the case of the **buttery**. Entering, we find another square window on our **right**, resembling in all respects the two previously mentioned, **except** that those have sloping sills, while this one has a flat **shelf** at a convenient level for use as a shelf; then we reach a **doorway** leading into a room built over the west walk of the **cloister**. This doorway has been fitted with the lower half of **a** door, so as to form a movable hatch. The rebate for the

⁴ Walcott considers that this painting represents SS. Thecla, Margaret, and Katherine.

door reaches only half-way up each half of the arch must have always the two jambs of this doorway differing having been smoothed down—and, from this jamb to the entrance to been splayed off, to facilitate the hatchway to the hall. There can about the meaning of these arrangements must have been the point where the dishes to the waiters to carry into the hatch in the wooden partition enable communicate with the butler; so that for the hall passed through this passage in the corner of the hall. But how upstairs from the kitchen to the hatch

The service passage is very narrow found to be convenient. It seems likely way into the hall was enlarged not built, in order to make it easier to carry and in by this opening. This doorway hung in it; and doors would be of brought in this way, for they would open during the whole meal. Probably centre of the floor in front of the doorway Winchester College the dinner is still by the front staircase.

Somewhere in the room to the west may have been a stair up to the room there is a doorway opening into this room the west end of the passage just described corner of this upper room is another door a turret stair, which started at the ground to the upper room without any opening the first floor. This room is under the here also the roof is wagon shaped but

On each side there is a window similar to that on the floor below but covered internally with a wooden lintel; the window remains in a very perfect condition. The partition now divides it in two is of the same date as the windows with wooden frames at the foot of the hall stairs.

The walls of this building are finished with a stone eaves-course, which does not appear ever to have had a parapet. On the south side there is a buttress on each side of the hall; two of these sustained the chimneys and the fireplaces on the ground floor, but these do not rise above the roof. The great chimney stack for the hall occupies the whole of one bay, stretching from the south buttress, and, except for the lowest stage of the stack, it has a greater projection than they have, and so these buttresses look rather foolish. One of the privies is attached in the base of this chimney stack, the other is a square addition against the side of one of the buttresses, and this projection is carried up needlessly high, so as to partly block the lower part of the window on the landing.

A drain close outside the face of the wall passes under the privies. On the north side, near the top of the wall is a doorway leading up to the hall, is a projecting bell-pleasing design, intended doubtless for the dinner bell. The arrangement of the windows on this side with the weather-vanes and corbels below clearly proves that the builders of the hall intended to preserve the southern walk of the cloisters, though the projection of the turret stair was allowed to encroach upon this walk to some extent.

Now let us turn to the consideration of the effect the building of the hall had upon the block on the east side of the court. The dormitory stair was taken down and had to be replaced; the window of the fratrium was walled up (the rough arch of the window is still visible in the end wall of the hall, a little above the floor); and in the dormitory, besides the door, it is probable that at least one window was closed by the new

building, though we cannot know of there were in this wall, since the wall as far as the dormitory floor and rebuilt stair is ingeniously planned so as to be possible upon the dormitory itself and the double curve like the letter S, and wide but steep. The entrance from the archway with Early English jambs and These jambs, which bear a considerable of the refectory doorway, are probably previously stood at the foot of the old have been decorated with detached shafts and bases remain; the capitals however in the course of the move. The arch of sort of moulding (shewn on Plate V form to be intended more or less to imitate the inner order of this arch is formed of blocks at the head. The lower part of the stair at half the height a doorway occurs with the steps going outwards; an inconvenient arrangement in this case, since the steps above would prevent any doors from opening inwards. In the rough dwarf wall protects the edge of the ground floor the introduction of the stairs necessitated the destruction of the cupboard arch previously described, and an alteration to the small room within. Instead of the previously existing a small doorway was formed, and cupboard recesses were formed in the space enclosing the stairs. It may be remarked that an alteration had already been made to the side of the chapter-house; the wide archway and a small door substituted for it. In the case a quantity of old material was used the narrow doorway just mentioned having

e of the mass of masonry within; so have the two e the staircase turns, and the jambs of the door-middle of the staircase. The whole of these chambers are Early English work, as might be judged by er of their masonry, which differs widely from that r work in which they are inserted; it is, however, lutely certain by the masons' marks which can be most every stone, and which are all to be found on ions of the building which are undoubtedly of the century.

r to make up to some extent for the windows of the closed by the new building, an additional window eezed in, overlooking the cloister court. The end of this series adjoining the new hall, though a lancet and superficially resembling the rest of the windows, btedly of the Perpendicular period, as is evident from acter of the masonry. The central light, too, of the a the south side of the hall has clearly been inserted e wall surrounding it had been built, though the window eems to be, if anything, rather earlier than the wall in t is inserted.

er alterations to the dormitory which may be of about ate may be here enumerated; these include the wide er taken off the jamb of the doorway leading into the pt of the church, the two small fireplaces introduced e east side, and the window seats formed in most of vindows. The fireplace at the north end of the east eems to be contemporaneous with the alteration of the ow sills, since the old sill is re-used to form one jamb e chimney opening. The old window sills formed flat res about 3 feet above the floor level, but they have eequently been altered to form window seats, and lined a miscellaneous collection of thirteenth century tiles. m what part of the buildings these old tiles were taken s impossible to say. Another alteration to the windows

deserves notice. All the windows have been hung inside, and none were originally glazed. The moulding consisted of a plain chamfer, and most of these windows seem to have been partially glazed. A rebate has been cut into the chamfer, apparently for glass, either in the original cases) round the upper part of the window, though each monk was free to do as he pleased, otherwise it is difficult to account for the treatment of the different windows.

The alterations to the WEST SIDEWALK COURT are of three different dates. Made of the alteration to the north-west walk in stone for the purpose of sustaining the roof, a later period a similar change was made in this west walk. In the description of the alterations made to a serving room situate over the west walk; and it was apparently for the purpose of the room (or set of rooms) that the four bays of the cloister walk were rebuilt in stone. It has been much altered since and it is difficult to determine the arrangement, though there can be little doubt that the floor formed originally the cloister walk. Two of the cloister windows still remain in the third window and of the archway. The walk of the cloister are clearly indicated by the piers which fill in the spaces between the piers. However, three of the four bays were converted into the old kitchen having presumably been used to supply the dinners required in the new place (now filled in to receive a small oven, measuring 7 feet 6 inches across) for the purpose for which the room was used. The three bays adjoining the old kitchen were removed from the fourth bay, which formed the

by a thin partition containing a doorway. The top of this partition is plainly visible; it is framed in panels of basket-work filled in with clay (wattle and daub) and finished with a coat of plaster.

On the upper floor no traces remain of the old partitions, if any. At the south end is the hatch doorway already mentioned.

On the west side are a two-light and a five-light window, of which the heads have perished, and between them, the lintel of which was originally a monumental arch. On the east side a small light on the east side appears to be the original one, but it is not shewn in Bonnor's drawing, but there are instead a couple of two-light windows, of which no original remains. The buildings just described form now the rector's dwelling.

Bonnor's drawing shews also a large porch in front of the rector's house, leading to the hall, and a pent-house filling up the space of the court between this and the kitchens. There is nothing in the drawing to indicate the date of these buildings, but they may be post-reformation additions, made when the church was converted into a dwelling-house.

The west walk of the cloister still retained four wooden pillars, edged in between the two portions which had been reconstructed in stone; but not for long; these also were rebuilt in a manner similar to that employed in the adjoining bays. But the windows in this portion have late arches, formed of two straight lines with a quick curve at the springing, instead of the earlier pointed arches. The elegant Perpendicular tracery remains in two of the heads, whereas none of the tracery which formerly filled the older windows has survived. The recess in the west wall is due partly to the fall of the more tree, of which the dead trunk may be seen growing from the steps of the cross; but there seems to have been previously a recess in this position, and at the base of this wall may be noticed the square plinth of an altar, with a space hollowed out over for the reception of relics.

Little remains of the upper storey, that the buttresses between the windows, the tall buttress at the corner of the east end, that two of the bays contained windows with a transom and traceried heads, communicating with the rooms over the bay, probably another leading to the room over the bay. On the west side were two windows with two lights, and between them either a doorway or a bay. If this was a doorway, it probably led into a closet or other small projection. The arrangement of these upper rooms seems to have been similar to the room at the south end of the range, over the corner bay at the north end. There is a doorway on the east side; if this was ancient, it probably led up to it from the north wall. The end room had a window on the west side, and a doorway on the east side of this date.

Along the whole length of this range, the windows are found looking out westward. If the range was adjoining the cloister on the outside, it could not be on the ground floor. But there is every reason to think the dormitory of the converts originally stood over this refectory and the cloister. The inference is plain that this range has been pulled down before the upper storey was built. And there is nothing strange in this, that as time went on the number of converts decreased, until in the fifteenth century only a few remained. Apparently the granges were let to tenants to farm, and the manual labour of the estate was obtained from hired servants. The *Chronicle of Meaux* that there were in 1349 ninety converts, but that in 1349 there were only seven, and thirty years later there seem to have been only a few.

sibly these statements may refer only to the number employed at home, excluding those employed upon the estate. In any case there would be no further need for a servants' dormitory, for the servants were doubtless lodged at a small distance from the monks, among the farm buildings which surrounded the great court. But the cellars under the gateway would naturally be retained; and there is an indication that this was so, for the wall from the church as far as the gateway doorway has on the outside a set off on which over these cellars appears to have rested.

Only remains the GATE-HOUSE to consider. William the last Abbot, who was appointed in 1510, found this in a dangerous condition. Possibly the foundations for it in the marshy ground were originally insufficient, but any rate it is certain that the barrel vault had thrust the walls apart, and that they required additional support, supplied by the buttresses which Dovell added. At the same time he seems to have taken down to the ground and rebuilt the whole of the upper storey. The filling in of the wide arches on the ground floor with solid masonry may have been an earlier attempt to prop the building up. The upper floor forms one long room, with a square-headed window of four lights at each end, and a fireplace in the middle.

This was doubtless intended for the holding of manors and similar purposes, and probably takes the place of the similar room of the same date as the gateway below. On the inner face of the gate-house one buttress on the left hand side was added, and this was not very well bonded into the wall-work. Under the window is a square tablet with the inscription in black letter—

**Porta patens esto
nulli claudatis honesto**

Among the abbreviations employed in this inscription there is

one of a very remarkable nature. *Nalli* is written with a bar across the *ll*. Not only is it unusual to represent *n* by a bar, but in this case the whole meaning is the omission of the *n*; and the bar which is its representative is barely visible from the ground level. The window is a small niche containing a sculptured Virgin. This sculpture appears to be of considerable date than the building of which it now forms a part.

The inner face of the gateway has been more transformed. A buttress has been added on each archway, and the lower part of the walling seems to be refaced, so that nothing remains of the original design of the archway itself. Over the arch is a string-course. Between that and the window-sill is an oblong panel containing the name of DOVELL in Gothic capitals, surmounted by some delicate carving of grape branches. Over the arch are three niches; a large central one with a pyramid containing a crucifix, the foot of which is supported by an angel corbel; and two small ones now empty, but doubtless to hold statues of John and Mary.

In spite of Dovell's restoration the building has become ruinous, and it is now only upheld by some heavy modern buttresses.

Now that the history of the buildings has been carried back to the period of the dissolution, it may be desirable to add a few words in reference to the architectural character of the later works. The quatrefoils which occur in the tracery of the hall windows are a local peculiarity. Many examples of this feature are to be found in the neighbourhood. A good example in the churches of Minehead, Wootton Bassett, Selworthy, and Dunster. But their treatment at Dunster is in every respect remarkable, for externally the cusps appear

⁴ As the fact of this abbreviation was disputed at the time, I may add that I afterwards examined it closely with the help of Mr. Selworthy, and am satisfied that the above description is correct.

mullions,—an arrangement out of harmony with perpendicular practice, and one generally accepted sign of Early English work. The heads of these contain the usual Somersetshire tracery, but the windows are filled with tracery formed of a series

lights, which is more common in other parts of than in our own county. The domestic and almost character of the architecture of the hall block deserves. Some of the windows of the lower rooms are simply penings, such as might be fitted with modern sash and the tracery of all the other windows (except the hall itself) is kept within very narrow limits, but that of the whole building is exceedingly beautiful. It is interesting to discover the date of this building, as the architecture of Somersetshire retained such a similar character for over a century, that it would be rash to fix the date with any accuracy; but it was certainly erected within the thirteenth century.

alterations that have been described involve four radical changes in the plan of the convent buildings; the substitution of the hall in an abnormal position for the ancient refectory, the disruption of the cloister walk by taking part of it for a garden, the destruction of the converts' dormitory, and the addition of additional chambers over the west walk of the cloister and under the hall. The change in the position of the dormitory stair seems to have been merely of an incidental nature, and not to have implied any change of habits on the part of the monks; but the introduction of fireplaces, window seats, and tiled window seats into the dormitory is evidence of an increase of comfort in their mode of life.

The Benedictines placed their refectories parallel to the north walk of the cloister, with the kitchen on the south side of the refectory, quite cut off from the cloister. They employed lay cooks, so this was a perfectly natural arrangement. On the other hand, the Cistercian rule enjoined that every monk

should take his turn for serving in the kitchen. As we find that the Cistercians turned their refectory ends towards the cloister, so as to allow space for a buttery on either side, in close connection with it. By the fifteenth century however the distinction between the two orders in this respect had passed away; they also employed cooks. They had also learnt to copy the dictines in other matters, for by this time the earliness of the Cistercians had vanished, and with it had gone their popularity, and they were glad to follow the lead of the now the more powerful and more respected order of the Benedictines. It is not surprising that when the refectory was rebuilt it should have been adopted similar to that in vogue among the Benedictines.

William of Wykeham, in both the colleges of his foundation, Winchester College and New College, Oxford, placed the hall and chapel in a continuous range along one side of the quadrangle, and in order that the roof line might be continuous through he raised the hall (which was a great room) upon a basement story and obtained access to it by a flight of steps leading up from the quadrangle. At Eton College and Magdalen College, Oxford, the hall was similarly raised upon a lower storey. In 1436, Balliol College⁵ was founded at Oxford for the Cistercian order by bishop Chichele, and Wykeham's plan was closely followed in the buildings; but in this case the chapel was below the hall and the hall was kept upon the ground floor. In 1481 the buildings of this college were still in progress; and the Abbott of Clyff (or Cleve) was one of the founders and Visitours of all the ordre of Cisteux" in England. The Abbot of Stratford was especially charged with the duty of collecting money for the building fund of the college. Doubtless the other reformators must have been aware

⁵ Now S. John's College.

Oxford, and their duties must have obliged great travellers, going about to visit the houses in charge. The similarity in plan of the new hall at Cleve to the halls built by Wykeham and his imitators leads to the idea that it may have been built by the Abbot of Cleve we have been speaking of. His name is unknown, but we may assume that he possessed considerable influence, and his position as visitor would clearly have given him great facilities for the collection of subscriptions. If it is the case that his Abbot built the hall on what may be called an advanced plan, it is certain however that he employed a local

The Cistercians in these latter days exercised hospitality on a great scale is clearly proved by the mere existence of such a hall as Thomas Chard built at Ford Abbey in Somersetshire at the beginning of the sixteenth century. This hall was 15 feet long and 28 feet wide, or nearly three times as long as the hall at Cleve. It is then not surprising to find that the kitchen at Cleve required to be enlarged, but the plan in which this was effected indicates a further change in the habits of the monks from their primitive ways. Originally a large part of their various duties seems to have been performed in the four alleys of the cloister, but it is natural that as time went on they should have got into the habit of doing their work in comfortable rooms with windows and fireplaces, and used the open sheds (which is all that the cloister seems to have been) merely as passages connecting the different rooms. This change of habit, together with the increasing desire for privacy which may be observed in the early domestic architecture of the time, fully accounts for the necessity of the additional chambers under the hall and over the cloister. But the cloister walks were used also for a processional path; and a question arises whether the procession in the cloister had fallen into disuse, or whether when the secular men were intruded into the cloister walk the procession was

driven out into the open court for a part of its corridor at the north end of the kitchen is too small to suppose that the procession passed through the kitchen porch, etc., shewn by Bonnor is of pre-reformation date. The processional path was still further interrupted. It is possible that the kitchen in the cloister walk belonged to a post-reformation period, but the doorway in the wall of the cloister partition does not look so late as this. Another argument of the destruction of the cloister walks is to be found in the fact that where Chard rebuilt the cloister walk on the north side of the church, in this case the buildings lie on the north side of the walk, and in a manner which makes it clear that both the east and west walks were destroyed.

While these great changes were being made in the cloister buildings, the church remained virtually unaltered. It is probable that during the thirteenth century, the period when the church was in space for numerous altars was most in demand, the monks were busy completing their original quadrangle, but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that they cared more for their cloister than about the adornment of their church.

St. Bridget's Chapel, Beckery.

BY JOHN MORLAND.

rising ground of Beckery lies nearly due west from Glastonbury; it consists of a ridge of no great elevation, extending from near the site of the present railway station to the Brue; it is about two-thirds of a mile long and much narrower across. In old documents this ridge is always called "the Island of Beckery," with sometimes the translation into "the Ireland," and in ancient or even mediæval times it must, at least in the winter, have been a true island; the morasses have long since been drained, and the intervalley between it and Weary-all is now firm pasture. At the extreme western end of the island we find a causeway or the Brue, connecting it with the level moor beyond, running in the direction of the manor house of Sharpham. This ford must necessarily be very ancient, as the embanking of the river would at once render it useless. If a road were laid along the island from this ford it would in ancient times have been connected with Glastonbury to the west of St. Andrew's, or rather St. Benignus', Church, either by another causeway over the stream coming down from Glastonbury, or by a bridge. At this point on the Beckery side is a curious mound, apparently artificial, which will bear exploration at some future time; and flanking another artificial mound a little further west the remains of a very ancient wall were discovered some years since, as described in the *Proceedings of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society*.

Beckery, together with the Islands of Martinsey and Godney, was given to the Abbey by Kenwald, about A.D. 640; but there is an older ecclesiastical history connected with it. In the chronicles there are several mentions made of a chapel on Beckery, dedicated to the Irish saint, St. Bridget. In *John of Glastonbury* (Hearne's edition, p. 68) we read that St. Bridget herself came to Glastonbury about A.D. 488, and that she passed some years in a certain island called Beckery, where was earlier still a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene; and that on her return to Ireland, shortly before her death, she left her weaving loom on Beckery, and her weaving tools at Beckery, which things in consequence of the sweetness of her memory, were there preserved as reliques and revered. Moreover, the chapel was afterwards known by her name; in which chapel there was a window in the southern part a hole, through which all who passed were believed to receive forgiveness of their sins.

That there was really a chapel on the island is undoubted; the sacristan of the Abbey was required to furnish it with a candle of half a pound of wax at Easter. It was, however, in ruins when Collinson wrote at the end of last century, but for many years all ruins had disappeared and the situation of the chapel was doubtful, although the fields around, still called "Brides," kept up the memory of the saint.

Aided by indications of walls on the parched turf, the foundations of this chapel were explored in 1887-8, with the following results. The chapel was situated at the highest point of the island, in a field called Chamberlain's Hill; a beautiful site with a free view across the levels right to the Bristol Channel, and bounded on the other sides by the Pol-den ridge, the hills of Weary-all and Glastonbury, and the Mendips.

There are apparently the foundations of two chapels, one within the other. The newer chapel was quadrangular, 47½ feet by 22 feet on the outside, and 42½ feet by 17 feet on the

each corner there was an angular buttress, of foundations project four feet. Where complete, the 5 feet deep, below the ground 4 feet being 3 feet raised then by a set-off to 2 feet 6 inches, and at the top again reduced by a freestone capping to 2 feet 3 inches. They were carefully and solidly built of the Lias of the district. On the northern sides the walls were up to the freestone capping, which was just covered by turf; but the southern wall had unfortunately been almost down to the bottom stones of the foundation, and were therefore unable to fix the site of the chapel which was probably on this side.

Inside and also just outside the walls were found rather a few fragments of square decorated tiles, and also plain and white tiles, probably used as borders for the decorations. The tiles with patterns are similar in character to those of Cleeve Abbey, of Wells Cathedral, and to some extent to those of the Tor Hill. Mr. Read of the British Museum informs me that tiles of this type are believed to be of English manufacture and of the 14th century. Within the building were also found fragments of other tiles of a heavier description, undecorated, thin stone used in roofing, ridge tiles and slates; also a few fragments of slate, said to be of Devonshire origin; a little lead and two or three small pieces of a fragment of verd-antique marble, two silver coins of the 11th or 12th century, and a Nuremberg token. (The objects found are deposited in the Glastonbury Museum.)

The bevelled freestone capping was in part formed of stone from an earlier building, apparently of early Gothic architecture, and there were also included in the wall a few fragments of plain tile, and at least one fragment of a tile with an arabesque pattern. Both the freestone and the included tiles might be derived from a former building in the neighbourhood, of the 12th century; therefore it does not seem impossible that the quadrangular building now described

Within these quadrangular walls, by them, we found the foundations with massive walls 3 feet in thickness, divided apparently into two portions which may probably have formed the arch. The whole chapel was of volcanic stone. The inside would be 8 feet wide by 9 feet deep; the depth of the chancel arch, 11 feet wide by 11 feet high. We remained to test the age of this tiny building. The massive walls would be compatible with the older building.

In excavating within the outer walls, six skeletons, six in number, but in no case a closing coffin found, or any ornaments, rested on the foundations of the earlier building. The date is comparatively late; one impression of the chancel of the earlier building was disturbed in building the later walls. The walls were built up with the loose top stones of the earlier building. Another, which lay to the west end of the outer walls, ended abruptly just at the line of the older building, as if the leg be-

It had originally a small porch at the north-east corner. At a later date a porch had also been built at the corner. Nothing of special interest was found in this building, which appeared, judging from the use of slate, to be of later date than the quadrangular chapel. Some blocks of freestone used in its construction evidently formed part of the cap of an upright wall of an earlier building.

There is a long and curious legend referring to this chapel at Glastonbury, relating how the Virgin appeared to a fisherman in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene on Beckery, and changed it to its earlier name. This legend is connected with the story of the King who, as the King is described, was changing his arms at this time, adopting, in memory of the cross presented him by the Blessed Mary, and of his former arms, a silver cross on a green field; and on the right arm of the cross he placed the likeness of the Virgin herself, holding her son in her arms.

There is much interest attaching to the connection of Glastonbury with Ireland, and one would be glad to believe that the connection was historical rather than mythical. It is quite certain that the Glastonbury monks claimed St. Columba as being their Abbot, and that he was buried here; that St. Benignus followed him and had one of the town churches dedicated to him. The chronicles relate how when the bones were brought back for burial they were brought up from the river Brue, and before burial in the Abbey rested where the church was afterwards built. In this case the route taken would have been by way of Little Ireland from the ford to the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, and so forward. Columba is claimed, and St. Bridget, who seems to have been not only a miracle-working saint and a strong ruler, but also a noble woman. One would much like to know if any Irish scholar has found any reference in the Irish chronicles to this connection with Glastonbury. Could it be proven, we should

have in this Irish history the earliest ecclesiastical—legendary—history of Glastonbury; for all Saxon at earliest.

The legend of King Arthur seems to ignore itself. It was in a convent in Wirrall that he was taken to Beckery that he was divinely led. Is it the same as the Isle of Avalon itself, but on the other side of the Beckery, was the earlier Christian shrine, a Saxon foundation but inherited the Irish tradition.

Without, however, pressing this point, it is probable that the tiny cell of a chapel disappeared in time and then covered again, which has been older as a building, if not as a foundation, than the present Abbey ruins.

Beauchamp Castle and Free Chapel at Stoke-under-Ham.

BY W. W. WALTER.

SE Members of this Society who may from time to time have joined its excursions to the village of Stoke-under-Ham, may perhaps remember that, they who are in the light of authorities, have always struck a somewhat uncertain note as to the situation of that important place; which is known to have existed in the parish, and has by the names of Beauchamp Castle, Gournay House, Gournay Castle; and of the Free Chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, which was attached to it.

The writer has more than once known the Chantry House, the former residence of the Provost and four priests doing duty at St. Nicholas's Chapel, accepted by learned Societies as the site of Gournay House; and the belfry there, although a mere shell, never only about ten feet square, pointed out as the old castle. It is difficult to understand how such a mistake could have occurred, but still more difficult to understand how it should have been perpetuated. The only way in which I can account for it is, by supposing that the matter was not considered of sufficient importance for very careful, and perhaps a laborious investigation.

Recent discoveries have, I think, gone far to set the question at rest, and to confirm the idea of the inhabitants, which has been handed down to them by tradition, that the castle stood in that part of the village known from time immemorial by the name of "Castle."

I purpose to lay before you, firstly, the documentary evi-

dence bearing on the subject, and then explain to you as I may, the traces which still exist, and the things which have been recently found in connection with these buildings. The documentary evidence I shall give very briefly, as much has already appeared from time to time in papers, by Greenfield, Rev. Mr. Rowland, and others, and published in the transactions of this Society.

This building—which it would be more correct to call a fortified mansion than a castle, and *Beauchamp Castle* or *Gournay Castle*—was built by Lord John de Beauchamp Hatch, in the time of Edward I, who died in 1284; and he was the first of four Lord Johns, who in direct succession, and, we may presume, occupied it.¹

The second Lord John, in 1304, with the consent of his mother, Cecilia, founded a Chantry House for the residence of a Provost and four priests, to say five masses daily in a Free Chapel, built in honour of St. Nicholas, on his death at Stoke.² From the terms of the foundation deed, this chapel had existed some time previously.

He applied for, and obtained licence from the King to embattle and fortify this mansion in 1334, 7th Edward III, and died three years after, in 1337.³

He was succeeded by his son, the third Lord John, who died in 1344, leaving a widow, Margaret, with an infant son, the fourth Lord John, who subsequently married his daughter Alice of Warwick, and died in 1361, leaving her a widow without children, and with the Manor of Stoke for her dower. Alice married, secondly, Sir Mathew de Gournay, and died without issue in 1383.⁴ Shortly after her death Sir Mathew married Phillipa, the widow of Sir Robert Assheton, and the Manor of Stoke was settled on them for their lives, and on their children after them; and in default of issue, to Sir Mathew's right heirs.⁵

¹ Collinson.

² Foundation deed of Chantry.

³ Collinson.

⁴ Inquis., 7th Richard II.

⁵ *Idem.*

⁶ *Idem.*

Sir Mathew died without issue, and was buried
 his door, but without it, in the Chapel of St.
 He was the only Gournay connected with the
 Stoke. His widow, Phillipa, on whom the manor
 for life, married thirdly Sir John Tiplot,⁸ who,
 death in 1418, became Lord of the Manor, as in
 again in 1438, he, as such, presents the Church of
 at Stoke.⁹

time of Henry VI, Edward Prince of Wales pre-
 is living;¹⁰ from which we may infer that the Manor
 had then become annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall.
), time of Henry VIII, Leland visits Stoke, and sees
 is of a great Manor House or Castelle in *the bottom*
the village,"—not on *the Hill* where the Chantry House
 and in the Manor Place "a very ancient chapel,"¹¹ the
 which he describes. Their number tells us that this
 must have been of very considerable size to have held
 Leland also speaks of the Provost having a large
 the village,¹² no doubt referring to the Chantry

Mr. Green's survey of the Somerset chantries, we
 at the Stoke Free Chapel was little affected by the
 aimed against all chantries in Henry VIII's reign;
 the first of Edward VI another Act was passed, vesting
 tries in the Crown, and shortly after, a survey was
 of their revenues and possessions—of course with a
 their appropriation. We find in that survey, by
 Poulett and Thos. Dyer, that the revenues of St.
 s's Free Chapel, in lands, tenths, tithes, and heredita-
 amounted in the clear to £11 2s. 10d. That there was
 of silver, weight not stated, remaining with the in-
 it, Thos. Canner. It also gives the weight (with a
 seizure, or more probably after its seizure) of the lead

⁷ Leland's *Itinerary*.

er's *Incum.*, p. 189.

¹⁰ *Idem*.

⁸ *Inquis.*, 13th Richard II.

¹¹ Leland's *Itinerary*.

¹² *Idem*.

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of the chapel as four foders—a foder, according to Baily, the Philologist, being half a cwt. short or also gives the weight of bell-metal as 3 cwt.¹²

I may here mention that lead and bell-metal Somerset chantries, and weighing together 3,647 lb to Lawrance Hyde, servant to Sir John Thynne, of £128 10s.

In the 13th of James I (1616), at a Court of S Manor of Stoke, the Homage, in reply to a question, "There was a castle as we have heard in a place called Gardens."¹⁴ Lastly, Collinson, writing in 1831, says "The once noble mansion of the Beauchamps is now in ruins, its small remains being converted for a farm house, and the chapel into a cyder house; this would suggest that he wrote this from hearsay, the informant was speaking of the Chantry House in the village as the mansion, and of the belfry before as the chapel containing the cyder barrels; for the answer of the Homage that the mansion had been 200 years before.

Such is the brief *résumé* of the documents. What are the traces which this mansion and chapel have left behind them? I will first tell you what I consider to have been the boundaries of that which Leland calls Beauchamp Place, and then describe to you what is to be seen which has been found, within these bounds.

Beginning at the south-west point of a somewhat oblong, which I conceive to have been this Manor, we find the remains of an old gate-house, where a new house has been erected on the lower courses of the old building; going back, perhaps, to the 14th century. Fortunately, the worked plinth on the

¹² Green's *Survey of S. Chantries*.

¹⁴ Collinson's *Somerset*. The fields in "the bottom" are still closes."

destroyed, neither the south-west and north-west show the remains of the jambs of a double gates of which must have enclosed between them about 19 feet. This space was originally no doubt

There are also in the walls the holes into which bolts of the gates were shot. From this point, going in the same direction, you have the remains of an old wall. A more modern one has been built. After about a mile this wall ceases for 90 yards, when it re-appears in its original state, being about 10 feet in height, and to bound the Manor Place for another 80 yards on the west and 60 yards on the east.

On the south side, 40 yards from the south-east corner, is a gateway, built of Ashlar stone; some of the stones weigh many hundred-weight. This gateway measures 14 feet in width; and on the eastern wall, 37 yards from the south-west corner, is a similar, but smaller one, measuring only 11 feet in width. The whole of this wall is of a thickness varying from 37 to 47 inches. It is pierced at regular intervals of 12 feet by holes, 7 or 8 inches square, and about 5 feet above the ground line; whether for the purpose of looking through, or firing through I will not venture an opinion.

To the west, and for a considerable distance on the north, which I consider to have been the Manor Place was formerly bounded by two large ponds, connected by a ditch 20 feet wide, all which are now dry. These ponds were in the memory of old people as the Castle fish ponds. The east pond has been filled up in my recollection, and the water supplying it conveyed away by a large under-ground ditch. The ditch, I am informed by old people, was partially raised up to allow persons to pass over dry shod, by the late Tatchell Bullen. I have carefully taken the levels of the ground about here, and find that a hatch placed in the gap existing in the bank of the east pond would have flooded the ponds and intervening ditch.

From near the north-east extremity of the east may trace foundations of a wall, extending to eastern wall terminates, thus completing the entire I may say, defences of the Place.

Now, what has been found within these bounds

As you enter by the gate-house there is a steep the west pond on the left, and to the ditch in From this space tons of Ham stone have been building purposes in the memory of those now tons still remain; this accumulation reaching a east pond. In this locality were found three heads, probably gurgoyles; two of which for garden wall near, the third is in my possession.

By turning to your right at a distance of about you come upon what is the undoubted site of the Chapel. It has been for many years a garden, to an uniform depth of a little over a foot, beneath a foot to eighteen inches of mortar, rubbish, and of them of a considerable size; and beneath again found numbers of fragments of encaustic tile entire, or nearly so. They appear to have been beaten up and destroyed, none of them being in bed, but varying some inches in the depth at which Up to the present time I have discovered 17 distinct Six of these are heraldic, with no attempt to indicate tures; two others with figures; and the remainder birds, leaves, etc. The following is a list:—

I. *A double-headed eagle displayed.*

A somewhat similar tile, but lozenge shaped, Baptist's Chapel at Wells, and according to Pereira, bears the arms assumed by Richard (second son of King John) as King of the Romans tiles have been found at Poyntington, Mucheln Petherton.

II. *A lion rampant contourné within a border.*

Edmund Plantagenet (son of Richard), who
ret of Clare. Similar tiles at St. John Baptist,
ington, and Muchelney.

Three chevronels gules.

of Clare. They held lands at Porlock,¹⁶ and
first three Edwards were Lords of the Manor of
about two miles from Stoke. Similar tiles were
Poyntington, but with the dark and light shades
and the chevronels narrower; it is also like one at
tist, Wells.

Three lions passant guardant in pale.

of England, according to Rev. Pereira, from 1154
but Planché says, "first represented on the second
of Richard I (1194), on his return from Jeru-
after his captivity in Germany."¹⁸ Similar tiles
ington and Wells.¹⁸

iety of IV.

Four fusils in fess, each charged with an escallop shell.

Cheney. In 1367, William Cheyne was escheator
set and Dorset, and resigned the office to Edmund
1371.¹⁹ Nicholas de Chenne presented to the living
ngton in 1315, and Kathne. de Chenne in 1413.²⁰
yne presented to the living of Lymington in 1456
²¹

*A chevron between ten crosses paté, six in chief and
five.*

of Berkely. Thomas Lord Berkeley was the first
the beginning of the 13th century charged his coat
crosses, in addition to the chevron. His son Maurice
Isabella, the daughter of Edmund Plantagenet and
et de Clare.²² Sir Nicholas Berkely was one of the

¹⁶ Collinson.

¹⁷ *Proc. Som. Archæol. Soc.*, vol. xxxiv.

¹⁸ *Poursuivant of Arms*.—Planché, p. 76.

¹⁹ 42nd Edward III. ²⁰ Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents*. ²¹ *Idem*.

²² Collinson, vol. iii, p. 276.

grantees under the marriage
champ with Mathew de Gour

VIII. A variety of VII

It seems rather remarkable
absence of any tiles with the
with whom we know they had
worthy of remark that five of
found, bear the arms of those of
marriage, viz:—(1) Richard I; (2)
tagenet; (3) Richard Plantagenet;
married Margaret de Clare, (5) who
married to Maurice de Berkely.

IX. Figure of huntsman or peasant

Similar tiles from Muchelney and

X. Knight on horse-back, with foliate

having a plain horizontal breathing
Tiles with knights on horse-back
and one far better designed and executed

XI. Two birds on a church. Similar

XII. Two birds in a foliated design

The other seven are all foliated
were found at Glastonbury and Muchelney. These tiles, I think, need
their dates, some being very early; but
ignorance on the subject, so will not
to any particular periods.

Parker, in his *Glossary*, says that "where ornamental tiles have been acc

¹⁰ Inquis., 48th Edward I

¹¹ Since this paper was read, the writer has un-
bearing the arms of the Stoke Beauchamps; also
leopards—passant, instead of reguardant, and fac-
shield. The foliated ornamentation appears to be
that of No. IV. Also one with the fish (*Vesica piscis*)
non-descript figure, having the body and legs of a lion
of a man with weapons in his hands.

been the chancel have the present ground line, and the centre of the plinth, was feet 6 inches to the chancel. I may say so, altar, at a distance has been unearthed, on which was the length of chancel. The choir door spoken of by Leland de Gournay was buried. He was about 2 feet, probably indicating Imbedded in the rubbish immediately found fragments of carved stone being:—

1. A slab of Purbeck marble which originally bore eight very fine and two ends. Two on the left one, the corner head entirely gone is in good preservation, the other right corner head is hideously grotesque, right end, one is entire and the other surface is roughly tooled, the back surface lower angle chamfered.

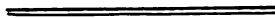
2. Fragments of a recumbent figure of feet on a dog, or some other animal.

3. A capital, with moulding not unlike the 13th century.

4. Two fragments of what may have been a piscina.

5. Fragment of a 14th century bracketed ornament. Also various other pieces of worked stone. This, and the destruction of the ornamental work seems to have been, with great care, to pieces. This, and the destruction of the work of the disfigurement of Edward VI, who may have taken the fragments from the roof, and the three cwt. of bells from

m into money ; but should rather regard it as that of
fected by the iconoclastic mania of the Cromwellian
. A possible indication of the time of this ruthless
on may be the finding of numerous early tobacco
ree or four feet under ground, lying with the frag-
tiles, evidently Jacobean, possibly Cromwellian.
to make further explorations, and should anything
ent interest come to light, I shall be pleased to bring
the notice of this Society at a future time.



3n
WILLIAM EDWARD SURTEES
volume of *Proceedings* would a
if it did not contain an obituary
great an interest in the Society
indebted, as the late W. E. SURTEES
Tainfield, Taunton.

Mr. Surtees was born in the y
country family. With this family w
the great Lord Chancellor Eldon,
Exeter. The former had married th
grandfather, the latter his father's si
spent at the Bath Grammar School, h
at Winchester, where he formed the li
Arthur Malet, and his brother, Octav
has done kind and valuable service to
its Honorary Secretaries. Mr. Surtee
an interest in the classical studies there
his long illness he made a translation of
"Odes of Horace," dedicating it to Mr.
memorial of their friendship.

From Winchester he went to Universi
where he was the contemporary of Lor
Archdeacon Browne, and subsequently he j
Circuit.

In the years 1842 and 1843 he travelle
States, making the acquaintance of several

Mr. Surtees was the author of a brief biographical n
and his brother, Lord Stowell.

e, who used in after years to visit him at Tain-

interest lay in historical, antiquarian, and genealogical matters. For one of the north country archaeological societies wrote an interesting account of the great families—the Percys, Liddells, Vanes, etc.

In the year 1853 he married Lady Chapman, of Tainfield, daughter of Sir Stephen R. Chapman, C.B., and K.C.H., Governor of the Bermudas. Henceforth Tainfield home, adorned with the many objects of artistic and antiquarian interest which he had gradually collected. From the year 1853, he, too, he took a lively interest in all the philanthropic and scientific institutions of the neighbouring town and district. For many years he was Chairman of the Tainfield School of Art. He was a Vice-President and one of the trustees of our Society, and greatly interested in all its objects—serving as an active Member of the Council, and making frequent donations of value to its Museum and Library. He took a prominent part in the scheme for purchasing Taunton Castle, and contributed very largely to the Exhibition held in aid of the Purchase Fund. At the same time the present doorway to the keep was built, a doorway, in a style suited to the Norman Castle. His large Library of about 3,000 volumes, containing many historical and artistic works of considerable value, has since his death, to the Society by Lady Chapman, in accordance with a suggestion to that effect which had been made by Mr. Surtees in his illness.

In the year 1883 he was President of the Society's Annual Meeting held at Wiveliscombe. Those who attended the meeting cannot fail to remember the interesting address he gave, full of varied information and of reminiscences of his life.

Mr. Surtees was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Northumberland, and Durham. In the latter

county he served the office of High Sheriff in 1840. Those who had the pleasure of his friendship, and his unsfailing courtesy of manner, united to his high principle, will deeply feel how much not only Taunton and its neighbourhood, have lost by his death. He was buried in the churchyard at King's College. Several Members of the Council of the Society attended the funeral.

JAMES HURLY PRING was born at Taunton in 1815. He was educated at the Taunton Grammar School; at Shrewsbury School, under Dr. Butler; and at University, where he took the degree of M.D. After his return to England he settled at Bath, and attended the medical classes at Heidelberg for a short time. After his return to England he settled at Bath, and attended the practice of his uncle, Dr. Daniel Pring. In 1840, on his health breaking down, he moved to Weston-super-Mare. It was here that he first became connected with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. He was Local Secretary at the Annual Meeting held there in 1841, and was mainly instrumental in securing the success of the meeting.

In 1861 Dr. Pring relinquished his practice, and ultimately settled at Taunton, where he resided the remainder of his life. He was always a zealous supporter of the Archæological Society, for many years a Member of the Council, and was also for a time one of the Honorary Secretaries. He contributed some papers to the *Proceedings* of the Society, and published several tracts and pamphlets, chiefly on archæological subjects.

Although better known as an antiquarian and as a student of these branches of knowledge engrossing a large share of his attention, Dr. Pring was a man of high

med on many branches of science and art. At
hibition in 1851 he exhibited specimens of en-
ectricity on polished steel; an art which he had
ad practised.

had never been a very strong or robust man.
egan to fail in the early part of 1888, and he died
on May 31st, 1889. He was buried in Wilton

where his great-grandfather, the Rev. James
one time Head Master of the Taunton Grammar
incumbent of the parishes of Taunton St. James,
Trull), and many of Dr. Pring's family lie buried.

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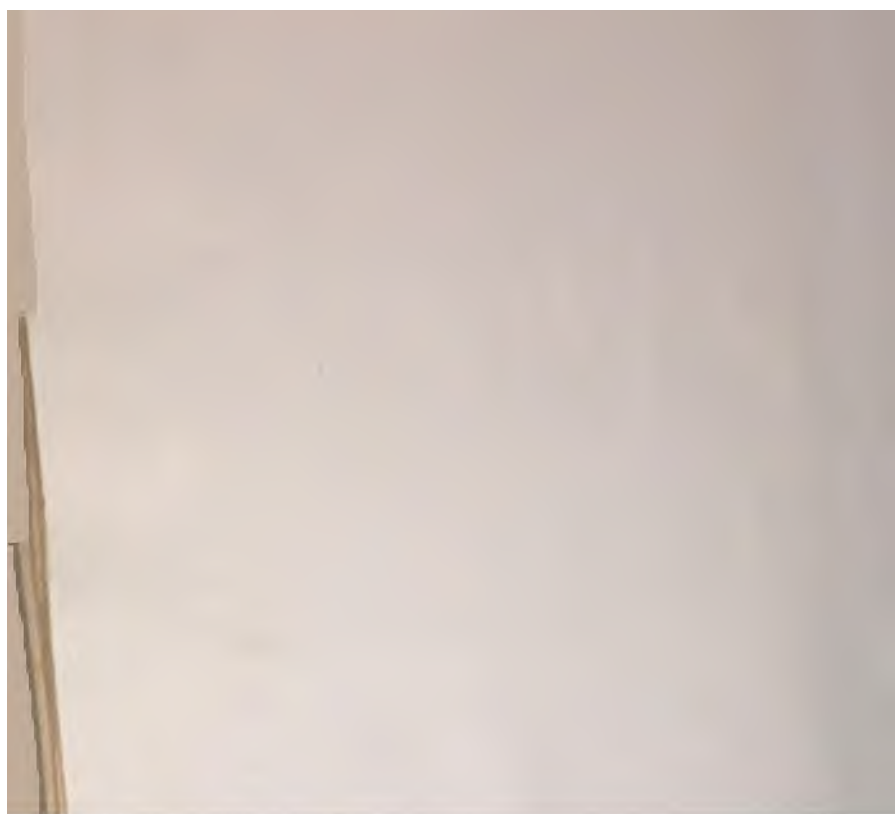
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